

## RECIPROCITY PACT MAY NEVER COME OUT OF COMMITTEE

Protectionists, Who Rule  
These Organizations in the  
House and Senate, Likely  
to Refuse to Report It.

## SENATE AGAINST IT

Whole Tariff Question Likely  
to Be Opened if Congress  
Is Asked to Meet This  
Summer.

WASHINGTON—Interest centers today not so much in the question of whether President Taft's reciprocity agreement with Canada will be passed at this session as it does whether it will be reported by the committees to which it has been referred.

Even Mr. Taft's attitude is doubtful. According to reports this afternoon he feels that he has done his duty in placing the agreement before Congress and does not intend to fight for its passage. He holds the opinion that the responsibility now lies with Congress and not with him. A friend who came from the White House earlier in the day had reported the President as determined to use every effort to obtain favorable action on the agreement.

In the Senate it has been assigned to the committee on finance which has charge of tariff bills. A member of that committee said today that a canvass had been made and that it had disclosed not one member of the committee in favor of the agreement.

"You've seen the last of it," said a member of the House, referring to its reference to the committee on ways and means.

Both the committees in question have a majority of high protection advocates and they would reluctantly contribute to a break in the solid wall of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law. Democrats are dependent on by standpatters to vote against it on the theory that the next Congress, with its Democratic House, should lead the way in the tariff reform.

Among those who will favor ratification with Canada may be mentioned Senator Depew and Representative Dwight, Republicans, of New York, and Representative Hill, Republican, of Connecticut.

Senator Borah, Republican, of Idaho, expressed the opinion that the agreement would not be ratified at this session.

Senator Curtis, Republican, of Kansas, said that on general principles he had always opposed reciprocity with Canada in farm products, the main interests of his state being agricultural. He desired, however, to withhold judgment on the Canadian agreement until he had time to study it and received expressions of opinion from his constituents.

Senator McCumber, Republican, of North Dakota, condemned the proposal to place western farmers at the mercy of Canadian competition, while they received no benefits from the reduction of the tariff on manufactured articles.

While President Taft has not committed himself, so far as known, to an extra session of Congress if the reciprocity agreement with Canada fails at the session ending on March 4, it is talked about as one of the possibilities, in view of the general opinion that the time is too short to carry out the President's program at this session, especially in the face of strong opposition.

Sensor Crane was one of those summoned to the White House by the President yesterday to ascertain what prospect there is for favorable action. It is said that the Massachusetts senators refuse to commit themselves with regard to the agreement. Their disapproval of it is, however, declared to be beyond question. Yet both of them may vote for it if it comes to a vote in the Senate this session.

Senator Lodge does not like to disregard the fish industry of Massachusetts which he has often championed and neither does he like to antagonize the President's wishes.

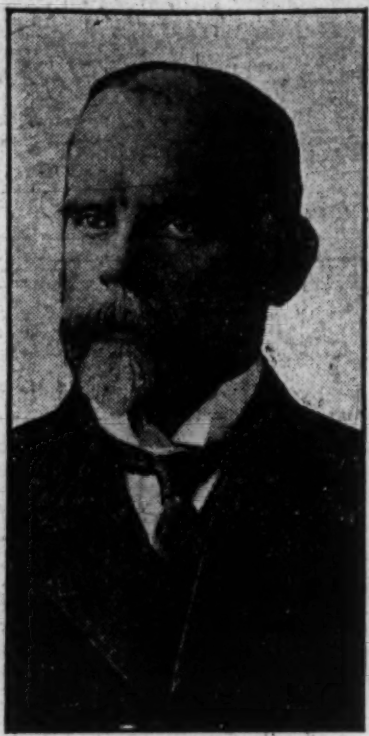
Objections to the agreement are developing in many quarters and those who hold that it violates the theory of protection say without hesitation that it will fail of adoption. It was said that even should the House accept the terms of the arrangements, which Republican high tariff advocates did not concede, it could not pass the Senate.

A hasty poll of the Senate made by some of the newspaper correspondents showed 42 in favor of the new reciprocity plan and 48 against. Apparently it is opposed by 29 Republicans and favored by 28 Democrats, which shows the obliteration of party lines that has followed the publication of the agreement.

An extra session, of course, could not limit Congress merely to passage of the Canadian reciprocity agreement, as once Congress is in session it can legislate on any subject it thinks proper, and should Congress be called to meet in advance of the regular time in December there is little doubt that the whole tariff question would be opened up.

The agreement with Canada has taken

Member of Canadian  
House of Commons  
Who Favors Reciprocity



(Photo by Purdy.)  
DR. MICHAEL CLARK.

## GLOUCESTER SENDS PROTEST OVER FREE FISH TO WASHINGTON

GLOUCESTER, Mass. — Special sessions of the city council, the Board of Trade and the Master Mariners Association, the last two meeting jointly, were held today, at which the first steps were taken toward a united opposition to that part of the proposed reciprocity treaty which deals with fish.

At the meeting of the city council resolutions of protest prepared by the mayor were adopted. Copies of these resolutions, which declare that the proposed treaty is inimical to the welfare of the city of Gloucester and to other ports on the New England coast which depend upon the fisheries, were forwarded at once to President Taft and Senators Lodge and Crane, Congressman Gardner and other Massachusetts representatives in Congress.

At the joint meeting of the Board of Trade and the Master Mariners Association this committee of seven was named to consider the situation and devise a plan of procedure: Edward R. Burnham, Capt. George Peables, James E. Lanham, Nathaniel L. Gorton, Joseph O. Proctor, C. Homer Barrett and Arthur L. Millet, the last named being the expert who advised The Hague tribunal on questions regarding the fish industry at its recent session.

This committee met and voted to take no action until the return of President

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## FISH BUREAU URGES NEW LAW TO PREVENT EXTINCTION OF CLAM

Receipts of fresh fish at this port during 1910 totaled 102,059,154 pounds, the largest amount ever brought in during one year, according to the thirty-third annual report of the Boston fish bureau, issued today. There were also more arrivals in 1910 than ever before tied up at T wharf during one year. 5000 vessels bringing in the banner catch of fish.

Of all the varieties of groundfish brought in, haddock headed the list with 44,791,820 pounds recorded, which is about 6,000,000 more pounds than the amount brought in during 1909. On the other hand, one of the smallest catches registered was that of mackerel, the report saying that the catch on the shore was the poorest ever recorded.

Swordfishing was also slack in 1910, the fleet reporting very little feed on the fishing grounds. The receipts of these fish from Nova Scotia were larger this season than last, as more attention is being paid to this branch of fishing in that section.

The vessel stocking the largest gun during the year was the Mary C. Santos, Capt. Manuel C. Santos, who made a gross stock of \$50,000.

The report in part is as follows: A fair degree of success during the year just ended attended those engaged in the fishing industry. The year began with an exceptionally good trade. Among the factors that contributed to this were the high prices ruling for beef and the excellent quality of the fish placed on the market. Lent opened early, Feb. 9, and dealers were heard to remark that the Lenten-trade was the best they ever had.

The year has been remarkable for the small catch of codfish, mackerel and

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## BELLS TO ANNOUNCE VICTORY OF Y. M. C. A. IN TAUNTON CANVASS

Chimes of Winslow Congregational Church Will Ring and Fire Alarms Sound Special Signal "36."

## EXPECT A SURPLUS

Dinner Tonight Will Mark Completion of \$36,000 Fund for Which Teams Have Been Working.

TAUNTON, Mass.—Chimes will ring out from the steeple of the Winslow Congregational church here tonight, and the fire alarm bells will sound "36" when the hand on the big Y. M. C. A. campaign clock moves around to the final mark—\$36,000.

Active work by the soliciting teams has resulted in a decision to close the canvass tonight, instead of on Monday night—the mark originally set.

The windup of the campaign will take place at a dinner at 6:15 o'clock in Odd Fellows hall.

Yesterday at noon the large clock which strikes dollars registered more than \$33,000, and with a number of contributions that were not presented, the committee in charge realized that the fight was won. The people of Taunton have contributed generously for wiping out the present debt of \$14,000, and for a swimming pool to cost \$5000, more dormitories, and other improvements.

When the final dinner of the campaign takes place tonight all the teams will enter their pledges and from what can be learned from the captains, the fund will pass the mark of \$36,000 by several hundred dollars. Following the spread, all reports will be made and the winners of the contest announced. There are souvenirs for the highest teams, captains and individual workers.

## DR. SNEDDEN ON TEACHERS' FUTURE

Dr. David Snedden, state commissioner of education, in an address to the Boston Mt. Holyoke Alumnae Association at the Vendome today said that only eight per cent of the public school teachers of this state are men, and such is the tendency of men of training to seek occupation in other callings that it will not be long before women will be generally invited to occupy administrative and executive positions in the school system.

Dr. Snedden's subject was "The Future of the College Trained Teacher," and he spoke in part as follows:

"The public school service is greatly indebted to the colleges of Massachusetts

for the large number of men and women graduating from those institutions who have taught, and completed service in the public schools of the state. This is peculiarly true of the secondary school system of the commonwealth. The secondary schools under public support now have nearly 60,000 pupils, who are to a large extent taught by graduates of Massachusetts universities and colleges.

"In recent years the number of women in the teaching service has greatly increased, and the women's colleges have borne their share in giving the necessary scholarship to the young women seeking service in our public high

schools. At present only about 8 per cent of the teaching force of Massachusetts are men.

"Not only have women monopolized practically all elementary school teaching positions and more than half the positions in the high schools of the state, but it would appear that within a short time it will be necessary to summon them to the more responsible positions in administrative and executive capacities in our school system, owing to the prevailing tendency of men of training to seek employment in other callings. It is thus evident that a constantly

(Continued on Page Two, Column Four.)

## STEPHEN C. HART CREW IS RESCUED

WOODS HOLE, Mass.—The barkentine Stephen G. Hart went ashore on the island of Cuttyhunk at the lower end of Martha's Vineyard sound this morning.

Her crew were taken off by the Cuttyhunk life savers and are sheltered at the station. The gale has driven most of the shipping to refuge at ports along the coast.

## SMALL VOTE CAST AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, N. Y.—There was no choice today for United States senator. William F. Sheehan, Tammany candidate, led with nine votes out of 32 cast. Most of the legislators have "paired" over Sunday.

## BOMB EXPLODED IN FRANCE.

CERBERE, France—A bomb was exploded today in front of the office of Deputy Kerroux, the Spanish Republican agitator, shattering the building. No one was injured.

## TRACK CHANGE SHOWN NEAR HARRISON SQUARE



TOWER ON MAIN LINE, PLYMOUTH DIVISION, N. Y., N. H. & H. ROAD FROM WHICH TRAINS OVER NEW UPPER LEVEL WILL BE CONTROLLED.

## TEACHERS CAMPAIGN FOR HIGHER SALARIES

### Plea for Teachers' Increase

Following is the text of the plea made on behalf of the elementary teachers of Boston for an increase of compensation:

To the School Committee of the city of Boston.  
The undersigned citizens of Boston and taxpayers respectfully petition your board to take the necessary measures to procure for all elementary assistants an adequate increase of salary, to date from the beginning of the coming fiscal year.

They submit the following reasons for the petition:

1. The great increase in the cost of living.
2. The increased requirements of the new course of study, which necessitate an added expenditure of time and of energy in preparation for their fulfillment.
3. The public acknowledgment of his honor the mayor, the members of your board and the superintendent of schools that the elementary assistants are at present underpaid.

## REPORTS NAVAL BILL WITH REPEAL EIGHT- HOUR RESTRICTION

WASHINGTON—A provision repealing the eight hour law restriction in naval construction was included in the naval appropriation bill reported to the House this afternoon, carrying \$34,000,000 for naval increases for 1912, and continuing the two dreadnoughts a year policy.

President Taft's tariff commission bill will be brought on the floor of the House for a vote probably on Monday. The committee on rules today authorized Chairman Daltell to report a special rule on the bill at any time when in his discretion the legislative situation in the House would permit its immediate adoption.

Great pressure was brought to bear on the House today in favor of the resolution introduced by Representative Stanley (Dem., Ky.), providing for a legislative investigation of the steel trust. The rules committee, which is considering the resolution, was bombarded with communications from labor and anti-trust organizations. The committee, however, took no action.

## PRESIDENT OF TECH VISITS SPRINGFIELD TO CONSIDER OFFER

Richard C. MacLaurin, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, goes to Springfield today to consider the offer made by the Technology Connecticut River Valley Alumni Association to give 30 acres of land and ample money as an inducement to changing the location of Tech to Springfield.

The latest proposal for a new site comes from Worcester. President MacLaurin made public today the fact that yesterday he received a letter from President Tatman, of the Worcester Board of Trade, setting forth the advantages of Worcester as a home for Technology. Mayor Logan of Worcester expects to have a conference with President MacLaurin by appointment late this afternoon to talk the question over.

Dr. MacLaurin will be the guest of honor and speaker at the dinner given tonight by the Connecticut Valley Association.

It is understood that some members

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## DR. SNEDDEN ON TEACHERS' FUTURE

schools. At present only about 8 per cent of the teaching force of Massachusetts are men.

"Not only have women monopolized practically all elementary school teaching positions and more than half the positions in the high schools of the state, but it would appear that within a short time it will be necessary to summon them to the more responsible positions in administrative and executive capacities in our school system, owing to the prevailing tendency of men of training to seek employment in other callings. It is thus evident that a constantly

(Continued on Page Two, Column Four.)

## MR. STIMSON WITH THE PROGRESSIVES

CLEVELAND, O.—Nation-wide adoption of the principles of the progressive movement was advocated today by Henry L. Stimson, recently defeated as Republican candidate for Governor of New York, who speaks tonight at the Tippecanoe Club dinner.

"Every state should take up the progressive movement," Mr. Stimson said. "Its principles are for the best of the party. There is no need for a new party but a reform should come. And the best way to bring about that reform is to have it work inside the party itself, eliminating what is unnecessary and adopting what is most needed."

## U. S. S. WHEELING IS EXPECTED.

WASHINGTON—The gunboat Wheeling, rumored to have been lost at sea, is expected to arrive at Guantanamo, Cuba, tonight. The department estimates that she must be making only about eight knots an hour, instead of 12 knots, as was supposed.

Approximately 250,000 cubic yards of gravel and dirt fill have been used to raise the tracks on the eastern side of the old roadbed. About \$30,000 worth of timber trestle work hidden under the fill will not be removed.

The work of abolishing the grades on this section of the main line was begun in August, 1909. The upper level on the Shawmut branch will soon be ready to be connected with the main line at Harrison square station.

Temporary platforms and stairways are now in place on the new level and will be used until the permanent concrete construction, which includes permanent stairways and a new station and signal tower, is completed. The tower will be patterned after the new tower just south of the Savin Hill station which enhances the appearance of the road with its red-tiled roof and symmetrical lines.

The tracks on the western side of the old roadbed, where trains are now running, will be taken up as soon as possible and the fill completed so that when finished the company will have a four-track road from Boston to Neponset. This will ultimately be extended to South Braintree, it is understood.

The following streets on the main line have been bridged over by concrete abutments and steel girders: Freeport, Beach, Park, Mill, Freeport again and Hamlin crossing; also Bay Ridge and Teneau or Mill creeks.

Leader in the Movement  
to Secure Larger Salary  
for the School Teachers



MISS ADELINE M. MURPHY.

## COMMITTEE TO GIVE HEARINGS IN ONE DAY UPON 29 PETITIONS

Hearings on twenty-nine bills are scheduled for Monday before the various committees of the Legislature.

Following the recommendation of Speaker Joseph Walker, the committee chairmen are making a special effort this year to finish the bulk of their committee work early. The less important bills are being considered first, as a rule, with a view of leaving the committee unencumbered for consideration of the "big" measures later.

Some of the hearings for Monday are: Committee on counties, recommendations in annual report of controller of county accounts as to probate officers, as to registers of probate, etc., and of deeds.

Joint Judiciary — To regulate the sale of tickets to places of amusement; on buying and selling stocks on "margin" (Timilty); on dealing in securities on "margin."

Metropolitan Affairs—For a parkway from Winthrop parkway, Reverse, to the Winthrop shore reservation, Winthrop; for more power for the Boston sinking fund commission.

State House and Libraries—Annual report of trustees of state library; recommendations of annual report of board of free public library commissioners to enlarge usefulness of free public library system; recommendations in annual report of tax commissioner for office accommodations of tax commissioner.

Election Laws—On appointing deputy election officers; on delegates and alternates to political conventions.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives late Friday, under a suspension of the rules, indorsed San Francisco as the best place for the international exposition to celebrate the opening of the Panama canal in 1915.

The passage of the order was recommended by the rules committee on the

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## PARTY OF ARGENTINE BOYS COME HERE TO INSPECT SCHOOLS

Brookline schools will be inspected next week by a party of schoolboys from the National University of LaPlata, Argentine Republic.

The party is due to arrive in Boston today and will be entertained by countrymen in Boston and by William McKissack, consul from Argentine Republic. The boys have been touring the United States during the past month.

The boys are Raul Alvarez, Oscar Lopez Camelo, Emilio Eteban Gonzalez and Oscar Achinelli. Their sightseeing in Boston will be under the guidance of Charles Lyon Chandler, a member of the class of 1900, Brookline high school. Mr. Chandler is now the United States vice-consul-general at Buenos Aires.

The boys come from different parts of Argentine Republic and are all members of prominent families. Alvarez's father is vice-president of the University of La Plata; Gonzalez's uncle, Dr. Joaquin V. Gonzalez, is a member of the Hague court. From Boston the party will sail for England and make a tour of Europe.

HAVANA FLIGHT POSTPONED.  
KEY WEST, Fla.—Adverse conditions caused J. A. D. McCurdy today again to postpone his proposed Key West-Havana flight.

CHICAGO HOTEL FIRE.  
CHICAGO—The Majestic and the Great Northern hotels were damaged \$75,000 by fire today.

## BOSTON INSTRUCTORS TO CHAMPION CAUSE AT THE STATE HOUSE

Elementary Association at Its  
Coming Annual Meeting  
to Formulate Plans for  
Legislative Action.

## PETITIONS SENT OUT

Measure Submitted by Mayor  
in the House Provides for  
a Gradual Annual Raise  
to New Maximum.

Elementary school teachers in Boston to the number of 2000 are taking an active part in a vigorous campaign for higher salaries, involving an increase in the minimum and maximum limits, and they have enlisted the services of some of the city's leading men and women to push the issue as far as possible with the members of the school committee, the body which holds authority to grant the increase.

Next Wednesday the Elementary Teachers Association will hold its annual meeting and plans will be formulated at that time for organized work with the members of the Legislature to secure the passage of one or two bills now pending, providing for the increase. One of the bills was presented by the school committee, while Mayor Fitzgerald was the author of the other. He is in favor of the project of the teachers, and they have no more ardent champion for their plan.

Because of the past attitude of the school board in its dealings with the teachers on the salary question, the teachers surmise that they are to be strongly opposed in their project, which contemplates an increase sufficient to raise the minimum salary paid the grade teachers to \$600, as against \$575 as paid at present, and to raise the maximum from \$936 to \$1200.

The increase will be requested in annual increments of \$100, making it ten years before a teacher will reach the maximum salary.

House bill 1221 is the document prepared by the mayor. It reads as follows:

Section 1. Not less than 10 cents the \$3.70 which the city of Boston authorized to raise by tax levy for the support of the public schools of the city of Boston for the financial year ending on the 31st day of January in the year 1912 and for each financial year thereafter under the provisions of chapter 388 of the acts of the year 1909 shall be devoted by the school committee of said city of Boston exclusively to increasing the salaries of teachers in the elementary schools of said city, and meeting increases of salaries thus created.

The school committee bill in its first section provides for authority to make the regular appropriations for general use with a sliding scale for three years, providing a 10-cent increase annually until the sum of \$4.05 a thousand is reached. Section 2 of this bill makes the following provisions for the increase in the salaries.

Section 2. Of the appropriations which the school committee is authorized by section one of this act to make for the support of the public schools, a sum equaling 15 cents for the financial year ending on the thirty-first day of January in the year 1912, a sum equaling 25 cents for the financial year ending on the thirty-first day of January in the year 1913, and a sum equaling 35 cents for each financial year thereafter, upon each \$1000 of the valuation on which the appropriations of the city council are based, shall be appropriated by said school committee for the purpose of providing more adequate salaries for teachers in the elementary public day schools of the city of those ranks for which the maximum salary is less than \$1000 per annum, and shall not be appropriated for any other purpose.

The valuation on which the city's appropriations are based is an average valuation for three years, and will be \$1,355,410.929 this year. Under this valuation the income for the raising of teachers' salaries under the provisions of the mayor's bill would be a little more than \$135,000.

Under the legislative acts of two years ago the school committee will get an

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## ASK PLAYGROUND ON PARKER HILL

Members of the Parker Hill Improvement Association visited the mayor this afternoon and asked that the city establish a playground on a vacant lot of 13 acres on Fisher street, owned by Governor Foss.

There was agitation for the purchase of the lot for this purpose during the Hibbard administration, but the finance commission would not approve the bond issue of \$60,000 needed to make the purchase. This issue has now been made and is available, it is said.



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## THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

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The Christian Science Monitor is  
read in every city in America.

## TEACHERS OF BOSTON IN ACTIVE CAMPAIGN FOR HIGHER SALARIES

(Continued from Page One.)

increase of 10 cents on \$1000 this year, making its appropriation \$3.81 on each \$1000 of the valuation, and this the mayor wants applied to the raising of salaries without any qualification.

Arguments for the increase are concisely set forth in a petition bearing some 1300 names which was sent to the school committee. Of the many teachers who have taken part in the campaign, few have been more active than Miss Adeline M. Murphy, a teacher in the Washington school, who circulated the petition and presented it to the committee.

Miss Murphy points to the fact that Boston, with all its reputation for culture and learning, pays a lower minimum and maximum salary to its elementary teachers than many of the other large cities of the country. She says in part:

"The personality of the teacher is a more potent factor in her work than are her educational attainments, although these latter are absolutely necessary as part of her equipment; and no matter how well educated she may be upon entering her career, she must be a constant student of new methods and work, in order to meet the ever-changing demands of public conditions and requirements."

"Simultaneously with expanding systems comes the higher cost of living and the national movement in the teaching to secure salaries in keeping with educational and social demands. Boston elementary teachers are modestly asking for an increase of only 25 or 30 percent all along the line, and they at the school committee and city are able to produce the funds. The cooperation of the general public officials will not hesitate to take as favorable to suitable remuneration the hardest working and poorest paid public toiler—the elementary teacher."

According to a report compiled by a commission for the investigation of teachers' salaries of Greater New York, the cities of New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, San Francisco, Minneapolis, Jersey City and Newark pay a higher minimum and maximum than Boston.

In each of these except San Francisco the minimum is placed at \$800, the figure asked by the Boston teachers, and the maximums run to \$1440 in New York and \$1128, \$1100, \$1060 and \$1000 in Jersey City, Newark, Chicago and Cincinnati respectively. In San

Francisco the salaries are said to be the highest of any city in the country, the minimum being \$840 and the maximum \$1224.

Out of 25 large cities in the United States Boston stands conspicuous in the list as one of three which have not increased teachers' salaries, and the tables show an average increase of 22 per cent in the 22 cities where increases have been granted.

In New York it is proposed to this year raise the teachers' salaries 9.2 per cent, making a total increase amounting to \$1,178,044.

Cities and towns in Greater Boston pay the following minimum and maximum salaries to the elementary teachers: Chelsea, \$400—\$700; Malden, \$450—\$675; Everett, \$400—\$650; Waltham, \$200—\$750; Hyde Park, \$400—\$600; Quincy, \$450—\$650; Cambridge, \$450—\$700; Melrose, \$400—\$650.

Chairman David A. Ellis of the school committee, while declaring himself much in favor of the requested increase, says the only way to secure it is by special legislation.

"The elementary school teachers have been energetic enough to place a bill before the Legislature," said Mr. Ellis, "which I hope will be passed. The members of the school committee are heartily in sympathy with them. I myself strongly favor their request."

He is not in favor of the mayor's bill, however, to devote the 10 cent increase this year to the salaries, and in connection with this he says:

"It has been suggested that the extra 10 cents upon every \$1000 of assessed tax valuation apportioned to the committee for the last three years be devoted to the salaries. I am perfectly convinced that the budget will not admit this sum of \$132,000 to be portioned in any such expenditure."

## ASK WELLESLEY GIRLS' OPINION ON EQUAL SUFFRAGE

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Undergraduates are voting today by ballot on the question: "Do you want suffrage extended to women?"

The straw vote, conducted under the direction of the Wellesley College Equal Suffrage League, will be continued during part of next week.

Miss Myra Morgan, president of the league, says that this movement is not partisan, but an attempt to ascertain the attitude of the college as a whole.

A polling booth is being maintained in the main building.

## ECUADOR AND PERU IN CLASH

LIMA, Peru—Rumors of another encounter between Peruvians and Ecuadorians on the frontier near Zaruma, Ecuador, were confirmed yesterday. The Peruvian cruiser Almirante Grau sailed from Callao for Payta on the northwest coast, carrying 200 infantry to reinforce the frontier guard.

Senor Aparicio, minister from Ecuador, called upon Foreign Minister Martinez and subsequently the representatives of the mediating powers, the United States, Brazil and Argentina, were received by President Leguia. The results of these conferences were held secret.

## ELECT PRESIDENT OF PAST MASTERS

S. Everett Tinkham of Washington lodge having held the presidency of the Past Masters Association in the fourth Masonic district for two years, retired last night, although offered unanimous reelection. He was succeeded by Fred W. Abbott, vice-president, of Union lodge, while Frank T. Taylor of St. Paul's lodge was chosen to the vice chair. Edward F. Estes of Adelphi lodge was named secretary-treasurer.

## BARON STUDYING LAWRENCE MILLS

LOWELL, Mass.—Baron Kuno von Eltz, who is studying the American textile industry, as special commissioner from the royalty of Austria-Hungary, is a guest of P. R. G. Bjostrom, treasurer of the United States Worsted Company, here.

Baron von Eltz is watching the construction of the new Lawrence mill of the United States Worsted Company, which is now building. He will remain until the machinery is installed. Other mills and dye works in Lawrence are also occupying his attention.

## PRESIDENT OF TECH VISITS SPRINGFIELD TO CONSIDER OFFER

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of the executive committee consider that the proposed site in Springfield would solve many of the problems now confronting the school in its cramped city quarters.

The proposed location on the Connecticut river bank has the approval of the 1500 students.

The president will make a report to the corporation, which will give the proposal definite consideration.

## Alumni Arrange Details

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Through a committee consisting of Frank H. Page '88, president of the Confectioners' Machinery and Manufacturing Company, E. E. Lechridge, 1905, chief engineer of the Springfield water department and George C. Gardner of the firm of E. C. & G. C. Gardner, architects, the proposal has been made to Tech that nearly 300 acres of the Atwater estate on Rockrimmon hill, at the north end of the city, be taken as a new site.

The site on which it is thought the school dormitories and other buildings might be located is on top of a level tract of land not far from North Main street, and about 100 feet above the river. The tract is now used for a golf links by the Rockrimmon Golf Club.

From this eminence a view of the Connecticut river valley may be obtained, with Mt. Tom and Mt. Holyoke up the river valley to the north and the hilly country to the west, across the river.

In the lower tract south of the eminence it is thought that the shops and general working buildings might be built. An option has been secured.

## COUNTY ENDEAVOR SOCIETIES MEET

GARDINER, Me.—Upward of 100 delegates representing Christian Endeavor societies attended the annual winter convention of the Kennebec County Christian Endeavor Union held Friday with the Gardiner societies at the First Baptist church. The Rev. Francis E. Clark, D. D., LL.D., of Boston, founder of the society, who was given a reception.

Officers were elected as follows: President, the Rev. P. B. Leach of South China; vice-presidents, Clayton Weymouth of Gardiner, C. E. Wilson of Albion, W. G. Wyman of Gardiner, Mabel G. Bailey of Winthrop, Sidney Patterson of Winslow; recording secretary, Elmer Fish of China; corresponding secretary, Grace Littlefield of Gardiner; treasurer, Annie C. Pomroy of Winslow; junior superintendent, the Rev. F. E. Jones of South China; evangelistic committee, the Rev. G. H. Kent of Albion, Linwood Jones of South China and Miss Flora Danforth of Gardiner.

## FOR BEAUTIFUL SCHOOL GROUNDS

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The Wakefield Improvement Association is to start a fund for the beautifying of school grounds. In a public communication the association says:

"Have the citizens in the neighborhood of Wakefield's school buildings stopped to consider what the schoolyards mean to their homes and surroundings? The playgrounds outside of the buildings offer a grand opportunity to citizens to show their public spirit and make their town and neighborhood a better place to live in."

## U. S. IN PROTEST TO THE PORTE

CONSTANTINOPLE—A protest was filed today with the Turkish government by J. Ridgely Carter, temporarily at the head of the American embassy here, against the outbreak by mutinous soldiers aboard the American steamer New Jersey, en route from Beirut to Mersina.

COLLISION ON C. & O. ROAD.  
BLOUNTSVILLE, Ind.—Two trainmen perished and several others were injured in a head-on collision between freight trains on the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad here today.

MIDDLETON (N. S.) FIRE.  
HALIFAX, N. S.—The greater part of the business section of Middleton, N. S., was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is estimated at \$150,000.

## FREE LECTURES ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLIC LIBRARY

Boston public library authorities announce the following free lectures, illustrated by the stereopticon:

George L. Fox, "Campaigning in Two English Elections," 8 p. m., Feb. 4. Mr. Fox is principal of the University school, New Haven. He was invited to stump for the British Liberals in the budget campaign and participated in the campaign of 1910. He will describe his experiences on the stump and the difference between English electoral methods and our own.

Prof. David M. Robinson of the John Hopkins University, "Ruined Cities of Asia Minor," under the auspices of the Archaeological Institute of America, 4 p. m., Feb. 6.

Minna Eliot Tenney, "Home Life in Oberammergau and the Passion Play of 1910," 8 p. m., Feb. 14.

## DR. SNEDDEN SPEAKS ON TEACHERS' FUTURE

(Continued from Page One.)

increasing responsibility devolves upon the women's colleges to contribute their share of the educational leadership needed for the promotion of free public education in a state like Massachusetts.

"Teaching in America is a peculiar profession in that in the secondary schools especially it offers at the present time no opportunities for professional training and on the other hand as organized, offers to the beginner no easily graduated stages of apprenticeship. The novice from the first day of his responsible employment is practically alone. He is not under competent supervision, he does not serve in the capacity of assistant, but is put in charge of a class or classroom and must assume full responsibility for the results of his work. It must be recognized that large numbers of the graduates of our colleges become in the course of time successful teachers, but this is rather by virtue of native endowment and sheer ability to learn from experience rather than through any specific vocational or professional training which the college itself is able to give."

"At the present time conditions affecting the demands for teachers in high schools and other superior places are changing. There can be no doubt that professional training which will enable the beginner to exercise from the outset a considerable amount of skill is increasingly in demand. The future of the college trained teacher is largely bound up with this new demand and this demand is bound to greatly affect also the work of the colleges in so far as they seek to have their graduates take part in service in public schools."

## BOSTON LECTURER MAKES PLEA FOR COLOR HARMONY

Henry Turner Bailey, who today lectured at the Museum of Fine Arts on "Color Harmonies," expressed surprise that so little intelligent attention was given to harmony of color in dress or in the decoration of homes, because color harmony is so easily attained and at so little expense.

He said that children loved the pure simple colors and in the lower grades they should be given one color to combine with black or white—a monochromatic harmony.

The next step would be an analogous harmony, where one predominant tone is combined with a lighter tint and a darker shade.

Finally there would be the complementary harmonies, which are the most difficult to use, but are best achieved by mixing a little of the complementary color with each and having one color more prominent.

Mr. Bailey pleaded for more sensitiveness in regard to color. "We rave over a gorgeous sunset or the rich autumnal foliage," he said, "but fail to see the beauty in a quiet evening sky or the vista of a city street on a gray morning."

In conclusion the lecturer said: "Constantly practise watching the colors in nature, in a chestnut burr or in a lichen-grown birch bark—the common things around us. When we become sensitive to color all things are beautiful."

CAMP FIRE NIGHT FOR BOY SCOUTS  
Troops 1 and 2 of the Boy Scouts of America will hold a camp fire evening in the Dudley Street Baptist church Thursday evening. There will be two tents, evergreen trees and electric fires to add to the illusion.

## COMMITTEE TO GIVE HEARINGS IN ONE DAY UPON 29 PETITIONS

(Continued from Page One.)

ground that San Francisco, unlike New Orleans, neither asks nor desires aid from Congress, and has already raised \$17,500,000 for the exposition.

Governor Foss now has a list of 60 names of candidates for appointment to judgeships on the superior court bench. It is expected that at the meeting of the executive council Wednesday, Feb. 1, the Governor will announce at least one appointment.

Additional names of candidates presented to the Governor are: Walter Adams, Framingham; Horatio N. Allin, Boston; Thomas H. Buttiner, Hingham; Chief Justice Wilfred R. Bolster of the Boston municipal court; Joseph Cummings, Somerville; Hugo Dubuque, Fall River; James L. Doherty, Springfield; David A. Ellis, Boston; Charles F. Hall, Dorchester; Patrick M. Keating, Boston; Roscoe E. Learned, Boston; M. S. Morton, East Milton; Charles J. Martel, Boston; William G. McKee, Springfield; William A. Reed, Dedham; Edward L. Shaw, Northampton; Edward D. Sibley, Somerville; Winthrop H. Wade, Dedham; Elmer P. Howe, Boston; Asa P. French, Randolph; Robert G. Dodge, Boston; Richard J. Irwin, Northampton; Frank N. Nay, Boston; James E. Cotter, Boston; Joseph F. Quinn, Salem.

Governor Foss has announced that as Feb. 12, Abraham Lincoln's anniversary, falls on Sunday this year, his recommendations for observing the day should be carried out the Monday following.

## Governor Authorized

A resolve authorizing Governor Foss to employ expert assistants for the making of such investigation of the state departments as he deems necessary to enable him to carry out the provisions of the Walker act of last year, was reported in the House Friday by the ways and means committee, with only Representative White of Newton dissenting.

The resolve was placed in the orders of the day for Monday.

The committee on legal affairs reported adversely on bills to make New Year's day, Lincoln's birthday and state election day legal holidays.

The ways and means committee reported appropriation bills amounting to \$83,500 for the department of the bath commissioner and \$3700 for the board of registration in dentistry.

An order introduced by Representative Conway of Boston, directing the state board of health to investigate and report to the House the conditions under which so-called sanitary drinking cups are manufactured and distributed, was adopted without a dissenting vote in the House.

## Secretary Olin's Report

In his annual report to the Legislature, William M. Olin, secretary of the commonwealth, gives among the expenditures by his department, the following:

The cost of printing public documents in 1910 was \$40,223.70, an increase of over \$2700 over that of 1909. The most expensive single report in the public document series was that of the board of agriculture—\$3740.15—a decrease of about \$650 over the amount for 1909. The report of the bank commissioner cost \$5404.06, an increase of \$750 over the amount for 1909. The report of the railroad commissioner cost \$4965.80—a decrease of about \$200 over that of 1909.

The Blue Book edition of the acts and resolves of the Legislature cost \$8540.15—a decrease of about \$100 from that of the previous year. (The Senate printing bill was \$11,133.35 and the House printing bill \$27,713.42, an increase of \$300 for the Senate and of \$4000 for the House. The cost of printing the official ballots was \$9480.84, an increase of \$1500 over 1909.

Returns were received of the naturalization of 832 persons before the various courts of the commonwealth during 1909, an increase of 149 as compared with the returns of 1908.

## RADCLIFFE PLANS MUSIC PROGRAM

Radcliffe College Musical Association will hold its first open meeting in the living room of Agassiz house next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. The program has been arranged by Mrs. Bertha Cushing Child, Miss Beanie Bell Collier, Arthur Foote and Charles Anthony.

## New Problems and Old Rules

By John Hunter Sedgwick.

WHEN one has compared what is called the past with what is called the present, a thing that can best be done by some examination of the stores that history has for all, one is struck by the self-complacency of modern progress.

Every man should rejoice in the sunshine, but that brave luminary is not the peculiar achievement of the twentieth century; there are many excellent devices in our modern economy of which men of this century are reasonably proud and the chief peculiarity of these ingenuities is that they generally will be proud to have been thought of or practiced centuries ago.

The reader's attention has been called before this to the fact that history is being written today in departments that range over all the interests that in great part hold men's solicitude today. To give but one or two of such books, one may mention Mrs. Alice Stafford Green's "Town Life in the Fifteenth Century," J. H. Wylie's "History of England Under Henry the Fourth," Miss M. Dormer Harris' "Life in an Old English Town" and Toulmin Smith's "Early English Guilds." The subject of such works is the daily ordinary life of the man that works and is of an interest far exceeding any chronicle that tells of occasional battles and isolated achievements.

It is not our purpose to say anything about the labor-capital question, but merely to point out that a little reading of books such as the above brings to us with a startling vividness the realization that our fellows had the same needs centuries ago as are seen today and sought to meet them and to regulate them in much the same way as is tried today.

For example, Mrs. Harris tells us that in 1424 there was much discontent among the Coventry weavers, that they showed it in a movement that "assumed all the forms of a modern strike," and that the matter was finally taken in hand by the corporation, which settled the question by arbitration. The system of arbitration so often applied in these days is nothing new.

The collection of Toulmin Smith of the returns as to the regulations of English guilds in 1389, while Richard II. was King, shows that in their charters or rules frequently occurred provisions for arbitration. These regulations, while they were not made specifically in cases of questions arising between capital and labor, show that in the guild itself the idea of arbitration between members was recognized. It might be a charitable or religious association and might be a trade-guild. Of the first sort, Mr. Smith gives an example in that of a charitable guild in Norwich, where it is ordained "that if any discord be between brethren and sisters, first that discord shall be shewed to other brethren and sisters of the guild, and by them accord shall be made, if it may be skillfully." The guild of the shipmen at Lynn, begun in 1376, had a rule for having disputes between "guild-brothers" tried by arbitration.

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armed followers in ambush, and said that he never consented to any arbitration. But it struck the authorities that on the part of a judge sworn to uphold the King's peace this was not right, and he was required to submit to the King's decision. We are glad to read that Gascoigne appointed another "love-day," and Tirwhit had to produce among other things two fat oxen and 12 fat sheep, to apologize and to offer to pay up. Mr. Wylie gives a case of a "love-day" of less expensive proportions, where the parties cemented their friendship with a goose and some bread and cheese.

The New Englanders have a reputation for being more or less litigious; if they have this quality it came to them from the fifteenth century. Mrs. Green tells us that in 1463 James, Lord of Berkeley, agreed with the Countess of Shrewsbury that they would have no more battles at law, "for he was then 69 and she 52, and neither of them since their ages of discretion had enjoyed any three months of freedom from lawsuits." Mrs. Green in a note compares this with "the expenses of Fastolf in a lawsuit of 10 years, the costs of which were recorded in a roll of seven skins," while the Paston letters are full of lawsuits great and small, squabbles and trespassing.

## CANADA IS THIRD BEST CUSTOMER

WASHINGTON—Canada is third in the list of countries importing from the United States in 1909. The exports to the United Kingdom of \$550,626,404 led, Germany was second with \$258,307,400, and Canada third with \$241,809,233, all being increases.

The United Kingdom led in the import trade to the United States with a total of \$270,889,409, with Germany second and Cuba third.

A feature of United States trade with South America is the fact that for the first time the exports to that continent crossed the \$100,000,000 line, and are practically two and a half times those of a decade ago.

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## AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.  
BOSTON—"The Masterpiece."  
CASTLE SQUARE—"Jack and the Beanstalk."  
COLONIAL—"The Dollar Princess."  
BOLLIS—"David Warfield."  
B. F. KEITH'S—"Vaudeville."  
MAJESTIC—"Madame X."  
PARK—"Arsene Lupin."  
SHUBERT—"The Balkan Princess."

BOSTON CONCERTS.  
SATURDAY—Symphony Hall, 8 p. m., fourteenth concert Boston Symphony Orchestra: Heinrich Warneke soloist.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE.  
SATURDAY, 2 p. m.—"Madam Butterfly."  
SATURDAY, 8 p. m.—"Madam Butterfly."

## NEW YORK.

ALHAMBRA—"Vaudeville."  
AMERICAN—"Vaudeville."  
ASTOR—"Judith Zarane."  
BELASCO—"The Concert."  
BIJOU—"The Havoc."  
BROADWAY—"The Squawman."  
CASINO—"Marriage à la Carte."  
COLONIAL—"Vaudeville."  
COMEDY—"It'll Be Hanged if I Do."  
DALL'S—"The Fawn."  
EMPIRE—"Trelawney of the Wells."  
GAIETY—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford."  
GARRICK—"The Scarecrow."  
HAMMERSTEIN—"Vaudeville."  
HERALD SQUARE—"The Paradise of Man."  
HIPPODROME—"Spectacles."  
HUDSON—"Noblesse's Widow."  
KNICKERBOCKER—"Miss Maude Adams."  
LIBERTY—"The Spring Maid."  
LYCEUM—"Bonnie."  
LYRIC—"The Deep Purple."  
MAJESTIC—"The Blue Bird."  
MANHATTAN—"The Squawman."  
MAXINE ELLIOTT—"The Gambler."  
METROPOLITAN—"Grand Opera."  
NEW AMSTERDAM—"Madame Sherry."  
NEW YORK—"Naughty Marietta."  
NEW—"Vaudeville Pair" and repertoire.  
PIAZZA—"Vaudeville."  
REPUBLIC—"Rebecca, Sunnybrook Farm."  
WALLACK'S—"Pammyr Walk."

## CHICAGO.

AMERICAN—"Vaudeville."  
BLACKSTONE—"Andrews' Balkans Orchestra."  
COLONIAL—"Victor Moore."  
CORT—"The Great Name."  
GARRICK—"Forbes Robertson."  
GRAND—"Miss Margaret Anglin."  
ILLINOIS—"The Apostles."  
IMPERIAL—"Charles's Aunt."  
LYRIC—"The Boss."  
MAJESTIC—"Vaudeville."  
McNICKER—"The Chester."  
OLYMPIC—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford."  
POWERS—"The Country Boy."  
PRINCESS—"The Warning."  
WHITNEY—"The Drovers."



# Leading Events in Athletic World

## ARLINGTON TO MEET MELROSE IN HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP GAME

Neither Team Has Yet Lost Match in Interscholastic League—Meet in Arena Monday.

### FORMER FAVORITE

LEAGUE STANDING.	W.	L.	P.C.
Melrose high.....	2	0	1.000
Arlington high.....	1	2	.333
Rindge Manual.....	0	1	.000
Boston College high.....	0	1	.000
Dorchester high.....	0	0	.000

The game which is expected to settle the championship of Greater Boston will be played at the Arena on Monday, between Melrose and Arlington. Both teams have yet to be defeated in a league contest. Arlington may be a slight favorite because they have a slightly better record. They have figured in eight victories, and there has been no team they have met that has displayed the team work that they have. Captain Osgood is one of the best schoolboys that ever played the game. He does the bulk of the work for the team, but his mates who play the forward positions with him, Ross, Parris and Hadley, are at all times backing him up. Lowe and Plaisted, the regular coverpoint and point respectively, form an excellent defense, and Buttrick at goal, when called upon, can stop the puck accurately.

The Melrose team in contrast lacks the team work and the players are inclined to lean toward Clarence Vanamaker, who has done nearly all of the scoring for the team this season. He is one of the finest all round athletes in Greater Boston and has recently become connected with an outside hockey club. He also represents the basketball team of the school and is one of the most conspicuous players on it. The hockey team has four forwards who compare favorably with any others in school circles. Earle Vanamaker, a younger brother of the above, is playing his first season on the team, and has played very well thus far. Hanson is a veteran, who has played a splendid game all season, as has Gately, who is a new man. If these men could develop a little team work and go down the ice with the man carrying the puck better results would be accomplished. Captain McDonald was the best player in the game against Somerville last Monday and should come to his standard that he set last season, when he was looked upon as the best schoolboy coverpoint. Page, who is manager of the team, is doing very well at point and Chaisson has played a good game at goal, this being his first season as a member of the team.

Other games of interest next week are the Milton Academy vs. Rindge and the Somerville vs. Malden, on Monday. Both sets of contestants are evenly matched. Winchester high will meet Wellesley high on Tuesday. Wednesday Melrose high will meet the Stone school team, and should come out victorious. Newton will entertain the Somerville high team at the Brae-Burn rink and Somerville should play a better game, as they have had the services of a professional coach. Boston Latin will play at Medford and Arlington will undoubtedly add another victory when it meets Cambridge Latin at Spy pond.

There should be a good game on Friday, when Newton meets Rindge Manual at the Brae-Burn rink. Boston College high and Dorchester meet in an interscholastic league game at the Arena. Wellesley plays Somerville, and Milton will play Browne and Nichols in an Interpreparatory league game. Melrose will meet the Phillips Andover team on Saturday, and should have little difficulty in winning, as the academy team is not quite up to the standard this year. Brookline meets Dorchester at Brookline, Winchester will have Medford as an opponent, and Boston Latin and Cambridge Latin will meet at Cambridge.

## ROLLER READY FOR ZBYSKO

Both Dr. Ben Roller and Zbyzko arrived in town this morning ready for their great match this evening in Mechanics building. Both wrestlers express themselves as being in the finest of shape and each is confident of winning the match and the right to meet Hackenschmidt later in the season.

Everything points to another record-breaking attendance, but this time the management will be prepared, as everything that long experience and good judgment dictates has been done to make the big crowd see the match under the best possible conditions.

### TANNEHILL SIGNS UP.

CHICAGO—Lee Tannehill, who is making a strong attempt to become one of the leading first basemen in the American league, sent in his signed contract to the Chicago club Friday. He was tried out for the first time last summer, and, owing to his excellent natural ability to field, he made a strong impression on Manager Duffy and President Comiskey.

## HEAD OF CORNELL SWIMMING TEAM PICKS PRINCETON

Captain Walker Thinks That Tigers Have Best Chance to Win Intercollegiate Water Polo Title.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Captain Walker of the Cornell swimming team picks Princeton to win the intercollegiate water polo championship this year. As the Ithacans have faced every team in the league, Captain Walker is in a good position to estimate the relative strength of the teams. He says:

"In my opinion, Princeton, Yale and Columbia will make the strongest bid for the water polo pennant. I know that Pennsylvania is the general favorite, and the Philadelphians undoubtedly have a splendid forward in Bacharach and a strong goal tender in Rothschild, but as a whole the defense seemed weak to us. The fact that Cornell scored one touch goal and one throw against Pennsylvania proves that the weakness exists, even though the points were disallowed on technicalities.

"The Columbia forwards are good, and Pell and Ruthard are star scorers, but both Yale and Princeton have faster men to go after the ball, and will get it the majority of times. Unless the backs can hold and take the ball away from their opponents an effective offense will not prove valuable against a speedier team.

"I really think the final test will find Princeton and Yale battling for honors, with Princeton slightly the favorite. Both teams have excellent goal tenders and backs, as well as powerful forwards, but their methods are totally different. The Yale scoring machine is built up on trick plays and intricate formations, while Princeton plays straight and hard, concentrating its attack around Captain Battles, who is one of the finest individual players in the league.

## OPPOSITION TO NEWPORT GROWS WITH TENNIS MEN

Letter to U. S. N. L. T. A. Proposes German C. C. at Manheim as Better Site—Various Reasons.

NEW YORK—The movement started by prominent tennis players in New York and vicinity to take from Newport, R. I., the national lawn tennis tournament has now gained in size. A letter has just been sent concerning the matter to the United States National Lawn Tennis Association.

The letter proposes the German Cricket Club at Manheim, near Philadelphia, as a place preferred by New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania players and calls attention to Newport's drawbacks including inadequate equipment and accommodations and heavy traveling expenses for many players in the middle Atlantic states.

"There seems, indeed," the letter adds, "little in favor of Newport as a site, save tradition."

The letter is signed by Karl H. Behr, Harold Hackett, Marshall McLean, Lyle E. Mahan, Holcombe Ward and Leo E. Ware. It is proposed to bring the matter before the next annual meeting of the national association.

## INTERNATIONAL POLO CHALLENGE IS CONSIDERED

NEW YORK—A meeting of the executive committee of the Polo Association was held Friday in the rooms of the Downtown Club. H. L. Herbert, the chairman, presided. The challenge received from Hurlingham and the dates for the international cup match, to be held on the field of the Meadow Brook Club, near Hempstead, Long island, were discussed.

Mr. Herbert stated that as no definite action had been taken the purpose of the meeting could not be divulged until the next meeting, on Monday. It was learned, however, that a cable message, not from the association direct, was drafted to Harry Payne Whitney, who is in England, relative to changing the dates from those suggested in August.

Among those present at the meeting were H. L. Herbert, August Belmont and W. A. Hazard, of this city; Joshua Crane Jr. and R. L. Agassiz of Boston, and Charles Wheeler of Philadelphia.

## MANRIQUE TROPHY FENCING MATCH

NEW YORK—The ninth annual bouts for the Manrique fencing trophy for three-man junior foils teams will be decided this evening in the gymnasium of the Central Y. M. C. A. of Brooklyn. The meeting is one of the regular schedule of the Amateur Fencers League of America.

The entry promises to be more representative than in other years as Princeton and Pennsylvania have agreed to send teams; Columbia is endeavoring to work up a team of juniors, and the Crescent Athletic Club, New York Turn Verein, New York Fencers Club, West Side Y. M. C. A. of New York, Springfield Y. M. C. A. and several other organizations will compete.

## Leads Crimson Seven in Chief Hockey Game of Big College League



CAPT. RALPH HORNBLOWER. Harvard varsity hockey team.

## CORNELL MEETS HARVARD IN BIG HOCKEY CONTEST

Winner of Tonight's Game in Boston Arena Expected to Capture the Intercollegiate Title for 1911.

Harvard and Cornell met tonight at the Arena in what will undoubtedly be the deciding match of the Intercollegiate Hockey League series. The teams are pretty evenly matched.

Harvard will be without Leslie, left wing, and Newton Foster, the sturdy right. Pierce will fill the wing position, and Blackall will play point, while Childs will probably play part of the game in place of Duncan. These subs are all good, but do not measure up to the standard of the regulars.

Capt. E. B. Magner of the Cornell team said today that his men are in the very best of condition. As they have not yet seen the Harvard team play, he said, it is hardly possible to say that they are confident of winning, but they are perfectly sure of keeping the Harvard seven fully occupied from the start to the finish of the game.

The team left the Hotel Lenox, where they are staying, after an early breakfast and took a brisk walk for about half or three quarters of an hour, ending up at the Arena. Here they got into uniform and went out on the ice until 9:30 o'clock, when they dressed and went back to the Lenox.

Cornell has a fine team. The forwards are among the best stick handlers and goal drivers in the league. In the center Captain Magner and Crassweller are excellent men. These short men with the Canadian style of roving have all the actions of the little St. Michael's players. The Cornell defense is fair, Vail at a goal being the most reliable man of the trio. They are pretty team workers and are most accurate net shooters. The lineup:

HARVARD.	CORNELL.
Pierce, f.....	Childs, f.....
Blackall, f.....	Wagner, f.....
Hornblower, f.....	Crassweller, f.....
Seaman, f.....	Schen, f.....
Huntington, c.p.....	Hale, c.p.....
Blackall, p.....	Wagner, p.....
Chadwick, c.....	Fall, c.....
Referee, Sam Kennedy, Crescent A. C. Brooklyn.	Assistant referee, Jack Norfok, Boston Arena. Time, 20m. halves.

Yale and Princeton also meet tonight in their annual hockey game at the St. Nicholas rink and a hard fought struggle is expected, although neither team has a chance to win the title.

## MEN FOR GAMES OF B. A. A. ARE PICKED BY THE COLLEGES

George Brown of the B. A. A. received word from Keene Fitzpatrick, trainer at Princeton, that he would bring Captain Dwight, the hurdler; Dell, the high jumper; Bissel, the shotputter; Sawyer, Close and Pendleton, sprinters, and two other athletes to the B. A. A. games on Feb. 11.

The Rhode Island State College relay team that will compete against New Hampshire State College at the games will be composed of H. M. Barlow, H. Webb, H. Reiner and F. M. Caldwell. A. L. Gutterer, captain of the Vermont University track team, will run on the relay team that will compete at the meet. The Bowdoin College relay team that is to run against Tufts will be picked from Captain Lawrence McFarland, R. D. Cole, M. Gray, E. Baldwin Smith, T. E. Emery, J. H. McKinney and G. S. Skoldfield.

## PHILLIPS EXETER BASEBALL OUTLOOK CONSIDERED GOOD

Pitcher's Box Will Be Hard-est Vacancy to Fill—Many Good Catchers for Team Available.

### M. E. FRYE CAPTAIN

EXETER, N. H.—The baseball outlook at Phillips Exeter this year, though by no means bright, is thought to be more promising than it was at this time last year. Michael Walsh, who has coached the school nines for the last four years, will come to Exeter to take charge of the candidates April 1, and will begin to try out his material when the men return from the spring vacation April 6. At present a few of the men are working in the gymnasium daily under the direction of Captain Frye. He has asked the men to practise sliding, and several of the men spend a part of their time each day at this art.

Of the 12 men who were awarded their E's in baseball last year, seven are in school now. The veterans are Capt. M. E. Frye, pitcher; J. A. Fox, first; A. W. Hennessey, second; M. J. Donovan, catcher; N. M. Way, pitcher; R. V. Vaughn, center; and C. W. Pratt, right. These men will be the nucleus of this year's team and the remaining positions will be filled by a number of new men.

Exeter will be especially strong in the catching department. Besides Donovan of last year's team there are Perkins of Lawrence, Charlie Brickley of Everett, Wallace of Boston and Foley, all out for the position, and the competition should develop a star backstop. All of these last named men entered school this year and have good reputations. Brickley and Perkins are said to be good with the bat.

Exeter's weakest point will be pitching and here the loss of Litchfield will be badly felt. Captain Frye is a good man, but although he showed up well in the first six innings of the Harvard and Andover games last season, he does not seem to be able to last an entire game. Frye covered first in a number of games last year and did excellent work in this position. He was one of the most consistent hitters, batting for .301. There is a possibility that he may play in the outfield part of the time this year. Way, who pitched in several games in 1910, and was a substitute catcher, is a fairly good pitcher, but it is doubtful whether he will be able to play this year or not, as he expects to confine his attention to the track team. Neale, Taylor and Waite are the only other candidates for the position. Neale is a new man and played for Kents Hill school in Maine last year.

Frye, Fox and Hennessey are the veterans for the infield. Frye or Fox will play first. Whetstone, who was captain of the Blair Academy nine last year, will try for some infield position, probably first. Second will probably be covered by Hennessey of last year's team. He is a good fielder, but weak biter. Matthews of last year's Somerville high team is another candidate for this position. At short and third there will be no old men and Wingate's playing at third will be badly missed. Dillon, captain of Boston Latin school nine in 1905, and Henning, captain of the 1911 class team, are the most prominent candidates for third, while either Dickerman of Somerville or E. Pratt, a younger brother of last year's rightfielder, may play short.

Exeter has two old men in the outfield, Vaughn and Pratt playing center and right respectively. Vaughn led the team at the bat last year with .444, while Pratt has a good arm, making several remarkably long throws. Nelson, Dupuis, Frear and Campbell are some of the candidates for left field.

## GOLD CUFF LINKS AWARDED NAVY FOOTBALL MEN

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—Fifteen midshipmen who played on the Annapolis football team last fall have received handsome gold link cuff buttons from Col. R. M. Thompson, of New York, an alumnus of the academy. The design of the buttons followed the football idea.

The recipients were the 14 who participated in the great victory over West Point in the annual game at Philadelphia in November and T. Starr King, the captain, who, though he did not play, was rewarded for his faithful work.

The presentation took place at a luncheon at which were present Colonel Thompson, the superintendent; Captain Bowyer, Commandant R. E. Countz, Lieut.-Commander D. W. Wurtzbaugh, aid to the superintendent, and several other officers identified with athletics. Prior to this Colonel Thompson delivered a brief address to the brigade, in the course of which he complimented them for their fine work in athletics.

TRAP SHOOTERS PICK COLUMBUS. COLUMBUS, O.—The Interstate Trap Shooting Association has awarded the grand American handicap for 1911, the big event of the year in trap shooting, to this city. Several other cities were bidders for this fixture, including Denver, St. Louis and Chicago.

## RATIONAL GOLF

By JASON ROGERS.

I suppose putting will always remain the one unconquerable part of the game. The golfer has not yet been evolved who can even consistently hole his four-foot putts, much less achieve the ideal of always holing in one when he is on the green. Yet you see men practicing their putting more than any other part of their game. This is no doubt partly owing to the laziness inborn in the true golfer, writes Frank Barrow in London Black and White. To practise driving entails the employment of some honest caddy to collect the balls; even the practise of approach shots means a good deal of walking about. But to practise putting you only want a pocketful of balls and the green to yourself, and then if you are capable of learning at all, you can learn by experience. But it is an odd thing that few players recognize how little good this practise does them; they are blind to the fact that they don't get a practise putt when they are playing in a match or for a medal. I think one of the strangest rules of golf is that which prohibits practise on, or even playing towards, a putting green before starting in a medal competition. The advantage gained thereby seems to be absurdly magnified. All that the player can really find out is whether one particular green is fast or slow; and this, granting him a reasonable amount of intelligence, he can find out for himself; without running a ball over it, by the exercise of his powers of vision as to whether it is wet or dry.

But there is one kind of putting practise that really is a help to a player, and that is to putt at a considerably smaller hole than that which is made on the greens where his matches will be fought out. Nothing compels straightness like this practise. Just as to the batsman, when he is well set, the ball looks as big as a football, and he can't help but smack it to the boundary, so to the golfer who has practised at a small hole, will the real thing look, as I heard an enthusiastic follower of this plan remark one day, "like a barrel at the end of a drain pipe." In point of fact, over-carefulness will be eliminated from the golfer's list of sins and shortcomings. Half the yard putts are missed through over-carefulness. Instead of hitting the ball straight into the hole, you will see the player settle down to his putt, scanning every blade and spike of grass between the ball and the hole, and removing infinitesimal atoms of grit which he is quite sure will turn the ball from its intended course. Then after a prolonged period of deep and agonized thought, the putter is drawn slowly back and perhaps waggled pendulum-wise above the ball for half a minute or so. After all this deliberation it is scarcely surprising to the player—though to the non-golfing onlooker it would seem incredible—that the ball does not go into the hole after all. Yet that is what generally happens! Well, let us resolve, if we can't bear to be up with our approach putts, at any rate to putt more quickly. We are not likely to come to any harm over this; and if we can induce our fellow-golfers to think it might be of benefit to them to do likewise, we shall be spared much while waiting to play our shots up to the green.

## COLUMBIA'S RIFLE TEAM HAS RECORD

NEW YORK—The Columbia University rifle team, which is competing in the series of matches for the intercollegiate championship, broke the intercollegiate record in the match last Tuesday night, when the 10-man team shot for a total of 1888 and the first substitute rolled up a score of 191. The previous record was 1870, which was held by the University of Iowa.

The individual score of J. Ehrlich '14S, is two points better than the former individual record, which was made by A. P. Lane of Columbia last winter. Ehrlich turned in a card of 197.

The individual cards of the Columbia shooters were as follows:

A. A. Leach, Jr., '18	S. Saalberg, '12	180
J. R. Gutterer, '18	W. Steinbrück, '13	182
J. H. Hanks, '14	J. Ehrlich, '14	197
J. A. Baker, '11	W. J. Krefeld, '13	193
J. H. Northrop, '14		184
A. P. Lane, '12		194
Total		1888

## FOOTBALL DATES AT WESLEYAN OUT

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Wesleyan's football schedule for 1911 announced today disclosed that Colgate and Tufts had been substituted for Norwich and Bowdoin, which colleges have been dropped. The schedule:

Oct. 7, Amherst; 14, Union at Middletown; 21, Tufts at Middletown; 28, Trinity at Hartford.

Nov. 4, Colgate at Hamilton; 11, Williams at Middletown; 18, New York University at New York.

LATIN DEFEATS COMMERCE. Boston Latin school won its second dual meet of the indoor track season by defeating the High School of Commerce, 41 to 31, in the Boston Latin school drill hall, Warren avenue. The victors showed up strongly in all but the mile run and shot-put events, all of the points in these contests being won by the Fenway school.

ATHLETICS' MANAGER BACK. NEW YORK—Connie Mack, manager of the world's champion Athletics, returned on the Mauretania Friday with his bride, who was Miss Catherine Hallahan of Philadelphia. They returned from a honeymoon of three months, passed in sightseeing in Italy, Switzerland, France and Ireland.

## WRESTLING SQUAD AT PRINCETON IS PRACTISING DAILY

Need Heavyweight and Lightweight Men—Expect to Meet Cornell, Pennsylvania, Columbia and Yale.

PRINCETON, N. J.—Princeton's wrestling squad are practicing daily in the gymnasium and have bright prospects for a good season. They have an exceptionally large number of men eligible who have wrestled in meets before, and therefore there are few open places on the team. This results in the new men working all the harder in hopes of winning the place of one of the veterans. Furthermore it assures a good team.

The chief need of the team this year is heavyweight material and men for the lightweight class. Most of the men are about the same weight. The coaches are trying now to develop some good wrestlers in these two weights, but will probably have inexperienced men to put in. Only two men were lost from last year's team by graduation, but both of them were intercollegiate winners. They are H. H. Ward, captain last year and winner of the 125-pound class, and G. H. Garrett, light heavyweight.

The men who have wrestled in former meets and are eligible this year are J. H. Drummond, 1911, heavyweight; W. McLean, 1912, heavyweight; Capt. F. C. Wells, 1911, light heavyweight; A. T. Ormond, 1912, middleweight; H. H. Ormond, 1912, welterweight; F. P. Smith, 1911, lightweight; and J. C. Musser, 1911, heavyweight. Among these there is not a heavy man and none can train down for the 115-pound class.

The candidates are being coached by D. G. Herring, 1907, who was an intercollegiate champion while at Princeton and who wrestled at Oxford while a Rhodes scholar there. He is taking charge of the old men while Captain Wells is doing most of the work with the new candidates. The most likely of the new men are C. W. Prettiman, 1911, and E. C. Bechtel, 1913, in the 115-pound class, W. E. Connor, 1911, and F. W. Elmendorf, 1912, in the 125-pound class, R. W. Elder, 1911, in the 135-pound class, J. H. Franz, 1913, in the 150-pound class, W. M. Chester, 1913, in the 158-pound class, and W. J. Logan, 1913, and W. G. Penfield, 1913, in the 175-pound class.

Captain Wells is trying to get more men out for the heavyweight and the 115-pound classes and expects to have a good team even if he has to depend on the other weights to win. The Tigers expect to wrestle against Cornell, Pennsylvania, Columbia and Yale and the intercollegiate will be held here, probably March 10. The wrestling team has made a very fair record during recent years and should have a successful season.

## ENGINES BUILT FOR HEAVY DUTY

At the exhibit of the Gray Aldrich Company at the motor boat show in the Mechanics building may be seen the Globe heavy duty, the Eddystone Globe and the Campbell four-cycle engines. All of these are new lines with the Gray Aldrich Company, the Campbell never having been represented in Boston before. It is a four-cycle engine of the highest class for yachts and pleasure boats.

The floor space of the firm has been more than doubled since last year. A large line of second-hand engines is always kept in stock. Also a line of Fox motors will be shown at the show.

## CHICAGO BILLIARDISTS SECOND.

CHICAGO—Chicago gained second place in the intercity three-cushion billiard series Friday night when J. Shea of Chicago defeated L. A. Curtis of Boston, 50 to 21, in the second game of the series between the two cities. Shea made a high run of 7 for the night's play, and Curtis' high run was 3. Kansas City, Mo., holds first place.

## MAURER JOINS ROCHESTER.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Bernard Maurer of Syracuse signed a contract Friday night to pitch for the Rochester team of the Eastern league.

## COLGATE FIVE WINS.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Colgate defeated Cornell at basket ball Friday night, 25 to 20.

## CITY OF BOSTON

## DELINQUENT TAXES

Collecting Department, City Hall, January 16, 1911. NOTICE is hereby given that all unpaid taxes or assessments on real estate in the City of Boston, assessed for 1909 or earlier, are now being prepared for sale. Taxes paid BEFORE February 1, 1911, will NOT be advertised.

BOWDOIN S. PARKER  
City Collector.

## MARSHALL NOW TIED WITH CHAJES IN BIG CHESS TOURNAMENT

Wins an Easy Game From Morris While Paul Johner Defeats Chajes for First Time in Series.

### STANDING TO DATE

Player.	W.	L.
Chajes	5	1
Marshall	5	1
Jaffe	4 1/2	3 1/2
Black	4 1/2	3 1/2
Johner	3 1/2	2 1/2
Capablanca	3	3
Smith	3	3
Hodges	2 1/2	3 1/2
Kreymborg	1 1/2	3 1/2
Walcott	1 1/2	3 1/2
Baird	1 1/2	3 1/2
Tenenwuzel	1	3
Morris	1	3

NEW YORK—Today being a half-holiday in many establishments here a large attendance is expected for the seventh round of the international chess championship tournament which is being played at the Cafe Boulevard.

The players will meet each other as follows: Marshall vs. Jaffe, Hodges vs. Morris, Chajes vs. Capablanca, Tenenwuzel vs. Johner, Kreymborg vs. Baird, Walcott vs. Smith, Black, a bye.

Oscar Chajes of Chicago met with his first defeat in the series Friday at the hands of Paul Johner in the sixth round.

Johner of the Manhattan Chess Club won the game in decisive fashion. Another important game was that between C. Jaffe and R. T. Black, two of the leaders. Jaffe won and went ahead of Black into third place, the loser maintaining fourth position. J. R. Capablanca had a hard game with A. B. Hodges and scored his second victory in the five games played, drawing up close to Black in the race. Smith defeated Kreymborg and Baird drew with Tenenwuzel.

United States Champion F. J. Marshall won his way up to a top tie with Chajes by taking the shortest game of the tournament from Morris, who has still to win his first point.

## MONTREAL YACHT CLUB ELECTIONS

MONTREAL, Que.—Members of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club, at their coming annual meeting in this city next Monday night, will elect R. C. Smith as commodore for another year.

The question of another challenge for the Seawanhaka cup, now held by the Manchester Yacht Club, will come up at the meeting, as will a discussion regarding the new class of boat of which four have already been ordered.

## BROOKLYN TO TOUR PORTO RICO.

NEW YORK—President Charles H. Ebbetts of the Brooklyn National league club, who is now in Porto Rico, is quoted in a San Juan (Porto Rico) paper as saying he will try to take his team to Porto Rico after the 1911 season. The plan includes a visit to Bermuda and Cuba, and if carried out will be the first time an American club has played in Porto Rico. Incidentally Ebbetts was pressed into service as umpire of games between local nines at San Juan.

## STANDING HIGH JUMP ON SKATES.

William E. Quinn, Harvard's hockey team trainer, will try to better the present mark of 4 ft. 1 in. for a standing high jump on skates at the international speed carnival in the Arena next Tuesday evening. In addition to this attempt at record-breaking, Quinn will meet Morris Wood of New York in a broad-jumping competition over barrels. In case of a tie style will decide the winner.

## NO HARVARD-CORNELL GAME.

Harvard football authorities are now looking for a game for the crimson eleven for Nov. 11, following the announcement that the Cornell management is unable to come to Cambridge that day. Michigan, Amherst and Williams are being considered for the opening. Cornell expressed a hope that a game can be arranged for 1912.

Prices are lower at Marston's Brattle Street Restaurant



# ANTICOSTI ISLAND, OWNED BY FRENCHMAN, IS SUDDENLY JUMPING INTO PROMINENCE

Little Body of Land With  
2500 Square Miles Has  
Enormous Wealth.

PLENTY OF WOOD  
PULP TO EXPORT

Huge Spruce Forests Give  
Assurance of Supply of  
Paper Material.



MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF ANTICOSTI ISLAND.

Little body of land at mouth of St. Lawrence river is source of unguessed wealth to man who owns it.

SOMETIME during the reign of Louis XIV. one Sieur Joliet received as a gift from the French monarch an island lying half way in the St. Lawrence river and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The island was part of his reward. For more than 250 years afterward the island of Anticosti was regarded indifferently by whatever person happened to be the owner. Experiments of various kinds only resulted in failures. With a length of 135 miles and 40 miles in width where it is broadest, Anticosti's 2500 square miles were considered useless for all practical purposes until once more a Frenchman took possession.

And now the island is about to write industrial history.

It is said that when Alaska was sold by Russia to the United States, Americans failed to recognize the tremendous bargain which had come to this country. For a few million dollars there was added territory which has already yielded its hundreds of millions in return. It is not impossible that when M. Henri Menier, of Paris, was asked to buy Anticosti for a paltry \$125,000 he looked into the future and there saw something which might give him interest on his investment.

But even in his most sanguine mood the optimistic Frenchman could hardly have anticipated that the island where he is nothing less than king might some day be as valuable to him as is a king's ransom to the knights of the highway.

## Forests Supply Pulp

Immense spruce forests cover the island of Anticosti. On the neighboring shores of Canada there are other immense timber lands, and until last spring great quantities of pulp wood had been exported from the crown lands in the province of Quebec. But early in the summer of 1910 Quebec decided it would be for the best interests of the Dominion to prohibit further exportations, at least for the present.

As M. Menier holds the island in fee simple, the prohibitory clause does not affect him in the least, and he has already started in to manufacture pulp wood for export on a large scale. This industry, he believes, will net him handsome returns.

While M. Menier had to wait about 15 years before his real opportunity came to hand on Anticosti, he has by no means allowed the island to lie fallow, if such a term may be applied figuratively to a place anything but agricultural in its aspect. Like his predecessors, the present owner experimented variously regarding the possibilities of his realm. But although large expenditures meant little to this multi-millionaire of France, he had always in view the possibility that the money spent in digging and clearing and in canning fish and lobsters might some day come back to him. He knew, of course, that his timber lands were of immense value, but with the mainland so much nearer the markets, it would have been sheer folly to have cut down the forests with spruce plantations in Quebec provinces.

During the winter season Anticosti is shut off from the rest of the world by ice. Early this month the last boat arrived at Quebec from the island. It is not expected anything will be heard from there until the spring, when navigation opens in the lower St. Lawrence and in the Gulf. But in the meantime Anticosti is making ready for business, and sawing is now occupying the inhabitants.

## Plant Largest in World

One of the most important features of the present activity in the island is the completion there of the largest plant of its kind in the world. This plant will remove the bark from the pulp wood with the aid of machinery that has a revolving disk and a set of knives so arranged that cutting and stripping becomes a simultaneous operation. Mills of this construction are called roasting plants, and M. Menier's plant will have a capacity of 400 cords a day.

The official announcement from Washington that a reciprocity treaty has been arranged with Canada is expected to have some bearing on the timber output of the Dominion. Throughout the entire sessions at Washington the Canadian representatives and the United States officials paid close attention to the paper schedule question.

The country would, of course, like to see the restrictions on wood pulp from Canadian crown lands removed, but even while the United States might be willing to give Canada free paper, on that there is a present duty of \$2.75 a ton, the province of Quebec can do as it pleases with the crown lands. The Dominion government has no more right to interfere with the provincial restrictions regarding wood pulp than the federal authorities of this country have a right to interfere with the management of the New York police department.

With M. Menier holding his island in fee simple, he is in supreme control of

his domain, and can do with its products as he wishes. He expects to ship more than 30,000 cords of his roased wood from Anticosti in the spring, and the destination for the paper material will be several points in the state of New York, on the upper St. Lawrence river and Lake Ontario. Apparently the French proprietor of the island in the St. Lawrence has a good start over any other prospective exporters of pulp wood. But even if the province of Quebec should consider it advisable to remove the restrictive clause, and enter into some independent reciprocal arrangements at the behest of the Dominion government, which only can ask it as a favor, even then M. Menier is in a position to reap a golden harvest because his supply of spruce is virtually unlimited, and the American paper mills are hungry for the material.

## Location Not Known

The reader need not feel ashamed of his geographical shortcomings in the matter of the island of Anticosti, for on the day M. Menier was asked to buy the place he could not have told where Anticosti was located. Now, Henri Menier, who has made more than \$50,000,000 from the manufacture of chocolate, has always been a great traveler. He has one of the finest steam yachts in the world, and had reason to think that he knew the configuration of the world fairly well, even if he had not been everywhere. And yet, when an Englishman named Kendrick walked into M. Menier's office in Paris, and told the millionaire that he had an island for sale, the Frenchman blandly asked: "Where is Anticosti located?"

Fairly assured that there was such an island, and that it was part of the Dominion of Canada, M. Menier's shrewdness was displayed in the next question: "Why do you want to sell the island?"

The laconic answer was: "We have to." The explanation was then offered that the visitor was the secretary of the Island of Anticosti Company, Limited; that this company had bought the island from the former owner in 1889; that they had failed to make it pay; that the members of the company now wished to sell and that the price was \$125,000. To M. Menier this figure seemed ridiculously small, he told later to friends, but he did not voice this to the English visitor. The latter was told that 10 days from the hour of that interview he should have his answer. The Englishman bowed himself out. Then M. Menier went to work.

His confidential secretary was told to investigate and to omit no detail. The cables to London and Quebec were put into service. M. Menier wanted a report in 10 days, and when the time arrived it lay on his desk.

## Island of Great Value

What did this report about Anticosti convey to the intending purchaser? M.

Menier found that rather than overstating the value of the island the owners had underrated its worth. It has been told already that Anticosti is 135 miles in length, but it remained for the French manufacturer to learn later that by buying Anticosti he came into possession of a piece of land worth many times what he paid for it. And it may be taken for granted that when the secretary of the Island of Anticosti Company, Limited, called at the appointed time, M. Menier's check awaited him.

Except that he is not so in name, M. Menier rules the island like a king. The summer following his purchase he visited his new property. It required but a short stay before he realized the commercial opportunities. He also saw that the fishery possibilities were unlimited, and that all that was needed was money with which to begin development.

Much to the new owner's surprise, however, he found his island inhabited. All along the shore were small settlements of fishermen who resented the supposed intrusion of the Frenchman. Moreover, the squatters were Englishmen, and for a time international complications were threatened. It was finally decided that eviction was legal and the matter was dropped after that.

The task before M. Menier was to perfect organization in his new domain, and for that purpose he established colonies. In this respect he had experience behind him, for at Noisil, France, where his large factories are located, he has established a model community, with churches, theaters, parks, shops and near residences for his workmen. But in Anticosti conditions, of course, differed from those of France. Here pioneer work had to be performed. M. Menier began by locating a number of men at English Bay, which was then called Bai St. Claire, and is the capital of the island. Where the old shanties stood, a small city arose within a short time. Several million dollars were spent as a beginning, and from this place operations are carried on.

## Place Well Governed

While M. Menier is the real head of the island, the administration of Anticosti is in the hands of a governor, a vice-governor and a number of chiefs of departments, who look after the road building, the agricultural development, the timber districts and the fisheries. The canning industry alone gives employment to several hundred people. The lobster catches are enormous, and it is said that no finer grounds exist anywhere for lobster fishing than off Anticosti. It is true that up to the present the French proprietor of this island has expended no less than \$5,000,000 in improving his domain. But there is no gainsaying that he has won usefulness for former desolate territory, for which purpose he brought many of his countrymen from France.

## ROCK ISLAND TO CUT SYSTEM INTO DISTRICTS

DENVER—George W. Martin, general agent of the Rock Island lines, received advice recently of radical changes in the operating department of that system which will become effective Feb. 1. The system will be subdivided into three districts, with a general manager in charge of each. Denver will be in the district, with headquarters at Topeka.

W. S. Tinsman, who has been general manager of the whole system, will act as general manager of the first district. This territory will embrace all mileage east of the Missouri river, and also the line from St. Joseph, Mo., to Horton, Kan.

A. E. Sweet, who has been assistant to President H. U. Mudge, will be general manager of the second district with headquarters at Topeka, Kan.

This district includes all mileage west of the Missouri river and north of Caldwell, Kan., including the company's line between Kansas City and St. Louis.

W. M. Whitenton will be in charge as general manager in the third district, with headquarters at Ft. Worth, Tex.

The territory over which he will be general manager embraces all mileage south of Caldwell, Kan., and east of Tucuman, N. M.

There will be a general superintendent under each general manager. James A. Stewart, assistant general passenger agent in Chicago, has been appointed general passenger agent, with headquarters at Topeka.

CALIFORNIA TOWN GETS LIBRARY. SAN JOSE, Cal.—Hollister is to have a \$10,000 Carnegie library building. Plans and specifications have been prepared and accepted, and work will begin at once.

## DIET IS OPENED BY CHANCELLOR

BERLIN—The session of the Prussian Diet has been opened by Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the imperial chancellor, in his capacity as Prussian premier. The Prussian estimates for 1911 amount to 4,083,314,749 marks, or an increase of 153,583,405 marks as compared with the estimates for 1910. A loan of 29,000,000 marks is necessary in order to make the budget for the next financial year.

Mention was made in the speech from the throne of the continued improved conditions in the finance of the country, and reference was made to the fact that although the deficit for 1909 was considerably smaller than had been estimated it would still be necessary to look for a deficit in 1911.

Among other items referred to in the speech were the proposal for the union of greater Berlin in questions affecting town planning and the preservation of a belt of forest and meadow land to be administered by the city; the promotion of internal colonization; the development of moor and waste land; the systematic extension of the care of the young; and the development of the moral and physical powers of youths and girls on leaving school.

## NAME DELEGATES TO CORONATION

MELBOURNE, Victoria—It is announced that the Hon. John Murray will attend the coronation.

TOKIO—Prince Higashikuni Fushimi will, it is announced, attend the coronation ceremonies in London as a representative of the Emperor of Japan. It is expected that the admiralty will be represented by Admiral Count Togo and the army by Marshal Prince Oyama.

M. Menier Pays \$125,000 to  
Bankrupt Company for  
His Realm.

HE IS VIRTUALLY  
KING OVER PLACE

In Spring 30,000 Cords of  
Wood Will Be Shipped  
to United States.

Included in the proposed improvements for the island is the construction of a railroad, and M. Menier has in view a road running the entire length of the island. More than 600 laborers are at present employed cutting timber. At Ellis Bay has been constructed a wharf a mile long. From here the pulp wood will be shipped in the spring, when navigation opens.

Anticosti, is a corruption of "Naticostik," which is an Indian word meaning that the place is good hunting ground for bears, and it is still entitled to this name, for the island is a hunter's paradise. Some of the most valuable fur-bearing animals roam the island. But restrictions are numerous, and if not heeded the Governor is not slow to punish those who fail to obey the rules.

M. Menier is spending more and more time in his island kingdom, and has built a magnificent residence there. Here he also entertains on a lavish scale those friends who accompany him on cruises to the Canadian waters. The very obstacles that confronted him in the wilderness seem to have brought him handsome returns. For when the ice departs from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, there will be busy scenes around that island. The vessels leaving with their pulp wood cargoes will be sure to bring in return many American dollars into the Anticosti treasury.

## Great Promise Shown

It should be added that to seafaring men the name of Anticosti has never had a pleasant sound. More than one shipwreck is charged to the rock-strewn shores. Careful navigators in the waters of the St. Lawrence look well to their charts when in that vicinity, and one reason for the unsuccessful development of the island until M. Menier came on the scene was that few seamen cared to get in the neighborhood. The history of the island also speaks of the events of 1736, when the French frigate La Renommée went to pieces on the shores. In 1711, while eight British transports were conveying troops to capture Quebec from the French, they were wrecked on the rocks.

It is apparent, therefore, that the full development of Anticosti requires that more attention be paid to the waters on both sides of the island. Communication with the mainland will no doubt be improved, and it may be taken for granted that where M. Menier has invested millions in the place, and now considers it his summer home, he will not rest until he makes navigation in that vicinity as attractive as he hopes to make his domain. It may, therefore, not be necessary for the inquirer of the future to ask where Anticosti is located. For once the island is placed permanently "on the map," more will be heard about it than during the centuries that elapsed between the discovery of Anticosti by Louis XIV's emissary and M. Henri Menier's purchase of what was termed at the time a "barren" island in the St. Lawrence.

## GOVERNMENT TO GIVE BONUS TO NEW FACTORIES

PERTH, Western Australia—A movement has just been started which should certainly do much to encourage the erection of factories in Western Australia. The government has considered the question, and it is felt that numerous commodities are imported into the state which could well be manufactured in the country. The proposal is to offer a bonus for every new factory put up, in order that, in addition to increasing the number of factories in the state, fresh industries may be developed. More openings would also be provided for the employment of industrial labor than is at present the case.

## TALKS TO MASONS ON ELECTRICITY

L. D. Gibbs, superintendent of advertising of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, who spoke on "The Household of Servants," before the Naphthalene club, Royal and Select Masters, Chelsea, last evening, gave a brief sketch of the development and application of electricity and exhibited a few stereoscopic slides that showed the extent of the territory where the Edison Electric Illuminating Company's service is used.

## CASTLE FOR ADIRONDACKS.

UTICA, N. Y.—A \$500,000 castle is to be erected at Tupper Lake in the Adirondacks in the private park of Edward S. Litchfield of New York city. Mr. Litchfield owns a preserve just south of Tupper Lake, including several thousand acres. The castle will have two wings and a tower 100 feet high.

Tremont Street  
Near West

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street  
Near West

## OUR TWENTY-FOURTH Annual Mark-Down Sale

Begins MONDAY, January 30th

This sale is for the purpose of clearing from the stock all accumulations from previous seasons in order that department managers may busy themselves with the new Spring Merchandise daily arriving.

We do not attempt descriptions nor catalogue all of the items included in the sale, but the following list will give a good general understanding of it, and those familiar with this yearly event will recognize

The usual opportunity for substantial savings which this sale has afforded for over twenty years.

### COLORS SILKS

Former Sale Price	Price
225 Yds. 26-in. Messaline Cord, 2.00	.75
215 Yds. French Foulard, 2.00	.85
75 Yds. Bordered Pongee, 4.4	2.50
75 Yds. Pink Cashmere, 2.00	1.25
190 Yds. Cachemire de Soie, 4.2	3.00
380 Yds. Pique, Fr. Serge	1.25
Weave	1.25
415 Yds. Satin, 26 in. 20 shades	2.00
320 Yds. Remnants, Satins and	2.00
Cachemire de Soie	2.00
575 Yds. Shantung Pongee, 36	2.00
In. 40 shades	2.00
Remnants Velvets, 2.00 to 4.00	.90
75 Yds. French Bordered Mar-	4.00
quiselette	4.00
75 Yds. French Chiffon Cloth,	2.00
Remnants of Pique	2.00
Fancy Chiffons, 2.00 to 3.00	1.00
80 Yds. White Pongee, 26 in. 1.25	.85

### BLACK SILKS

Former Sale Price	Price
135 Yds. Crepe de Chine, 3.00	1.50
114 Yds. Serge Shantung Pongee	1.25
60 Yds. Black Taffeta, 2.00	.85
20 Yds. Satin Liberty, 2.00	.75
25 Yds. Chantilly de Soie, 2.00	1.00
48 Yds. Broche Stripe Chiffon	2.50
115 Yds. Satin Messaline, 36 in.	2.00
32 Yds. Cachemire de Soie, 44	4.00
11 Yds. Broche Stripe Crepe	2.00
125 Yds. Pongee, 36 in. 2.00	.75
Remnants 1.25 to 2.00	1.00
Remnants 1.00 to 1.25	.50

### COLORS DRESS GOODS

Former Sale Price	Price
145 Yds. French Voile, brown, 1.50	.38
90 Yds. Silk and Wool Boll-	1.50
28 Yds. French Crepe Voile,	2.00
Ivory	.75
8 Dress Patterns French	12.00
65 Yds. Imported Nub Chiffon	2.50
1 Dress Pattern in tan	1.50
camel's hair (as is), 17.50	5.00
22 Yds. Wool Taffeta, grey, 1.00	.08
1 Dress Pattern Scotch	1.50
Homespun (as is), 15.00	.08
38 Yds. 50-in. Chertol, reseda, 1.50	.48
35 Yds. 50-in. Chertol, navy, 1.50	.48
385 Yds. Fancy Dress Goods, 2.50	.95
20 Yds. Black and White Mix-	2.00
ture	.75
36 Yds. French Cashmere,	1.00
short lengths	.48

### BLACK DRESS GOODS

Former Sale Price	Price
50 Yds. French Venetian Cloth,	2.00
30 in. 1.00 and 1.50	.95
65 Yds. French Voile Chiffon,	1.50
46 in. 1.50	.88
7 Dress Patterns in tan	12.00
65 Yds. Shadow Weave Fr.	1.50
Voile	1.50
23 Yds. Imp. Marquiselette, 45	1.50
In. 1.50	.75
27 Yds. Crepe de Chine, 1.50	.48
45 Yds. Camels' Hair Suing, 2.00	1.00
55 Yds. Satin Meteor Cord,	2.00
black and wool, 2.00	.85
115 Yds. German Broadcloth,	3.50
64 in. 2.50	2.25

### WASH GOODS AND WHITE GOODS

Former Sale Price	Price
Piques, Gingham, Dress Linens, Dimi-	
ties, Lawns, Satines, Pervallines, Poplins	
and other dress goods, in white and colors,	
the values at... 75c	
25c values at... 95c	
175c values at... 1.25c	
30c values at... 25c	

### WHITE PERSIAN LAWNS

Former Sale Price	Price
About 2000 yards Imported	
White Persian Lawns, 25 in. wide;	
wide; desirable for graduation	
and commencement dresses, also for evening	
wear. Values 30c to 62½c	25c

### LINEN SHEETING

Former Sale Price	Price
90 in. wide, value 1.15	
All linen, pure white, very	
desirable for suits and	
coats. One yard sufficient	
for waist; 3 yards for	
dress	79c

### RAMIE DRESS LINENS

Former Sale Price	Price
36 inches wide. Colors pink,	
heliotrope, blue, rose, lilac	
and black. Value 42c yard	25c

### ENGLISH LONG CLOTH

Former Sale Price	Price
40, inches wide, twelve	
yards to the piece. Val-	
ue per piece 2.50. Sale	
price	1.95

### HOSIERY

Former Sale Price	Price
Women's Black Silk Hosiery,	.75
Women's Extra Size Split	.35
Women's Hosiery, 1.00	.25
Women's Spun Silk, 1.00	.50
Women's Lace Ankle Fancy,	.50
Men's Cotton, .25	.15
Men's Fancy Hosiery, .50	.35
Men's Silk-Plaited Clocked,	1.00
Special Lot Men's Thru Silk	
Hosiery, Value 1.25 and	
1.75, price	.75
Special Lot Men's Thru Silk	
Hosiery, Value 1.00,	
1.50, price	.65

### JEWELRY

Former Sale Price	Price
Imp. Jeweled Hat Pins,	1.00
Long Jeweled Jabot Pins, 2.00	.95
Imp. Pendants and Chains, 3.00	1.00
9 Jeweled Braid Pins, 1.50	.95
4 Enamel Belt Pins, 3.00	1.50
8 Real Coral Necklaces, 8.50	4.00
11 Jeweled Chain, 2.50	1.50
8 Pair of Pearl Earrings, 3.00	1.50
5 Imported Opera Bags, 18.50	9.00
9 Sterling and 14 K. Gold	
Chains, with Key Ring, 3.50	.95
7 Sterling Silver Pocket	
Knives	4.50

### LEATHER GOODS

Former Sale Price	Price
18 Traveling Bags, 7.50 to 9.50	4.50
10 Grain Seal Hand Bags, 4.50	1.50
7 Beaver Bags, fitted, 8.50	3.50
18 Children's Hand Bags, 7.50	.35
4 Black Velvet Hand Bags, 5.00	2.50
20 Pocketbooks, 8.00	1.95
9 Beaver, 5.00 to 8.00	3.50

### WOMEN'S SUITS

Former Sale Price	Price
1 Violet Trimmed Suit, 65.00	22.50
1 Tan Diagonal Suit, 50.00	22.50
1 Black Braided Cloth Suit, 58.00	25.00
1 Tan Model Suit, 50.00	22.50
1 Green Cloth Suit, 45.00	25.00
1 Tan Serge Suit, 65.00	14.50
1 Blue Braided Suit, 50.00	25.00
1 Black Satin Suit, 55.00	22.50
1 Black Serge Imp. Suit, 110.00	45.00
1 Velvet Suit (braided and fur	
trimmed), 35.00	45.00
1 Velvet Suit (braided trimmed)	
1 Black Broadcloth Suit, 65.00	22.50
1 Gray Corduroy Suit, 65.00	25.00
1 Blue Corduroy Suit, 60.00	22.50
1 Black Broadcloth Suit, 55.00	35.00
1 Blue Suit (fur trimmed), 65.00	45.00
1 Gray Linen Suit, 125.00	35.00

### ROBES



## RECIPROCITY PACT MAY NEVER COME OUT OF COMMITTEE

(Continued from Page One.)

the whole country by surprise, according to statements made here. Even from London comes the report that a plan of no such scope had been anticipated.

Free fish will be contested to the end by the industries of New England, the organizations of Gloucester, Mass., leading with protests to Washington.

President Taft believes the mutual concessions arranged by the United States and Canada, especially the large number of articles of foodstuffs which would be placed on the free list, promises a great humanitarian movement, that ultimately would mean a reduction in the cost of living. He believes that, even if the promised reductions are not at once apparent, the very presence of this document in Congress will prove a deterrent force against continued advancement in the prices of food.

The commercial relations of the United States and Canada, according to the view held by the President, should be placed above partisan political considerations and there is the best possible reason for saying he will take this ground and keep it until some action is taken by Congress.

Should the resolution be brought out of the ways and means committee within the next fortnight a vote could be had on it in the House in the present session. Whether it passes or not it is likely a majority of the present Democratic members present will vote for it. But after all that is done there stands the Senate.

Few members or senators are prepared to talk at length or formally on the agreement or the prospect of the enactment of the desired legislation. They excuse themselves by saying they have not had an opportunity to give the subject proper study and until the full meaning of the various changes and reductions on the tariff is understood it would be foolish for them either to criticize or approve.

Most men are waiting to hear from home before they take a definite stand. They think they know the sentiments of their constituents and the course that is wise for them to follow, but remembering the outcry raised in the last campaign about the high price of food and the agitation in favor of Canadian reciprocity, they want to feel quite sure of their ground before committing themselves.

It is possible that the newspapers may give the agreement their support or that the President's message may turn sentiment in its favor. In the course of a few days the western members will have heard directly from their constituents and they will then know what the prevailing sentiment is. Privately at the present time most of the talk is decidedly hostile.

In the old days when reciprocity used to be talked about, the opposition came more largely from New England than from any other section of the country and it was the West that was crying for closer commercial relations with Canada and denounced the selfish policy of New England in standing out against a freer interchange of products that was supposed to be for the best interests of both countries.

Times have changed. New England no longer opposes reciprocity, but the men from the middle West, the great agricultural states, where the strongest sentiment formerly existed in favor of reciprocity, are now up in arms against the agreement.

### British Public Pleased

LONDON—The British public were surprised at the scope of the reciprocity agreement between the United States and Canada. No one had expected so many changes to the free list or such important tariff reductions as the details of the proposed measure revealed.

The tariff reform newspapers from their commencement had made light of the negotiations between the American and Canadian commissioners, and predicted practical failure for their efforts to reach a mutual understanding.

The general opinion was that the United States was so strongly wedded to high protection that it would not offer Canada much.

The reception of the agreement here, however, was generally favorable. Most of the high officials are on vacations, which will continue until Parliament meets, and those remaining in town would not be interviewed on the subject of the agreement.

The Liberal government, however, is distinctly favorable to the proposed measure. Several officials pointed out that under the agreement that the United Kingdom loses some of the advantages hitherto enjoyed by it under the American tariff, but that nevertheless the government is not gratified that the Liberal party in Canada is achieving some measures of its policy of give and take.

At the offices of the Canadian commission here satisfaction was expressed at the outcome of the negotiations. The tariff reformers and strong Imperialists, however, are not enthusiastic over the agreement. The tariff reformers consider that the proposed measure demonstrates that while the United Kingdom remains a free-trade country, Great Britain cannot compete with foreigners for the trade of its colonies.

### SPAIN MAY ASK REPORT.

MADRID—La Manana, the ministerial organ, commenting upon the effort to raise the wreck of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor, recommends that the government ask the United States to forward to Madrid an official report of the investigation.

## CANADA ALL READY TO ACCEPT THE PACT, DECLARES DR. CLARK

Declaring that Canada is ready to accept the reciprocity agreement and that it is the right thing for the people on both sides of the border, Dr. Michael Clark, a member of the Canadian House of Commons, spoke Friday night at the dinner of the Canadian Club of Boston.

"The fact that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the people of western Canada unanimously favor it is significant," he said. "Its refusal depends upon the United States. You owe a duty to Canada, for all your acts for the public good, even though of slight importance, are copied in Canada."

"I believe you will go into the matter of closer relations in an even bigger way than this reciprocity agreement. Trade never was, or will it ever be, promoted by putting up barriers against it. Taking away a brick and a little mortar is not removing barriers."

"We must keep our eyes to the rising sun of truth, light and liberty. Time, which destroys everything else, only strengthens truth. This is the spirit and road that you of the United States are traveling, and the world is waiting for you to make greater strides for the freedom of the world."

The speaker described briefly the various significant events throughout the world in 1910, saying that there was "something of a world movement" for better conditions generally, and that this uprising was brought about because of the universal high cost of living.

"You of the United States can't afford to go back on your own history. You must be in the front in this movement. I wonder if you ever do read that magnificent Declaration of Independence; or do you leave it for foreigners like myself to read?"

"You've got to be the leader in this movement and I know you will be."

"You have pursued a course of strong nationalism in the United States; it is possibly worth your thinking about the international spirit which is stirring men today. It is as true of nations as it is of men that no man liveth alone and for himself. If there has been any lesson to learn from 1910 it is the uprising of democracy."

Oscar T. Crosby, president of the World Federation League, spoke for world wide peace. "We have bidden farewell to war," he said. "War is no longer a democratic occupation and hence it is doomed." He believed that the proposed treaty among nations limiting the annual expenditure for armament would not be binding enough and would in the end precipitate wars instead of furthering peace.

It was announced that the American Peace Society will follow up its work of collecting sentiments and proposals on the one hundred years of peace celebration by sending its assistant secretary, Dr. James L. Tryon, lecturer on international arbitration at the Episcopal Theological school, Cambridge, on a speaking tour in February among Canadian clubs and universities.

Dr. Tryon will visit Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal, Fredericton, St. John, Sackville, Wolfville and Halifax. Wherever he has spoken on the anniversary before churches and educational institutions in this country he has found a hearty response to the idea. "The celebration," he says, "appeals strongly to the American people. They have the most cordial feelings of friendship and regard for Canada and Great Britain."

Among others who spoke briefly were Urban J. Ladoux, former American consul, Three Rivers, Canada; Bordeaux, France, and Prague, Austria; the Rev. James L. Tryon and Col. Sidney O. Biggins.

### Portland Scoffs at Gloucester

PORTLAND, Me.—"Reciprocity with Canada will mean that Portland will become a great fish port, and I should think that the people of Gloucester should know that reciprocity is their only salvation. The voice of the country is for reciprocity, and Gloucester should not think of sacrificing business in order to keep a few old vessels in the fish business."

This sentiment was expressed today by one of the largest salt fish dealers in this city.

Another dealer said: "If we have reciprocity with Canada it will mean that more Canadian fish will be shipped here from Canada and more fish will be shipped from here to Canadian cities. There will be an increased market for our fresh fish. At present we send quite a large amount of fresh fish to Canada. The lobster business in Portland will be greatly benefited."

A salt fish dealer declared that "if it had not been for Newfoundland we would not be able to continue our business, as we cannot obtain fresh fish here."

### Sees Cheaper Paper

NEW YORK—Of the print paper and wood pulp provisions of the reciprocity agreement, John Norris, chairman of the committee on paper of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, says they are entirely satisfactory and will provide for the immediate entry of paper and wood pulp from Canada when made from wood cut from private lands.

If ratified by Congress and the Canadian Parliament, the arrangement should reduce print paper prices materially and promptly.

### BOARD OF TRADE TO GO ON A VISIT

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The Board of Trade of Pittsfield will visit Springfield in February, to return a visit that the Springfield board made to Pittsfield last spring. The Pittsfield men will make the journey in a special train.

## ULTIMATE CONSUMER'S GOOD IS SEEN IN RECIPROCITY PACT

According to the opinion generally expressed by small Boston dealers in market produce and foodstuffs generally the reciprocity agreement with Canada is in the interest of the housekeeper, with whom this class of tradesmen come in direct contact.

"The ultimate consumer," as one of them said, "is at last coming into his own. This is the first breach in the tariff wall of 'protection' which is mainly responsible for the high cost of living. Others will follow."

Examination of the compact discloses a long list of free food products, such as poultry, potatoes, cabbage, onions, butter, eggs, fruits, fish of all kinds and other things used daily on every table. Duty on fresh meat is reduced 50 per cent. Bacon and hams are reduced from 4 cents a pound to 1½ cents. Beef and pork salted, dry or smoked, would come in free.

The following table shows what the people of the United States are paying as a tariff on table supplies imported from Canada and how these same supplies fare under the new agreement.

Present	Proposed	Free
Poultry, dressed	5c. a pound	Free
Poultry, alive	3c. a pound	Free
Potatoes	25c. a barrel	Free
Sweet potatoes	25c. a barrel	Free
Cabbages	2c. each	Free
Onions	40c. a bushel	Free
Tomatoes	25c. per cent.	Free
Fresh apples	25c. a bushel	Free
Peaches	25c. a bushel	Free
Dried apples	2c. a pound	Free

It is pointed out by those who are informed that the supply of food animals in this country is constantly dwindling in proportion to the population and if it is possible to draw on the Canadian supply of meat animals and fresh meats, the tendency to decline of prices will be inevitable. What is true of meats is broadly true of other lines of agricultural products.

Still another phase of the question is that no assurance is given that food prices will not rise higher unless there is an influx of food supplies from without. This question would be solved by carrying into effect the Canadian agreement.

Once there is free trade in agricultural products and food products the farmers of the country will force lower duties on manufactured products, it is said. This is of importance in connection with the cost of living.

J. R. Leeson, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, said:

"To the north we have a constituency of 8,000,000 people who naturally turn to us. They are our customers and we are theirs. We produce certain things they need and there are products which Canada can supply better than we."

"We should cultivate Canada and I believe the proposed reciprocity treaty will be one of the best agents that could be devised."

"I have believed for some time in the general policy of reciprocity and I am glad to see it coming under the leadership of the President," said James M. W. Hall, lumber merchant and former mayor of Cambridge.

"I have been a thorough believer in reciprocity with Canada for a good many years," said Andrew G. Webster, the leather merchant, "and I think the agreement submitted by the President should be supported by Congress."

"We are near Canada and the products of that country if admitted free should reduce the cost of living in New England, which now, for many reasons, is higher than in any other part of the country."

Arthur T. Cummings, former president of the Boston fruit and produce exchange, said:

"Dealers in green things in New England have nothing to fear from Canadian competition. Reciprocity will open a great market for our New England hot-house stuff. Indeed, it will provide an outlet for stuff of all sorts, from Miami, Fla., to California."

Maj. Henry L. Higginson said:

"Anything definitely in favor of reciprocity with Canada is a great forward movement and should be pushed to the utmost."

B. H. Shepard of Shepard & Morse, Boston lumber dealers, said:

"I remember once, when the duty was taken off lumber entirely, we all expected to see the bottom drop out of the lumber business. Well, at that time there happened to come a glut in the market and prices did go down a little. But the inevitable shortage followed, and prices rose in spite of the fact that lumber was free; prices rose \$5 or \$6 a thousand."

H. W. Blanchard of the Blanchard Lumber Company, a concern which cuts Maine and Wisconsin pine, said:

"We should give credit to Senator Lodge and to Senator Crane for the protection they have afforded the planing mill men on this side of the line. The duty that is to be taken down is on rough lumber; it is kept up on dressed lumber."

### Newfoundland Wants One

ST. JOHNS, N. F.—Newfoundland, although not directly affected, is much pleased at the outlook for reciprocity between the United States and Canada, and in semi-official circles it is believed to mean consideration of a similar compact between the United States and Newfoundland.

Those who are interested in obtaining a reciprocal agreement with the United States point out that Newfoundland has much more to offer in the way of fish and fishing privileges than has Canada. The unequalled bait supply, the fact that Newfoundland, because of its remoteness, would not send nearly so much to the American markets, and the fact that so much of the colony's catch is cured in a fashion unsuitable for American markets, are mentioned as reasons why such a compact would be less likely to arouse opposition in fish centers than the proposed agreement with Canada.

## GLOUCESTER SENDS PROTEST OVER FREE FISH TO WASHINGTON

(Continued from Page One.)

Carroll of the Board of Trade, who is in Washington on this matter. He is expected back today.

The fishing interests of the entire country, it was declared here, will present a united front against the ratification of the agreement, and will make a strenuous fight.

Telegrams have been pouring in upon local fishing companies and into the offices of the Board of Trade from all sections of the country where fishing is an industry, promising united support.

### Maine Town Favorable

HOULTON, Me.—In a general way the people of this section are inclined to favor the reciprocity agreement. E. L. Cleveland, the potato man of Aroostook, said:

"I think President Taft made no mistake in stating that no yardstick can measure the benefits to the two countries and no trade agreement should be adjusted wholly by customs-house statistics. I believe we should keep in mind the greatest good to the greatest number in discussing this question."

## CANADA ONLY HOPES WASHINGTON WILL ACCEPT RECIPROCITY

OTTAWA—Asserting that the reciprocity agreement between Canada and the United States will receive the necessary legislative endorsement from the Canadian Parliament representative men here are chiefly interested in the attitude Congress will take.

There is a belief in some quarters that the measure may precipitate a general tariff discussion at Washington, resulting in a delay that will defeat the measure. The commissioners and the highest government officials do not share in the belief, however.

By agreement debate on the question has been put over for a week. This step undoubtedly has been taken to permit the machinery of the government at Washington to get in motion.

Government leaders regard the attitude of the opposition as extremely weak and one that cannot rally any Liberal forces to their standard. The claim that ratification is a step toward political union with the United States and a step away from imperialism is dismissed as untenable. That loyalty to the mother country is above commercialism is their answer.

The faith of the government's supporters that Congress will ratify the agreement is based upon the fact that the main consideration of the negotiations from both countries was to form an agreement which could be put through both Congress and Parliament. The Canadian government believes Congress will give the agreement legislative sanction before March 4.

Some dissatisfied Canadian interests are being heard from at Ottawa. The steel men of Canada do not relish mutual free trade in steel rods. The salt makers say ratification of the agreement will close them up. The market gardeners don't want to compete with truck farmers of the southern states. The agricultural implement makers do not like reductions in the protection they now enjoy.

The great majority believes ratification of the agreement will produce prosperity and do no damage whatever. The following brief opinions were given by the leading members of Parliament on both sides, tonight:

W. T. Todd, Liberal, New Brunswick—It will be a great boon for agriculture throughout Canada and for the fishermen of the maritime provinces.

H. E. Emmerson, Liberal, New Brunswick—It is the greatest achievement ever accomplished on behalf of Canadian trade.

Thomas MacNutt, Liberal, Saskatchewan—It will be a good thing for the farmers of the West. I would have liked greater reductions on agricultural implements, however.

F. F. Pardee, chief Liberal whip—Both the farmers and the manufacturers of Canada got everything that could be desired.

Ernest Lapoint, Liberal, Quebec—The best thing that has ever happened for the farmers of Quebec.

Martin Burrell, Conservative, British Columbia—It is the cruelest and most unjustifiable blow to the fruit industry of British Columbia and of the whole of Canada that ever was struck. The present duty is low; its removal will allow British Columbia markets to be flooded from Washington and Oregon.

E. P. Nesbit, Liberal, Ontario—Who would have expected that it would have been so much and all of it for the best? The Ontario farmers will benefit handsomely.

### MADISON ASSOCIATION DINES.

The Massachusetts Madison Association, made up of former residents of Madison, N. H., held its annual reunion and dinner last evening at hotel Nottingham, with about 40 present. B. F. Harmond was toastmaster.

## Thayer, McNeil & Hodgkins

Announce the Opening of Their Annual

## MARK-DOWN SALE

## Boots, Shoes and Slippers

FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

MONDAY, JANUARY 30

When will be offered, at reduced prices, the most attractive selection of WINTER FOOTWEAR we have ever put on sale.

Those who are satisfied only with the best buy from Thayer, McNeil &amp; Hodgkins

47 Temple Place

FOR THIS SALE THE REDUCED PRICES ARE FOR CASH ONLY

15 West Street

## CADETS PREPARE TO ENTERTAIN AT CHILDREN'S PARTY

Plans are nearly completed for an entertainment from 3 to 5 p. m. similar to the "children's party" of last year, at the armory of the first corps of cadets on Ferdinand street, Saturday, Feb. 4, under the auspices of the entertainment committee of the corps.

The affair is in recognition of the support given the corps by the families of its members. The entertainment will be followed by dancing, the corps band supplying the music. Refreshments will be provided and the armory will be open to inspection.

While the entertainment is designed chiefly for ladies and children, the committee expects that many of the corps members will be present to assist in welcoming their guests. Invitations for the affair were sent out today from the office of the secretary, William J. Battilana. Admission is by ticket only.

### At the Railway Terminals

Car department of the Boston & Maine received four modern high back seats platform coaches today from the Bradley Car Company of Worcester, the first of an order of 150 to be classed as the 600 series.

Chief Engineer Fred B. Freeman of the Boston & Albany at South station left headquarters this morning on the composite engine Berkshire for state line tunnel, to inspect improvements under way in that vicinity.

Conrad's orchestra, en route to New York City, was provided with special service from South station today by the passenger department of the New Haven.

Western delegates who attended the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company's Hartford convention were routed home to Chicago today via the New Haven and New York Central roads in special Pullman sleeping cars.

For the Boston Symphony Orchestra, en route to Pittsburgh, the Boston & Albany will provide a special baggage, dining car and sleeping car, train from South station at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

For the David Warfield Company, en route to Cincinnati, and the Massachusetts delegates to the Master House Decorators and Painters convention at St. Louis, the Pullman Company will furnish extra cars and the Boston & Albany will run a special train from South station early tomorrow morning.

Mansfield division of the New Haven's signal department is installing new switches and signals at Harris, R. I., on the Providence and Hope branch.

## HIGHWAY CHIEF CLERK IS NAMED

Announcement is made that the chief clerk of the department of public works under Superintendent L. K. Rourke will be Bernard C. Kelley of ward 15, chief clerk of the highway division of the street department for the past 22 years. Benjamin B. Tremere of ward 23, chief clerk in the street department, will be assistant to Mr. Kelley.

David A. Ellis, chairman of the school board, has conferred with Mayor Fitzgerald on the subject of an increase in the salary of George S. Burgess, chief clerk of the school department, from \$2400 to \$3100, voted by the mayor a short time ago. Mr. Ellis contended that Mr. Burgess might discontinue his services if he did not receive the increase.

The mayor replied that he could furnish any number of competent clerks to fill Mr. Burgess' place.

## SEND PROTEST TO MAYOR BROOKS

The Cambridge Taxpayers Association Friday sent to Mayor Brooks a protest against his signing the order passed by the board of aldermen Tuesday night, making sub-police station 4 a regular station and creating a new police district to include wards 10 and 11.

Mayor Brooks has the subject under consideration.

### PAPER MILL FOR MINNESOTA.

INTERNATIONAL FALLS, Minn.—Work is shortly to be started on the \$1,500,000 pulp and paper mill of the Minnesota & Ontario Power Company, to be erected on the Canadian side of the boundary. The plant on the American side has been completed at an outlay of \$5,000,000.

## Telegraph and Other Briefs

### SECRETARY KNOX TO PRESIDE.

PITTSBURG—Philander C. Knox, secretary of state, is to be toastmaster at the Chamber of Commerce banquet, which will be held this year on Feb. 18, instead of Feb. 12, Lincoln's birthday, which falls on Sunday. Speeches will be made by Senators Joseph W. Bailey of Texas and W. O. Bradley of Kentucky, and Congressman Julius Kahn of California.

### NEW STAMPS NOT YET DECIDED.

OTTAWA, Ont.—It is announced at the postoffice department that nothing has as yet been decided in regard to the new issue of Canadian stamps bearing the portrait of King George, the delay being due partly to the absence of the postmaster-general on his South African tour.

### MISSING GIRL REPORTED SEEN.

NEW YORK—Miss Dorothy Arnold, daughter of Francis R. Arnold, who has been missing for 47 days, is reported to have been seen within the last 13 days in this city. She is expected to return home in a few days and the detectives have now left regular police force to trace her.

### JOSEPH R. CARR PASSES ON.

Joseph R. Carr, senior member of the firm of Joseph R. Carr & Co., passed on Friday at his home, 32 Gardner street. Mr. Carr was a resident of Chelsea and was at one time city engineer, doing much valuable work on revising grades and paving streets.

### FRANKLIN SQUARE HOUSE FUND.

Nearly \$62,000 has been subscribed to pay off the \$100,000 indebtedness of the Franklin Square House Corporation. Dr. George L. Perin, president of the corporation, reports today additional subscriptions of \$5600. This brings the sum up to \$61,814, leaving \$38,186 still to be secured.

### WEST ROXBURY CADETS DANCE.

West Roxbury high school cadets are holding the annual officers' party this afternoon in the hall of the school. Capt. Frederick Kay is chairman of the committee of arrangements.

### GEORGE S. SMITH TO SPEAK.

George S. Smith, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, will address the Young Men's Christian Association Sunday afternoon.

### NOMINATIONS BY PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON—The President has nominated Sidney E. Hawley to be United States marshal for the district of Connecticut and James W. Hunt to be postmaster at Worcester, Mass.

### MEXICAN REFUGEE RELEASED.

WASHINGTON—Juan Sanchez Azora, Mexican refugee, who has been held in jail two months here, was released Friday afternoon by order of Chief Justice Claybaugh of the district supreme court, on the ground that the charges presented by the Mexican government were not sufficient.

### ALBERTA LANDS TO BE OPENED.

EDMONTON, Alta.—Sixty townships, or a total of about 1,400,000 acres of land in the Edmonton district, will be thrown open for homestead purposes at the Edmonton land office next month.

### FREE TRANSFERS REFUSED.

Free transfers at Ashmont, Mattapan and at Talbot avenue are refused by the Boston Elevated Railway Company in a letter from C. S. Sargeant, vice-president, to Mayor Fitzgerald.

### MAINE OPPOSES EXTRA SESSION.

AUGUSTA, Me.—The memorial asking for an extraordinary session of Congress for the revision or repeal of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law and a downward revision of the tariff introduced by Representative Plummer, Democrat, of Lisbon, and assigned for consideration, was defeated by the House by a viva voce vote Friday.

### CHAMBER HEAD TO SPEAK.

George S. Smith, president of the Chamber of Commerce, will speak on the relation between the Chamber of Commerce and the Pilgrim Publicity Association Monday at 12:30 at the Boston City Club. There will be some discussion along the lines of Mr. Smith's address.

## WEST VIRGINIA'S SENATE "EXILES" TO COMPROMISE

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Practically all the Democratic state senators had agreed today to a proposition submitted by the 15 Republicans, who refused to enter the upper House, whereby the Republicans will take their seats and allow the body to be organized.

The final offer of the Republicans was to let the Democrats select any Republican for president of the Senate. An arbitration committee was in session all day yesterday.

## THEORY OF UTILITY, IS LECTURE TOPIC

"Neither the orthodox capitalist nor the orthodox socialist economics have any moral foundation; the only difference between them, in this respect, being that the socialist writers acknowledge this lack, while the capitalists do not," declared James MacKaye, in his third lecture in the series on the philosophy of socialism delivered under the auspices of the school of social science in Perkins hall, Boylston street, last night, the speaker discussed "The theory of Utility."

"The failure of both schools to build upon an ethical basis, however, by no means implies that none exists," he said. "Such a foundation, in fact, was discovered and laid down in the moral code of utility, expounded by Jeremy Bentham in 1789."

## Y. M. C. A. SUNDAY FOR WAKEFIELD

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—To celebrate the anniversary of the successful campaign to raise \$14,000 and the clearing of the Y. M. C. A. from debt Y. M. C. A. Sunday will be observed in the churches tomorrow morning, with addresses by Y. M. C. A. workers.</



## FISH BUREAU URGES NEW LAW TO PREVENT EXTINCTION OF CLAM

(Continued from Page One.)

herring, three of the great staples of the fish business. The production of fresh groundfish, however, shows a gratifying increase.

"While the year closes with rather unsatisfactory conditions in general business, it is hoped that the coming year will prove a remunerative one to those engaged in the fishing industry."

In regard to salt fish, under the heading of "Mackerel," the report states that "during the latter part of August fish of fine quality sold at \$43 per barrel, and this was said to be the highest price ever paid for this quality of mackerel. In the South and on Nantucket shoals quite a large body of mackerel were seen, but they were wild and could not be seized."

The first arrivals from Cape Shore came in on June 13. The schooner Lucania, Capt. Martin Welsh, arrived at Boston, with 8000 large fresh, that sold at 25¢ each, and the schooner Benj. Smith, Capt. William Corkum, arrived at Gloucester, with 40 barrels of salt mackerel. The salt mackerel sold at \$15.50 per barrel, the highest price on record for the first arrival of Cape Shore fish. They counted 125 to 130 to a barrel.

The report says in regard to codfish, that the Bank trawl fleet was smaller than usual, but the headline fleet, encouraged by the success of the previous year, was larger. The failure of the fleet to secure good trips this year is attributed largely to the failure of the squid which are used for bait.

"Owing to the light catch of the American fleet the dealers have imported large cargoes of green fish from Canada and Newfoundland."

"Prices of codfish advanced: ex vessel to \$5.50 per cwt. for large, and \$5 for medium and snappers. These are probably the highest prices paid since the civil war."

"The catch of hake has been light. Prices for fresh hake have been good, and a large quantity went into consumption fresh. The same is also true of haddock and cusk. Pollock were in better supply owing to the good catch by the seiners off Cape Ann last winter."

"Although the catch of shore herring was very light, some that were caught on the coast of Maine were the best size for many years. They counted about 275 to a barrel salted."

"Pacific salmon of the 1909 catch were plentiful and sold at \$8 to \$8.50 per barrel. The supply of Pacific salmon of the 1910 catch has been light and sales were made at \$13.50 per barrel. Salmon from Canada and Newfoundland were in very light supply."

"The catch of alewives for pickling was light and it is estimated that it will fall short of the previous year by several thousand barrels. Prices have ranged from \$4 to \$4.25 per barrel from first hands."

"The output of smoked herring was the smallest for many years. As the catch of suitable fish for smoking was a failure prices have ruled high."

"Smoked salmon have been in fair supply, and prices steady. The fish caught on the Pacific coast is used almost altogether to supply the trade."

"The fleet engaged in the halibut fishery comprised six sail. At one time it comprised 30 sail. The first arrival, schooner Ramona, Sept. 2, had 120,000 pounds, which sold at 9¢ per pound—the highest price ever paid for such a large trip. The total catch was small. The schooner Jennie B. Hodgdon, Captain Plyore, visited the Greenland grounds—the first vessel to do so for 20 years—and secured a good catch."

"Finan haddies have been in fair supply. The high prices ruling for fresh haddock curtailed the output."

"The business in sardines has been unsatisfactory owing largely to the fact that the fish were scarce during the whole season. The packers at Eastport and Lubec were obliged to obtain large shipments of fish from the vicinity of Portland and Boston. The pack is estimated at about 1,000,000 cases. The amount of three-quarter mustards packed, which require large fish, was very light."

"Lobsters have been in good demand. The pack was light, and all closed out at an early date at good prices."

"The pack of canned clams has been light. Prices are advancing. Clams are growing scarcer each year, and unless some action is taken by the legislatures of Massachusetts and Maine, having for its object the protection of this shell fish, it is feared they will become extinct."

"Our supply of salmon comes entirely from the Pacific coast. The total pack the past season is estimated at 4,200,000 cases against 5,244,100 cases in 1909."

"A new enterprise is the canning of mackerel on the coast of Ireland. A shipment of 300 cases was received in this city, Aug. 30, per steamer from Liverpool, which was the first shipment ever received from there. They proved to be of fine quality."

"The canning of codfish and haddock has been carried on the past year to a considerable extent, especially in Boston. We are informed that this product is meeting with considerable favor, especially outside of New England, where fresh fish is not so easily obtained."

In regard to fresh fish the report says that groundfish seem to be growing larger each year, and arrivals are quickly disposed of, either for consumption fresh, curing, smoking or canning."

"The best school of haddock for several years was found on the southwestern part of Georges in the spring. The winter seining of pollock off Cape Ann was unusually good and the receipts for

## SENATE OF VERMONT DEFEATS THE B. & M. RAILROAD MEASURE

MONTPELIER, Vt.—It is the opinion here today that the effort of the Boston & Maine railroad to secure legislation permitting it to take property of the Grand Trunk over which to operate trains from Brattleboro to South Vernon has failed.

After an all-day debate the Senate adopted an amendment favorable to the Grand Trunk system. This revised bill was rejected late last night by the House, which stood by its original decision in favor of the Boston & Maine. It is expected the Legislature will adjourn today, which would complete the defeat of the Boston & Maine measure.

A bill giving the Boston & Maine the new trackage rights desired, and also terminal rights in Brattleboro, which had passed the House, was favorably reported to the Senate by the committee on railroads by a vote of 7 to 6, and it was only after a hard fight that the report was overthrown and the amendment passed.

## NOTED MACHINES TO BE AT SHOW OF AERIAL CRAFT

The management of the exhibition of aerial craft in Mechanics building on Feb. 20-25 announces there will be shown Wright biplanes, Curtiss biplanes, Bleriot, Demoiselle, Lovelace and Long-fellow monoplanes.

The Wright machine will be shipped direct from the Wright factory at Dayton, O., to Boston, and will be of the model B type which is used by the Wright men at the meets throughout the country. If possible to spare a "baby Wright" it will also be sent. The "baby Wright" is the machine in which Archie Hoxsey broke the world's altitude record, reaching a height of more than 11,000 feet.

The Bleriot machine in which Moisant made his passenger-carrying trip across the English channel will probably attract the most attention, but the Curtiss biplanes will undoubtedly receive close inspection by the visitors on account of their record for reliability.

## AVIATOR DRIVES HERD OF CATTLE WHILE IN FLIGHT

HOUSTON, Tex.—Thousands of cheering Texans Friday afternoon at Westmoreland Farms aviation field witnessed the spectacle of Rene Simon herding cattle in his aeroplane.

Simon and Rene Barrier were racing almost wing to wing in the closing event of the day, when Simon was observed to leave Barrier and head for the open prairies, where a herd of cattle, watched by several cowboys, was grazing.

Gliding to within 10 or 15 feet of the earth Simon sent his machine around in a circle above the animals. Then he shortened his course and soon had them on a quick gallop driving them toward the aviation field. To show that he could absolutely control their movements he then headed them the other way and returned them to their watchers.

## K. T. COMMANDERY ENTERTAINS 300

De Molay commandery, Knights Templar, entertained 300 last evening at "ladies night" in the Masonic temple.

At the reception at 6 o'clock, there stood in the line: Eminent Sir Edwin S. Woodbury, E. C. of De Molay, and Mrs. Woodbury; Right Eminent Sir J. Albert Blake, G. C. and Mrs. Blake; Eminent Sir Frank L. Nagle, G. C. and Mrs. Nagle; Eminent Sir Walter F. Medding, G. S. W. and Mrs. Medding; Charles W. Kidder, G. C. of De Molay, and Mrs. Kidder; Edgar W. Evans, G. C. of De Molay, and Mrs. Evans.

One week in February aggregated 700,000 pounds.

"The receipts of shore mackerel were mostly large that sold at high prices. The foreign receipts show a great decline owing to poor success in Canada. Medium and small fish were in very light supply."

"Schooner Elmer E. Gray, Capt. Solomon Jacobs, arrived at Fortress Monroe, Va., April 8 with 1200 fresh mackerel, weighing 2½ pounds each, sales of which were made at 90 cents apiece and was the first arrival. The total catch of fresh mackerel was 19,950 barrels, against 46,439 barrels in 1909."

"For a short time in the fall herring of a sardine size were plentiful in Boston bay and several thousand barrels were shipped to the factories in Maine. During the fall there was a fair catch at Cape Cod of a size suitable for bait."

"Halibut receipts at Boston and Gloucester direct from the fishing fleet, the year 1910, aggregated 2,911,180 pounds as compared with 3,563,532 in 1909. What was probably the largest stock ever made on a halibut trip was made by Capt. John Streams in the schooner Juno, that arrived at Gloucester Sept. 17 with 39,000 pounds halibut and 25,000 pounds other fish. He stocked \$5000."

"An innovation will be tried the coming season by Capt. Peter Dunsy of the schooner Teazer. The vessel will be fitted with a boom to set trawls from the deck. The hauling will be done by a winch run by gasoline power."

## Here and There in Massachusetts

### WEYMOUTH.

The Historical Society has elected: President, John J. Loud; vice-president, Louis A. Cook; secretary, the Rev. William Hyde; treasurer, Francis H. Cowing; librarian, Miss Ruth M. Tower; executive committee, John J. Loud, Louis A. Cook, the Rev. William Hyde, Francis H. Cowing, Miss Ruth Tower and H. B. Reed.

The Rev. George G. Saverin of the First Methodist Episcopal church will preach in the First Universalist church Sunday morning in exchange with the Rev. R. H. Dix, the pastor.

East Weymouth W. C. T. U. has elected: President, Mrs. Cemira Raymond; vice-presidents, Mrs. Martha Pratt, Mrs. Deborah Hayden, Mrs. Caroline Lovell; secretary, Mrs. Francis Hutchinson; treasurer, Mrs. Angie Bondry.

### WHITMAN.

Webster lodge of Odd Fellows has chosen: Warden, Irving T. Stevens; conductor, Fred Dietrich; representative, Roy S. Freeman; chaplain, H. B. Hatch; inside guardian, Charles Cogan; outside guardian, Merritt F. Bates; R. S. N. G., Jonas G. Larrett; L. S. N. G., John T. McCallum; R. S. V. G., Charles W. Drake; L. S. V. G., M. M. Hatch; R. S. S., Joshua D. Jenkins; L. S. S., William H. Decary.

The legislative committee in charge of the bill to allow Abington, Whitman and Rockland to raise money for the two hundredth anniversary of the old town of Abington next year will give a hearing at the State House Thursday forenoon.

Three new members have been admitted to Gen. G. A. Custer Woman's Auxiliary.

### HANOVER.

A large number attended the entertainment at the Methodist Episcopal church, Church hill, last evening given under the direction of Mrs. Florence A. Manuel of Whitman.

The annual citizens' caucus will be held in the town hall Feb. 17, when officers to be voted upon at the annual town meeting in March will be nominated.

South Hanover Fire Association has voted to purchase the building on Broadway now occupied by the apparatus. The trustees were appointed a committee to act. It is understood that Morrill A. Phillips, the owner, will contribute one fourth the amount to the association.

### BRIDGEWATER.

Deacons Phelps, secretary of the state branch of the woman's auxiliary, will address the auxiliary of Trinity church, Thursday, at the home of Mrs. Edward M. Alden.

The Rev. Chauncey W. Ruoff will preach in the Methodist church tomorrow morning.

The Baptist society has extended a call to the Rev. L. E. Ackland, a senior of Newton Theological seminary. Mr. Ackland will preach at the church tomorrow, and it is expected that he will give his answer at that time. He is a graduate of Prince of Wales College, Prince Edward Island, and Acadia College, Nova Scotia, and has had several years' experience in religious work.

### RANDOLPH.

The Carpenters' Union has elected: President, Frank R. Grover; vice-president, Francis Jones; recording secretary, William Champagna; financial secretary, E. Watson Eddy; treasurer, Frank Teed; trustees, Laurence McNulty, William Champagna, George Knights; auditors, John Lunt, E. R. Grover and James Taylor; warden, George Knights; conductor, John Lunt.

Senior class of Stetson high school has formed a walking club and chosen Miss Margaret H. Strickland president.

The annual meeting of the Union Relief Association will be held in Odd Fellows hall tonight.

### QUINCY.

The annual meeting of the Quincy Yacht Club will be held in Colonial hall Thursday evening.

Y. P. S. C. E. of the Park and Downs Congregational church has elected: President, Miss Nettie Grant; vice-presidents, Mrs. Carl Merrill, Mrs. Horace Matchner; recording secretary, Artemas Dingwell; corresponding secretary, Miss Geraldine Scott; treasurer, Mrs. Frederick M. Bussler.

"The Young People's Christian Union of the Universalist church has elected: President, Miss Edith Hyland; vice-president, Frank Smith; secretary, Miss Maude Endworth; treasurer, Alfred Brown.

### WEST BRIDGEWATER.

Howard High School Alumni Association has elected: President, Howard B. Wilbur; vice-president, Miss Helen Bartlett; secretary and treasurer, Miss Edna Thompson; executive committee, Howard M. Richards, Edward O'Fallon and Roland Bennett.

The quarterly meeting of Old Bridgewater Historical Society is being held today with Judge Robert O. Harris.

Ernest Healy, retiring chancellor commander of Howard lodge, K. of P., has been presented with a past master's jewel by the lodge.

### HOLBROOK.

Central Social Club has appointed a committee to arrange its annual minstrel entertainment early in March.

Summer high school has organized a hockey team and arranged games for the rest of the winter.

Kappa Kappa Phi Club of Wintthrop Congregational church held an entertainment in the town hall last evening.

### CHELSEA.

Special services are being held this week at the Salvation Army headquarters. Adjutant Jennie Newcomb, assistant Young People's secretary, will conduct the afternoon meeting tomorrow. Mrs. Captain Philip of Revere will be installed as Young People's secretary. In the evening Adjutant W. A. Antrim and Ensign J. N. Roberts, who has been in command here for nearly three years, will have charge for the last time prior to moving to another field. On Monday evening there will be a musical evening, with Ensign and Mrs. Jessie Tester in charge.

Osbourne McConathy, Arthur C. Stone and Walter C. Mitchell, who have charge of the arrangements for opening the new Y. M. C. A. building on Shurtleff street, announce a complimentary dinner Wednesday to those who raised the money to complete the building. Thursday evening the building will be open to the actual subscribers, about 2000 in number. Friday evening the building will be open to the public.

### WAKEFIELD.

Unprecedented interest in the approaching citizens' caucus is being taken. Albert G. Goodwin, George E. Walker, Andrew G. Anderson, Lewis G. Hatch, Fred S. Scott and Fred E. Bunker will be candidates for selectmen; Earl H. Morton, Charles A. Clency and George H. Stowell for assessors; Charles N. Winship and Charles W. Boynton for school committee; E. Hazen Walton, William C. Strong, Hugh Connell, Joseph L. Munier, William F. Bowman and Harvey S. Parker for overseers; Richard Dutton, Ashton H. Thayer and Charles F. Mansfield for library trustees; Thomas G. O'Connell for the water board; L. Wallace Sweetser for municipal light commissioner; Charles B. Bowman for town treasurer and Fred S. Hartshorne for town clerk.

The following will represent the Y. M. C. A. in the suburban athletic meet at the Lynn Y. M. C. A. today: Robert Ide, Richard Bolton, Jack Beebe, Carlton Dean, Dana Eaton, Melburn Harlow, Harry Nelson and George Moncrief.

### READING.

New officers of Enterprise Rebekah lodge, I. O. O. F., are: Noble grand, Mrs. Clara Carter; vice-grand, Mrs. Ida A. Harris; recording secretary, Mrs. Anna M. Manning; financial secretary, Mrs. Dora B. Nichols; treasurer, Mrs. Carrie Stinchfield; warden, Mrs. Emily Southwell; conductor, Mrs. Edith Thompson; R. S. N. G., Mrs. Emma R. DeRonde; L. S. N. G., Mrs. Anna E. Millbury; R. S. V. G., Mrs. Helen E. Gilman; L. S. V. G., Mrs. Dora French; chaplain, Mrs. Cora Litchfield; inside guardian, Mrs. Edna Ellison; outside guardian, William Carter.

Security lodge, I. O. O. F., will hold a party in Odd Fellows lower hall Monday evening.

### DEDDHAM.

Fidelity Musical and Educational Association will hold a concert at its hall tomorrow afternoon.

Men's League of the First Baptist church will hold its annual ladies' night in the vestry Monday evening.

The first troop of Boy Scouts of America has been organized with James J. Noyes as scout master; Warren Rinn and Edward Moffette, patrol leaders, and Philip Hill, Sidney Batchelder, William Herbert, Wendell Powers, William Tripp, Elton Moffette, Charles Bond, Harold Shaw, Paul Trundy, Willis Simmons, Herbert Taylor and Wilfred Day, scouts.

### BROCKTON.

The new executive building of the George E. Keith Shoe Company will be open for inspection Tuesday afternoon and evening. It is to be the home office of about 300 employees.

Clan MacDonald, O. S. C., has secured D. P. Wilson of Boston as one of the singers at the Robert Burns celebration Feb. 3 in Massasoit hall.

The annual art exhibit of the Woman's Club will take place at the high school building in March. Mrs. W. A. Chaplain, chairman of the committee, has secured promises of pictures from a large number of artists.

### ABINGTON.

Edward W. Barrett has purchased the Nash estate.

A Life Problem Club will be organized in the Y. M. C. A. hall tomorrow afternoon. The Rev. G. A. Bushee superintendent of the Neighborhood house at Cambridge will explain its aims and purposes.

Mrs. C. M. Packard will entertain the circle of Kings Daughters at her home on Washington street Tuesday evening.

### LEOMINSTER.

The state highway commissioners expended \$52,114.65 for the maintenance and repair of state highways in Worcester county in 1910, which is more than one half the total amount expended during the previous 15 years.

The stationery firm have elected: President, Edward McManus; vice-president, Anthony Barnicle; recording secretary, J. D. Sherman; financial secretary, John Giffin.

### BROOKLINE.

The board of selectmen has under advisement the alteration and extension of White place from its present terminus to Davis avenue.

Monday is the last day for receiving articles to be inserted in the warrant for the annual town meeting.

### MALDEN.

Charles A. Daniels of the high school will be the special guest at the annual dinner and reunion of the high school alumni this evening. The speakers will be: Mayor Fall, toastmaster, Charles A. Daniels, Alderman Clarence A. Perkins, Miss Ruth L. S. Child, former City Solicitor Joseph Wiggins, the Rev. C. W. Howe of South Framingham, Frank A. Bayrd, Miss Emma L. Fall, Councilman Paul M. Foss, William H. H. Pierce, president of Melrose high school alumni, G. E. Gay of Haverhill. Principal Arthur Lee, Sub-Master J. W. Hutchins and Superintendent C. H. Dempsey will speak.

Officers of Crystal chapter, O. E. S. were installed last evening by Mrs. Emily F. Wilkins of Wakefield and suite. The worthy matron is Mrs. Stephen L. Palmer; worthy patron, A. A. Carter; assistant matron, Mrs. John H. Hannon; secretary, Mrs. W. W. Carr; treasurer, Mrs. Edwin R. Berry; conductress, Mrs. L. F. McCarthy; assistant conductress, Miss Christine F. Hogedon; marshal, Mrs. W. M. Bailey; chaplain, Mrs. Harry M. Ballard; organist, Mrs. Alwine W. Lewis; Ada, Miss Carrie B. Phillips; Ruth, Miss Sarah A. Jameson; Esther, Mrs. F. R. Kaulbach; Martha, Mrs. Ernest B. Marsh; Electa, Mrs. E. D. Kaulbach; warden, Mrs. F. E. Chick.

### MELROSE.

The charter commission will meet Tuesday evening at city hall to consider enlarging the period which a mayor may serve. Former Mayor Levi S. Gould has recommended that the term of the mayor be made two years instead of one and that no mayor serve a second term until at least a two-year term has intervened.

At the annual meeting of the Highland Brotherhood last night these officers were elected: President, Frank R. Hope; vice-president, George D. Orton; secretary, George H. Glover; treasurer, Norman Macdonald.

At the next meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Y. M. C. A., Feb. 1, the speakers will include several of the state officers of the Y. M. C. A. who will speak on the educational work of the association.

### LEXINGTON.

Minute Man lodge, N. E. O. P., has installed: Junior past-warden, Rasmus F. Peterson; warden, Frank J. Biggi; vice-warden, Regina McKearney; recording secretary, Annie E. Dane; financial secretary, Anthony C. Biggi; treasurer, Miss Katharine E. O'Dowd; chaplain, Robert J. Shannon; guide, Walter K. Reynolds; guardian, William B. Gorman; sentinel, Edward J. O'Dowd; pianist, Alice F. Murray; trustees, Walter Fitch and Almon H. Dane.

### ARLINGTON.

Women's Aid Association has elected: President, Mrs. White; vice-president, Mrs. Quimby; secretary, Mrs. Hardy; treasurer, Miss Hodgdon; board of directors, Mrs. White, Mrs. Quimby, Miss Hodgdon, Mrs. Hardy, Mrs. Beattie, Mrs. Cutting, Mrs. Carr, Mrs. Dodge, Mrs. Frost, Mrs. Gay, Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Horton, Mrs. Keegan, Mrs. Kimball, Miss Robinson, Mrs. Sprague, Mrs. Thompson, Dr. Therese Thomas, Mrs. Wyman, Mrs. Winn, Mrs. Walcott.

The Historical Society will meet in Adelphi hall Tuesday evening.

### ROCKLAND.

The Republican town committee for 1911 has organized with Charles S. Beal chairman and George W. Wood secretary and treasurer.

The Woman's Club will hold a guests night in the opera house Friday evening. The senior class of the high school will present the play "The Rivals" in the opera house Tuesday evening.

### MIDDLEBORO.

Governor E. W. Hoch of Kansas gave an address in the Citizens course at the town hall last evening.

Nemasket tribe of Red Men will entertain guests from neighboring tribes at their annual roll call this evening.

The annual ladies night of the Middleboro Business Men's Club will be held Tuesday evening.

### WESTWOOD.

The Republican town committee has organized with Henry E. Weatherbee, chairman, and William H. McLaren, secretary and treasurer.

A second patrol of boy scouts has been organized at the Colburn school. Harold Hodgdon is leader and Joseph Rogerson, corporal.

### WINCHESTER.

The Calumet Club will hold its banner ladies' night in the town hall this evening. The committee of arrangements consists of George E. Wiley, C. C. Rogers, Wallace Flinders, D. W. Cousins and West D. Eldridge.

### WALTHAM.

Mr. Carey, the city solicitor, has drawn up the franchise of the Boston & Western Railway Company for presentation to the meeting of the aldermen Monday evening for the approval of the board.

### FITCHBURG.

The school committee through the finance committee is asking the city council for \$124,000 for 1911. The estimate is \$4000 more than was expended during 1910.

### EAST LEXINGTON.

The Young Peoples Guild will meet in the vestry of Follen church tomorrow evening.

### NEWTON.

Ladies Benevolent Society of Immanuel Baptist church is holding a food sale in the church parlors this afternoon.

## MR. TAFT'S FRIENDS LOOK TO NEW YORK FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON—Republican leaders who say that President Taft will be renominated next year are beginning to figure on a running mate for him, and there is some talk about going to the South for him, but the more likely thing will be the selection of some man from New York.

Vice-President Sherman will not be renominated, as his presence on the ticket would disturb the progressive Republicans in all the states. New York is still much disturbed politically on both sides and it will take a strong and a steady pull to get the Republicans of the state together.

The Democrats already have been doing a good deal of planning. The election of W. F. Sheehan would strengthen the Tammany grip on the state and invite the opposition of some of the strongest men in that party. It will be the purpose of New York Democrats next year to plan for either first or second place on the national ticket. If they cannot overcome the lead of Governor Harmon they will put up one of their men as the candidate for Vice-President.

### New England Measures

The rivers and harbors bill contains two new items for New England. The committee reports \$177,000 for the improvement of the Connecticut river and \$92,000 for the improvement of the Exeter river in New Hampshire.

The Senate Friday passed Mr. Lodge's bill authorizing the secretary of war to sell a right of way through the military reservation at Nahant to the Nahant & Lynn Railway Company.

Senator Lodge Friday introduced a bill appropriating \$50,000 to pay half the cost of the proposed new bridge across Weymouth Back river. The government has ordered Norfolk county to build a bridge to cost \$100,000 and Senator George Barnes and ex-Governor John D. Long recently appeared before the House committee on interstate and foreign commerce to ask the government to bear half the expense.

After appearing before the House committee on immigration this morning on his bill to appropriate \$30,000 more for the immigration station site at Boston, Mr. Keilber said he was confident of getting a favorable report.

Prof. W. T. Sedgwick of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and F. M. Keith, a Boston canner, are in Washington in support of Senator Lodge's bill to place a government food inspector at all plants where eggs are canned.

Representative Gardiner of Massachusetts Friday asked assistance of Secretary Hilley of the navy department to designate the Charleston navy yard as the place for building the two revenue cutters authorized by Congress, which private shipyards refused to bid upon because of the provision that they be built with eight-hour labor.

### Lorimer Case Discussed

Senator Cummins of Iowa Friday concluded his speech in the Senate in opposition to the report of the committee on privileges and elections, which holds Senator Lorimer's right to his seat is unimpaired.

Mr. Cummins said that at least seven members of the Illinois Legislature were involved in bribery relative to Mr. Lorimer's election and held that these men's votes should be subtracted from the total poll. He argued that the untainted vote was not sufficient to accomplish Mr. Lorimer's success.

Senator Bailey of Texas entered into a discussion with the Iowa senator, holding that according to his calculations Mr. Lorimer was fairly elected, but Mr. Cummins would not admit the force of the Texas arguments. Senator Borah attacked Mr. Bailey's reasoning and incidentally the Texas senator said that he never spent a cent either on men or newspapers to promote any one of his five elections to the House or his two elections to the Senate.

## BOSTON PARTY AT WASHINGTON LEAVES FOR HOME

WASHINGTON—Senator Lodge had farewell Friday to nearly all the members of the party that came here from Boston to celebrate his reelection.

Representative Norman H. White of Brookline, former Mayor Baxter of Medford, William O. Faxon of Stoughton, Joseph N. Peterson and Vincent Peterson of Salem took the 1 o'clock train for New York Friday afternoon. They were followed at 5 o'clock by Senator George L. Barnes and James F. Ingraham of Peabody. The party will remain in New York until 5 o'clock this afternoon, when it will leave for Boston.

### STONEHAM.

The Peoples Gas & Electric Company, to which the selectmen have granted franchises, will make extensions in its mains and give improved service. A lower rate for gas is hoped for eventually. The company also operates in Reading, but the selectmen of that town say they will not grant a franchise until the purchase of gas from Wakefield has been considered.

Fred E. Nickerson, town treasurer, will not be a candidate for reelection because of the fact that he is treasurer of the Stoneham Savings Bank. The terms of Linwood L. Gove of the board of public works, George A. Hinchcliffe, of the board of health, Winthrop C. Whittier of the school committee, and John Best, of the assessors, expire this year.

## NEW CORPORATIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS GRANTED CHARTERS

Twenty-eight business corporations, with an aggregate capital stock of \$10,103,000, have been incorporated this week under the laws of this commonwealth.

This unusually large aggregate includes the formation of one corporation with a capital stock of \$8,000,000, this being the United States Metal Products Company, with offices in Boston and New York. The company is to engage in a general metal business and its incorporators are Erland F. Fish, Frederick D. Webster and Robert J. Richardson.

Other corporations organized this week are:



# COOPERATIVE KITCHEN OF CARTHAGE, MO., IS A SUCCESS

Each Family Uses Its Own  
Table Furnishings in  
Dining Room.

DIVISION OF COST  
IS SATISFACTORY

Much Housework Drudgery  
Is Saved but Atmosphere  
of Home Is Preserved.

MORE than a year ago a group of tired housewives in Carthage, Mo., decided there must be some way to lighten the weight of household drudgery. With faith that there was a way if only they could

find it, they formed a combination which they called a cooperative kitchen. After a year's trial the kitchen now has 30 enthusiastic patrons, and is housed in better quarters than those in which it was first tried.

The servant problem, because of this scheme, gives these women a minimum of perplexity. Where a dozen servants might have been required for these 30 persons under ordinary circumstances, the kitchen requires only four; and these four, enjoying each other's company, work better than if they were scattered in separate homes. So there was difficulty No. 1 removed at a single stroke.

With it fled an auxiliary difficulty—the bother of washing and wiping dishes. It wasn't hard to gather opinions on this. Some women don't mind cooking, but few have ever confessed that they enjoy dish-washing. Among household routine duties that is usually considered one of the most irksome. None of this, either, for the Carthage cooperatives.

Of course, flight to an ordinary boarding house would escape these housewives, but the boarding house usually has some discomforts and annoyances that are considered almost as bad as the dishes. It isn't possible to pick your company, your menu or perhaps even the sort of flowers you like for table decoration. The whole place, as a rule, is lacking in the individuality and the charm of a home. That, at least, was the way the Carthage women judged the situation. Then they set out to improve conditions.

First of all, they ordered each family to bring its own characteristic household goods to make the dining room really like home in appearance—the blue and white dishes or the white dishes with the little edge of gold, and the cut glass and the napkin rings and the favorite flowers for centerpieces. Every effort was made to have the tables appear the same as in a home.

Then they turned their attention to the kitchen, applying there the same rule. They demanded genuine home cooking, and to this end commanded that no "warming tables" or other restaurant or hotel apparatus be allowed. Everything must come hot from the gas stove. The first cook, as it happened, was a professional. He didn't last long because he couldn't free his mind of restaurant superstitions. The women discharged him one morning before breakfast, and hired a woman cook instead.

Next in importance to these methods was the question of how to improve the system of buying the groceries and the meat. From farmers they arranged to get the freshest of milk and eggs and butter. They sent to Kansas City for meat—in the wintertime buying whole pigs and lambs. And grocery men soon proved to be more considerate.

That all things did not adjust themselves immediately is to be expected. The kitchen started with 60 members and a weekly assessment of \$3. Now there are 30 members, and the rate is \$4. Yet this is now "just right," the enthusiasts declare. Every one knows every one else, all is homelike, the rate is just where it should be, the new quarters are the proper dimensions. The whole building—an eight-room, brick house—is known as the "kitchen," though there is a reception-room and a parlor and servants' quarters to be included in the idea.

"We save on food, we save on servants, we reduce drudgery, and we increase contentment," the leaders in the plan say.

Mrs. John C. McGee told the situation to a correspondent in this way:

"When we began we were just a bunch of tired, nervous, overworked housewives. It was no one's fault; it was just the fault of the system of economics. We couldn't get help. There are, of course, thousands of other women in the country who are just as much slaves of the household as we were. But we found a remedy. We came here from our homes, but we brought our home life with us. It is a good atmosphere here. When things were strained sometimes at the first we smiled and ignored the little breaks. We helped each other, we helped the cook and the waitresses—it's all a matter of cooperation. For our menus we simply try to have what we would have at home. The whole accent is on that point of atmosphere of home."

A typical set of menus is something like this:

<b>BREAKFAST</b>	
Cereal and real country cream.	Coffee.
Hot biscuits.	
<b>LUNCHEON</b>	
Lamb stew and dumplings.	Sliced tomatoes.
Baked apples.	Hot cookies.
Coffee.	Tea.
Milk.	
<b>DINNER</b>	
Roast tenderloin.	Baked squash.
Mashed potatoes.	Hot rolls.
Salad.	Apple pie.
Coffee.	Tea.
Milk.	
When asked for an example of the expense account for each month, the manager picked out this one for last January:	
Servants' hire.....	\$124.00
Manager's salary.....	35.00
Light, heat, ice.....	38.00
Rent.....	40.00
Two telephones.....	3.50
Meat.....	163.00
Milk.....	64.00
Groceries.....	307.50
Incidentals.....	5.75
Cash on hand.....	4.25
	\$705.00
Membership dues paid.....	\$700.00
Rent of two rooms.....	15.00
Gas.....	80.00
	\$785.00

**BANKER RECEIVES SMALL PAY.**  
BURLINGTON, Ia.—Horace S. Rand, millionaire banker and lumberman, has been made assistant assessor and is working daily with two other city officials to straighten out the tax tangle. He will get \$2.50 per day.

## GOVERNMENT IS PREPARING FOR PEACE RIVER RUSH

EDMONTON, Alta.—P. K. Cornwall, M. P., for the Peace River country, who has been in consultation with the Dominion authorities at Ottawa, reports that the federal government is making preparations for the expected rush of settlers to the Peace River districts this spring. Mr. Cornwall drew the attention of the department to the need of protecting the timber from fire, on account of the carelessness of incoming settlers, and states that adequate fire guards will be provided and all the main trails be patrolled during the summer season. The Dominion government, it is said, will also arrange for a better mail service to that country, and will extend its telegraph service by building a line from Athabasca landing to Fort McMurray.

**LOUIS P. LOCHNER TO SPEAK.**  
MADISON, Wis.—Louis P. Lochner, editor of the Cosmopolitan magazine and alumni fellow in journalism at the University of Wisconsin, will speak on "The Students' Cosmopolitan Clubs" at the 11th Universal Races Congress to be held at the University of London, England, Jan. 23-27.



**DINING ROOM IN COOPERATIVE KITCHEN AT CARTHAGE, MO.**  
Each family brings its own glassware and silverware and tries to preserve home atmosphere.

DOUBLE STAMPS UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK AND SINGLE STAMPS THEREAFTER

### VOTE FOR CHARITY

In Our \$4000 Distribution  
If you are interested in any Charitable or Benevolent Institution anywhere in New England, write the name of such organization on your sales slip and drop in Ballot Box, Second Floor, or mail to us. Each 10c of your purchase counts as one vote. Every charity voted for will receive a portion of the \$4000 cash.

Call Ex. 2600 to Engage Our FREE Committee Room for Downtown Meetings.

## HENRY SIEGEL CO.

Largest and Finest Restaurant in New England. Orchestra 12 to 2 P. M.

Store Opens at 9 O'clock Monday on Account of General Clearing Sale. Closes at 5:30. Other Days 9:30 to 5:30 as Usual.

## Our February Furniture Sale

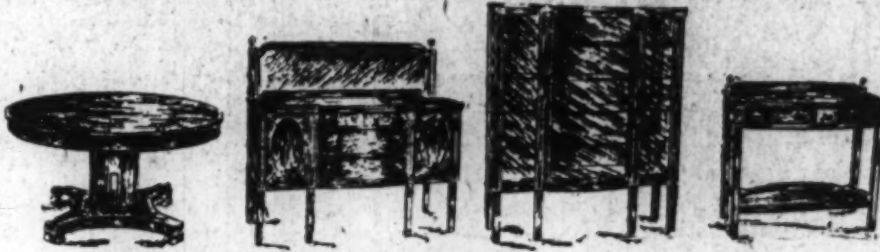
Offers in Boston alone \$100,000 worth of new, high grade furniture built and guaranteed to last, at less than wholesale prices at the factory.

Our Furniture Buyer, Mr. R. G. Alexander, personally buys for three big Siegel stores. Consequently, with our Chicago store added, our purchasing power is four times greater than any other store in Boston. Our prices are 10 to 25% lower than any other furniture sale on the better grade furniture. We do not handle poorly built furniture at any price. Our lowest price carries our positive guarantee of satisfaction. The values herewith announced merely express an idea of the prices that rule throughout the entire sale. The articles you want may not be advertised but are HERE at prices corresponding to the ones that ARE advertised.

New York Readers of  
The Monitor

Are invited to call at  
Simpson-Crawford Co.'s

Our oldest New York Store, where  
our February Furniture Sale is now  
in progress.



\$350.00 Mahogany Dining Room Suite for \$215.00

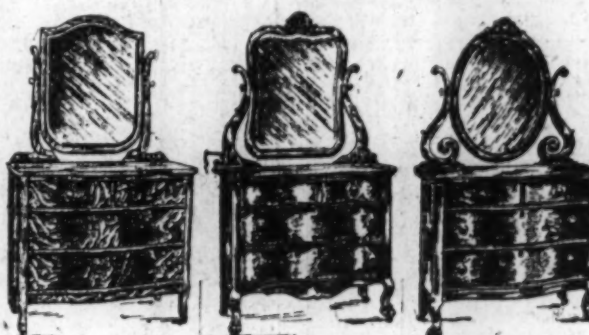
No. 20, Serving Table, No. 038, China Cabinet, No. 335, Buffet, No. 478. This four-piece suite of furniture, consisting of Table, Buffet, China Cabinet and Serving Table, pure Sheraton, solid mahogany, wherever it is possible to make it solid, will no doubt please the most particular customer. This four-piece suite is worth \$350.00, but will be sold during our February Sale, four pieces, \$215.00.

### Solid Mahogany \$10.00 Rocker

Beautiful design, handsomely finished. Don't overlook the fact that this rocker is SOLID mahogany and sells regularly for not less than \$10.00. Our price..... \$3.95



**SPECIAL TERMS OF CREDIT.**  
May be arranged with our charge of-  
fice. You can furnish your home  
complete at our lowest cash prices on  
satisfactory terms by mutual agree-  
ment.



THIS \$25.00  
DRESSER  
\$14.95

THIS \$40.00  
DRESSER  
\$23.50

THIS \$40.00  
DRESSER  
\$25.00

A serpentine base, 42 in. long, 28-inch mirror, beautifully polished, genuine mahogany, both dark and light birdseye maple and quartered oak, with chiffonier to match.

Has handsome ser-  
pentine front, claw French leg, ball and foot, beautifully carved, 30-inch mirror and stand-  
ard, value \$40.00, ards beautifully  
February sale \$23.50, carved; also to  
Chiffonier and Prin-  
match, a chiffonier,  
one dresser to \$25.00, Princess  
match at the same dresser \$19.50, toilet  
table \$16.50.



\$25.00 Brass Bed  
This magnificent 2-  
inch continuous post  
bed, with seven 1-inch  
fillets, "T" hall rod  
ends, at  
\$16.50

\$40.00 Brass Bed  
Never in the history of the busi-  
ness has this bed been equalled;  
the fillings are all heavier than  
we have ever used before.  
\$25

All Brass Bed  
REGULAR \$18 VALUE  
This all-brass bed full size, 2-  
inch tubing, continuous posts;  
\$18.00 value bed.  
\$13.95



**Sanitary Box Springs**  
So many people want a  
box spring open underneath  
so it can be dusted out—  
we have it. It's a gem. It  
has 96 coil springs. It's as  
luxurious as any \$20.00  
spring on the market and  
as lasting. Special, this  
sale..... \$12.95



**High Grade Bedding**  
A complete line of the O.  
D. Baker mattresses and  
box springs. As a special—  
pure hair mattresses, made  
of long drawings, of gray  
or black, at a liberal re-  
duction. The average store  
price is \$35.00. Our price,  
one or two parts, \$25.00



\$35.00 Dining Table  
It is unusually heavy,  
having a 10-inch pedes-  
tal, the legs being round,  
with massive claw feet,  
and the 48-inch top is  
made of the very finest  
quartered oak, no ve-  
neering. During the  
February Sale, \$17.95

### Genuine Leather Slip Seat

THIS  
\$6.00  
DINING  
CHAIR  
\$3.95  
Very large and heavy,  
French leg, claw feet,  
genuine leather slip seat,  
and would go with high  
price dining room  
suites..... \$3.95



**Four-Post Bed \$37.50**  
No. 16-332. Search  
the market over and it  
will be impossible for  
you to match this mag-  
nificent solid mahogany  
four-post bed; made of  
extremely heavy stock,  
high post, acorn carv-  
ing; made in 3-6 and 4-6  
sizes. This bed is con-  
sidered cheap at \$60.  
During our February  
Sale..... \$37.50

HENRY SIEGEL CO., BOSTON, MASS.—FOURTH FLOOR

## GOVERNOR AND MAYOR INVITED TO BALL OF BOSTON NEWSBOYS



**LEADERS IN ARRANGEMENTS FOR ANNUAL SOCIAL EVENT OF NEWSBOYS CLUB.**  
Left to right, Maurice Zaremsky, chairman committee of arrangements; Miss Nellie Bloomberg, who is to lead grand march; Benjamin H. Robrish, secretary committee of arrangements; Charles Frasca, chairman general committee, and Hyman Cohen, floor marshal.

The Boston Newsboys Union will hold its annual ball in Paul Revere hall, Mechanics building, Tuesday evening.

Governor Foss, Mayor Fitzgerald and other state and city officials as well as newspaper men and representatives of labor organizations have been invited.

Benjamin H. Robrish, secretary of the committee of arrangements, announces that the occasion promises to be the most successful in the history of the organization. It is expected that over 100 couples will participate in the grand march, which will be led by President.

Hyman J. Cohen and Miss Nellie Bloom-  
berg.

Participants in the grand march have been rehearsing for several weeks under the supervision of Daniel V. Mulkern, floor director.

Music for the evening will be rendered

by the Waverly full orchestra, T. R. O'Connor, leader.

Officers of the ball will be: Floor marshal, Hyman J. Cohen; assistant floor marshals, Jacob Applebaum, Benjamin Waldman; floor director, Daniel V. Mulkern; assistant floor directors, Oscar Helvitz, M. E. Greenberg; chief of aids, Samuel Sklar.

Committee of arrangements: Chair-  
man, Maurice H. Zaremsky; secretary,  
Benjamin H. Robrish; treasurer, Thomas J. Mulkern; assistant treasurer, Harry Weinberg. These officials are being as-  
sisted by 50 aids.

General committee of the ball: Chair-  
man, Charles Frasca; Elihu Herbenon,  
Nathan S. Sodekoon, Leo J. Buckley, A. Rubinovitz, Meyer Riser, Thomas Guren,  
A. Shankman, Louis Lippman, A. Rosen-  
stein, Meyer Doonie.

**JOHN M. ANDERSON PASSES ON.**  
PITTSBURG—John M. Anderson, a  
member of the Pittsburgh Stock Ex-  
change, passed on yesterday.

### BROWN UNIVERSITY AWARDED \$100,000

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Brown Univer-  
sity will be given \$100,000 by the gen-  
eral education board, founded by John  
D. Rockefeller when the university raises  
the remainder of its \$1,000,000 endow-  
ment fund.

The same board recently gave \$50,000 toward the \$200,000 of the fund  
which is to be applied to the women's  
college in Brown University. These gifts  
leave a total to be raised of \$850,000.

### Y. M. C. A. PLANNING UNIVERSITY WORK

MADISON, Wis.—Plans for spending  
16,000 have been completed by the Y.  
M. C. A. of the University of Wisconsin,  
which has a membership of 775.

A religious director will be secured at  
a salary of \$3500 a year, and an assistant  
general secretary at a salary of \$1000  
has been provided to assist the general  
secretary, who receives \$2500 a year.

The funds necessary for this work  
are to be raised by students, faculty,  
alumni and friends of the university.

### NEW ICE BREAKER FOR MONTREAL

MONTREAL, Que.—Eduard Duplessis  
has invented an ice plow boat which he  
believes will solve the problem of keep-  
ing the port of Montreal open for navi-  
gation during the winter months.

This new boat is not of the same pat-  
tern as boats for breaking ice in the St.  
Lawrence. It does not ride upon the  
top of the ice and break it by sheer  
weight, but cuts the ice as the share of  
a farmer's plow turns the sod.



# Pillsbury's BEST FLOUR

The Standard of the World.

Cobb, Bates & Yerxa Co.  
AND GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

## Bread Problem Solved

EAT  
EDUCATOR  
CRACKERS

They take the place of bread and biscuit at any and all meals, and when once tried are given a place on the family table. Morning, Noon and Night. Heat EDUCATOR WAFERS in the oven, leaving the door open, and butter them as you eat them. They are the sweetest morsel you ever tasted.

YOUR GROCER SELLS THEM  
IF NOT, GIVE US HIS NAME

Johnson Educator Food Company

NEW YORK BOSTON PROVIDENCE  
PHILADELPHIA NEWBURYPORT

## Our Thirteenth Annual Mark Down Sale



Enables you to secure brass beds of unquestioned quality one third under the regular price. The illustration shows a massive 2 1/2-inch post all-brass bed, with 1 1/2-inch top rods and 1-inch uprights. Handsome mounts, guaranteed lacquer, satin finish. Reduced from \$35 to... \$25. Other patterns, \$10 to \$75. Don't Wait!

Free Delivery on Purchases of \$5 or Over, Anywhere in New England. CHARGE ACCOUNTS SOLICITED

Morris & Butler 97 SUMMER STREET  
All Sample Mattresses and Springs Marked Down



Howard DUSTLESS  
DUSTER

The Only "Dustless-Duster"  
No other cloth ever made that will do the same work. Hot water and soap cleans and sterilizes it.  
"No oil to soil."

You can get a full size duster by mail for 25 cents or a small sample free. There's "No Oil to Soil."  
25c  
HOWARD  
HOWARD DUSTLESS-DUSTER CO.  
104-C Federal Street, Boston, Mass.  
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Town  
State  
Reg. U. S. Patent Office

IF YOUR EXTRACT is rank and too strong it will flavor your desserts unpleasantly no matter how choice your other ingredients may be.

USE

Burnett's Vanilla

and your desserts are sure to be most delicious.

## MARKING FOR THE HAND-BAG

THE newest method of marking the smart hand-bags of black velvet, which are so beautifully finished with frames of French gilt, silver, or gun metal, is with monograms or single letters set in metal to correspond, says the Montreal Star. A circular, oval or square design embodying the letters, is a very attractive style, because they are thrown into sharp relief against the intense black background of the velvet. These bags are luxurious possessions, as they are beautifully finished inside with rich linings of moire, in white or the pastel colors, and have the velvet and card-case made of the outside velvet. Swung on long knotted cords with pendant tassels, they are properly carried at the elbow, and the effect is quaint and a la mode.

## LATEST PARIS FASHION IDEAS Glimpse at new models by Doucet and Paquin.

ONE cannot gaze on Doucet's creations of line and color without marveling and admiring, says a Paris writer in the New York Press. On many of them there are tunic. Drapery also figures largely as decoration and, generally speaking, the lines are long and clinging. The sleeve that is a continuation of the shoulder line is the accepted type, and in the exclusive showing of early models there is this same idea.

Embroidery in heavy silk and metallic threads, enriched by glittering beads, is the decoration most in evidence. Broad bands of this are used on gowns, wraps and blouses. We are fairly reveling in a luxury that hints of the Orient, but suggests artistic western application.

The bodices of most evening gowns are cut square or pointed. Fur and beads are still with us. The high line is decidedly featured by the best makers in this city.

Chapeaux are noticeable for the simplicity of trimming. They are medium or large in size. The brim turned up at the front is the newest turn of affairs. Ribbon bows and wings are generally placed at the back. Brims of the large hats are rolled on one side and the hats are more beautiful than ever.

Lace or velvet flowers are used to trim dresses and hats. A narrow edge of fur outlines each petal. Smart toques are fashioned of changeable velvet. They have facings of silk and the brims are turned up at the front, forming crescents across the faces. There is a vogue for scarlet on many.

Turbans and bonnets for theater wear are marvels of beauty. They are fashioned of metallic nets and laces. Some silver or gold net capuchons have scarlet satin wings placed flat at the side. The law will not have the view obstructed.

Linings for all suits are of gorgeous colorings these days. White is rarely seen. Porcelain blue, cerise and citron are the favorites.

Gowns that combine white charmeuse with black satin are trimmed with jet and exemplify the vogue for black-and-white.

Jet fringe is very fashionable for trimming wraps and gowns.

A touch of cerise is now being given to dark blue.

A new blouse model shown by Paquin is of khaki-colored velvet in a Persian design. Its simple kimono sleeves were edged with Persian embroidery of beads that exactly matched the pattern in the velvet. A soft tie of black velvet was placed at the throat and passed through straight bands of embroidery on the front.

Negligees of soft satin are showing large collars and cuffs that are hem-

## GOWN WITH VELVET TRIMMING

Graceful and simple, but stylish.

GOWNS of wool trimmed with velvet are among the smartest worn. This one is finished with a band at the lower edge of the skirt that gives weight as well as smartness. The blouse is a pretty, simple one. It is made over a fitted lining and closed at the back. The skirt is made with front panel and flounce cut in one and with side and back portions that are gathered at their lower edges. In this case, it is trimmed with a band of material that is cut in points and lapped over on to the panel but such treatment is by no means necessary. A simpler skirt can be made by leaving plain, as indicated in the back view.

The model is an excellent one. It can be utilized for such thin materials as voile, and the like, as well as for henrietta cloth, serge and other fabrics of similar weight. For immediate wear, the novelty wool material illustrated is admirable. Many women are already planning lighter weight costumes, however, and the same model will be found a charming one for voile and materials of the kind. Satin could be substituted for the velvet, or the front panel and flounce could be made of one material, with the side and back portions of another and the front of the blouse made to match. Still further change can be made by cutting the blouse out on the upper line of the trimming and omitting the collar and little chemiselet. The three-quarter sleeves are both pretty and fashionable, but here again is opportunity for exercise of preference, for under sleeves can be added, making them full length.

For the medium size the waist will require 3 1/2 yards of material 27 inches wide, 2 1/2 yards 36 or 1 1/2 yards 44 inches wide, with 1/4 yard of all-over lace and 1/4 yard of velvet; for the skirt will be needed 5 yards 27, 3 1/2 yards 36 or 44, with additional material when the trimming band is used. For band at lower edge will be needed 1/4 yard of velvet 20 inches wide.

A pattern of the waist (No. 6863), sizes 34 to 42 inches bust, or of the skirt (No. 6708), sizes 22 to 30 inches waist, can be had at any May Mantion agency or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East 23d street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



6863—Fancy Waist, 34 to 42 bust.  
6708—Three-Piece Walking Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.

## SHOULDER SCARF STILL IN FAVOR

ONE of the latest manifestations of the scarf is in two shades of mousseline de soie, one over the other, and the whole banded with a wide border of black satin.

With the short-waisted simple frocks that are now so popular for evening are worn such scarfs as one sees in portraits of empire days.

And indeed some of these portrait ladies might have stepped out of their frames, so much like the fashions of the empire are those we see now, says the Philadelphia Times.

Most of the little dresses are of a green much affected at that time, and a scarf of two very different shades of green banded with the black would make a charming shoulder covering.

Most of these scarfs are of transparent materials, chiffon, crepe de chine and more often than not mousseline de soie. But for wear on the street these are not practicable, and therefore the more durable variety is made of heavy satin and velvet.

## Wool-Back Satins

The wool-back satins, of which so many tailored suits will be made the coming season, are particularly beautiful in black, says the New Haven Journal-Courier.

## ANOTHER TURNOVER COLLAR

Drawn by Mrs. Sarah Hale Hunter.

ANOTHER design is given today for a collar to be worn with linen or silk shirt waist. In making one according to this pattern, the scallops should first be padded, and then closely buttonholed. The dots may be worked solid or as eyelets, and the leaves in the solid satin stitch, with the stems in the outline stitch. The stitch is started in the lower part of the leaves and in the center of the dot. It is slightly slanted upward and the purled edge is brought to the outside. The embroidery is done in mercerized cotton, No. 25, in white or colors.

In taking off this pattern, lay a piece of impression paper upon the material, place the newspaper pattern over this and with a hard, sharp pencil draw firmly over each line. If the material is sheer, it may be laid over the pattern and drawn off with a pencil, as it will show through.

[Mrs. Hunter's embroidery patterns are printed in The Christian Science Monitor Wednesdays and Saturdays.]

## HOW TO KNOW COMPOSITION OF VARIOUS FABRICS

YOU have occasion in your household work time and again to determine whether a given fabric is of linen or cotton or of wool or silk. The former, for instance, can be boiled with soap or washing powder, the latter not. Woolen goods, in fact, should not be washed with cotton and linen if the water be above a certain temperature. Then there is the question of dyeing. Many dyes distinguish between the two varieties. You will find, use, therefore, for the following tests:

Vegetable fibers burn; animal fibers merely singe. With this to start on, unravel threads of the fabric and apply a flame to them. Cotton or linen burns freely without an odor. Wool singes with very little flame and gives out a disagreeable odor like that of burning horn or hair. Silk has a similar odor and burns less freely than cotton. Mercerized fabrics burn like cotton, not like silk, says the New York Press.

If you are still not sure, put into a dish five teaspoonfuls of commercial powdered lye, pour on it one cup of cold water and bring to a boil, stirring till dissolved. Place a sample of your fabric in this solution, boil for five minutes more and strain through a fine wire sieve. If any fibers or threads are found in the sieve, they are cotton or linen. If none is found, the material is silk or wool.

Here is a list which will help you further: Entirely of cotton or linen—Madras, chambray, batiste, fleecdown, seersucker, gingham, percale, outing flannel, galatea, cotton chevrot. Entirely of wool—Nun's veiling, panama, wool poplin, serge, prunella, henrietta, chiffon panama, French serge, broadcloth, fancy worsted. Entirely of silk—Louisine, messaline, peau de cygne, argentine, silk poplin and henrietta, taffeta, peau de soie, grosgrain, satin. Mixtures of animal and vegetable fibers—Liberty satin, mirage, Sicilian cotton-back satin. Pongee is of wild or tussor silk, and is best regarded as of mixed goods. These mixed goods should be treated as if they were cotton or linen, unless the silk or wool is plainly predominant.

## Skirts Are Fuller

Skirts are fuller and longer, and many afternoon dresses are slightly looped up on one side or both. The peasant sleeve is still the favorite cut for suits.—Montreal Star.

## PERSONAL TOUCH IN INITIAL

They also add to the value of an article.

NOTHING gives so distinctive a touch as initials. Whether in silver, stationery, handkerchiefs or household linen, a monogram or initials inside a medal is preferred.

Bureau covers, table scarfs, linen slip-slops, and centerpieces which can be picked up cheaply at white sales will be vastly better if marked with initials. Bolster rolls of plain linen are better looking if they have three 5-inch initials worked in the middle. They should be heavily padded to stand in bold relief.

The girl who has little time for fancy work should learn only to embroider initials. It does not take long to make one's belongings, and it increases the beauty.

See that the padding is regular and well rounded and that the covering the satin stitch is taken firmly with stitches close together, but not overlapping, and with edges even.—New York Times.

## Shell Ornaments

The girl who wears tortoise shell and combs should keep them bright, polishing them with a silk handkerchief as soon as they are taken out of the hair.—New Haven Journal-Courier.

## IT IS BETTER TO SEND TO LEWANDOS THAN TO WISH YOU HAD

Back Bay  
Shop  
284 Boylston  
Street

Phones  
3900 and 3901  
Back Bay

Delivery  
System in  
Boston and  
Suburbs



Down Town  
Shop  
17 Temple  
Place

Phones  
555 and 556  
Oxford

Bundles  
Also by  
Mail or  
Express

## LEWANDOS

AMERICA'S GREATEST  
CLEANSERS DYERS LAUNDERERS

Executive Offices 284 Boylston Street Boston

SHOPS IN  
NEW YORK ALBANY ROCHESTER PHILADELPHIA  
WASHINGTON BALTIMORE HARTFORD  
NEW HAVEN BRIDGEPORT WORCESTER SPRINGFIELD  
LYNN SALEM SOUTH BOSTON  
WATERTOWN ROXBURY CAMBRIDGE

Over 1500 agents throughout the country  
OUR LAUNDRY WORK IS THE BEST OBTAINABLE  
Collars and Cuffs moulded to fit

"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"



## THE HOUSEHOLD

BRIDE ALWAYS  
FURNISHES THE  
LINEN SUPPLY

ALL LINEN to be used in the home of a newly married couple should be bought by the bride, and to this rule there is absolutely no exception, says the Milwaukee Journal. Of course, such an outfit may be one of the presents given by a member of the family, and should consist of sheets, pillow cases, towels for hands and body, kitchen and glass towels, table covers and table linen. The number, as well as the variety, is limited only by the amount a girl or her parents wish to spend.

For a girl of small income, who will live simply, two dozen hand towels are enough, for with this number there will be plenty of fresh ones. Six bath towels should be sufficient.

Dining room linen need not be large in quantity, and if a large cloth is used only for dinner three should be enough, if money is not plentiful. One cover should last through a week, and three provides for a fresh one in the chest while the others are in use or being laundered. Two dozen dinner napkins can be made to do, but three are better.

For luncheon and breakfast table, doilies may take the place of a big cover, and there should be three sets of these. Also small napkins, four dozen being none too many.

One dozen sheets should be provided, or a dozen and a half if the house is equipped with single beds. Pillow cases are required in greater number, for they are changed oftener, and two dozen should be on the list. Three counterpanes and blankets or eiderdown puffs are also necessary.

Each girl knows how many bureau and table covers she will need, and when she must buy economically one change should be enough at first.

## TRIED RECIPES

## BOSTON BROWN BREAD WITH RAISINS.

MIX well together one even cup of Indian meal, two heaping cups of rye meal, one teaspoonful each of salt, and ground cinnamon. Pour two cups of hot water on to one cup of molasses, stir well, then pour this into the center of the meal mixture and stir to smooth batter. Add one cup of seeded raisins, dredge with flour, put into a buttered tin mold, cover tightly and set into a large covered iron pot. Boil three hours, adding water from the boiling teakettle as the water in the pot boils away. When done set in the mold in the oven for 10 minutes before turning out.

## FRUIT SALAD.

A new rendition of the popular fruit salad is made by mixing sliced oranges, bananas, pineapple, figs, raisins and cherries. Sweeten slightly and add a little lemon juice. With the addition of a pint of dry whipped cream at serving time a most delectable dessert is evolved.

## NEW BANANA DESSERT.

Put six fine ripe bananas through a colander, then add a half cupful of grated coconut. Fold in a pint of cream, dry whipped, and sweeten to taste. Turn the mixture into a mold and pack down in equal quantities of ice and salt for four hours. Serve in glasses.

**NEW WAY OF MAKING MERINGUES.** Try making meringues just as you do icing for cakes except that the heating need not be so prolonged. Spread lightly over the pie or pudding to be so garnished, and set in a slow oven to puff and color. The superiority of this over the raw mixture of egg and sugar is unquestionable.

## GERMAN PUDDING.

One quart milk, one-half cup cornstarch, one-fourth cup sugar, one-fourth level teaspoon salt, one-half cup blanched and chopped almonds, one-half cup thinly sliced and chopped citron, whites of two eggs.

Scald the milk in double boiler and add the cornstarch, sugar and salt, mixed and diluted with a little cold milk. Stir until thickened, then cover and cook for 20 minutes, stirring occasionally. Add the almonds and citron and remove from fire. Pour gradually on to the egg whites beaten stiff, beating in well. Pour into mold wet with cold water and chill thoroughly. Serve with plain cream or with whipped cream sauce, made as follows:

Whites two eggs, one-third cup sifted powdered sugar, one teaspoon vanilla, one cup cream. Beat the egg whites stiff and beat in gradually the powdered sugar and vanilla. Whip the cream stiff and fold in the egg mixture. Chill thoroughly.—Portland Express and Advertiser.

## To Wash an Umbrella

If your umbrella falls into the mud and you cannot brush the dirt off, the best way is to wash it with a soap lather, says the Philadelphia North American. First grease the inside wires to prevent them from rusting; then proceed to wash the cover, scrubbing the dirty parts with a soft brush. Next rinse it with cold water, inside and out, and hang in the sun to dry. The umbrella must be kept open all the time. It will look quite new when done.

GOOD DESIGNS FOR HOMES OLD METHOD  
OF STENCILING  
IS REVIVED

BUNGALOW ON COLONIAL LINES.

Estimated cost \$2850, exclusive of heating and plumbing.

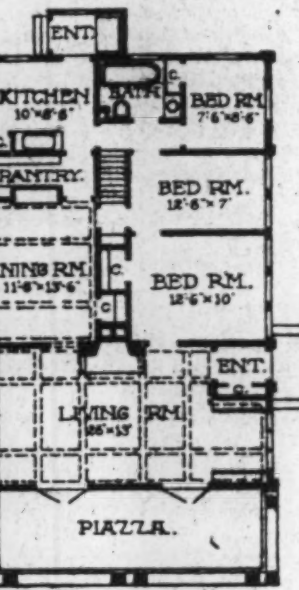
ALL colonial houses, being designed on classic lines, are necessarily plain and somewhat severe, but there is a refinement of detail and a general harmony that is very restful and pleasing to the close observer or student of architecture. There is never anything about such designs that is "extreme" or very ornate, but any one living in a colonial home will never be "out of style" or looked upon as a faddist. Most of the so-called bungalows building nowadays are full of freaks and fads, some of which will soon look awkward and lose their attraction. The colonial or classic styles have not been applied much of late to the bungalow. In the New England states the one-story colonial used to be very popular and common.

The illustration shows a design of a six-room bungalow, size 28x50 feet, including the front piazza. The plan is specially adapted to a corner lot, the entrance being on the long front, with a simple colonial porch entrance, with vestibule opening into a large living-room across the main front and opening with two pairs of French windows on to a wide piazza. There are two bedrooms, planned with wide windows opening up the full side, so that when opened there is the advantage of a sleeping porch. The doors and windows are arranged for free and easy circulation of air. There are ample closets and a good bathroom. The dining-room and kitchen are well arranged with a recessed sideboard and a pantry between.

There may be a full basement and a fine attic, with good floor, and stairs leading to same, affording storage space, lighted with small dormer windows, also giving good ventilation. The estimated cost is \$2850, exclusive of heating and plumbing.

## Dressy Costumes

Jackets will continue short, but long wraps of chiffon combined with satin will be very much worn at the Riviera, says the Montreal Star. The long wraps of satin will continue to be popular this spring, with the deep collars of velvet, fastened low on one side, at the hips. Dressy costumes have deep cuffs and collars of velvet lace.



FLOOR PLAN.

## HOME HELPS

AFTER an umbrella has been in use for a short time, put a drop of oil in the center of the top about once a month. This prevents the ribs from rusting.

If two thin glasses have stuck one in the other, place them in rather warm water and pour cold water in the upper glass. The expansion of one and the contraction of the other loosens them.

Brown boots may be blackened by rubbing the blacking well into the shoes with a raw potato and then polishing.—New York Press.

## Collarless Frocks

A number of smart little frocks may be found in dark blue or black for trotting or traveling. Some of these have collars and guimpes, but the bare throat idea promises to have even a greater popularity the coming summer than it had last year.—Philadelphia Press.



## Consolidation

The removal to our Main Store of the unsold pieces of the Murch & Loomis Bankrupt Stock of Fine

Furniture has been completed and we now have under our roof the biggest stock of medium and high grade Furniture, Carpets and Rugs that we have ever carried.

For the next two weeks a CLEARANCE SALE will be in progress.

Odd pieces from broken lots may be purchased at a very slight advance over their cost to manufacture.

It is decidedly to the advantage of purchasers to inspect this stock before going elsewhere.

Open Monday and Saturday Evenings.  
**FERDINANDS**  
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AND now comes a new way of doing stencil work. Instead of stenciling the design, we paint the background and leave the design the color of the former background.

In saying new, it is not meant that the work itself is a novelty, for in reality it is simply a revival of a very old art practiced in Java, China and Japan, but it has been brought to this country only recently.

It is a process of tracing designs on metal, fabrics, wood, leather or paper, and then dyeing or painting all other portions of the wood. When the coloring is finished the wax is removed with benzine or by applying to it a heated iron placed over blotting paper or a soft piece of cloth.

The design will come out white on a colored background; but if this white is not pleasing the wood may be stained before using the wax, and then stained again after covering the design with wax.

Hard wax is melted over an alcohol flame and while soft is rolled into a pencil. When using it the end is melted like sealing wax and the design covered. The work is novel and bound to be popular. The coloring, of course, will vary with the fabric. Wood can be stained with photography stains; fabrics can be dyed and paper simply brushed with water color.—New Haven Palladium.

## WAYS OF SAVING IN KITCHEN

Economy in coal, gas and butter.

IT is often the case that the unconsidered trifles are making the biggest hole in the income. For instance, take it in the matter of the coal stove or heater. Are your ashes emptied systematically every morning? If they are allowed to collect they absorb the heat. Never leave the smoke damper open except when the fresh coal is put on or the fire kindled in the morning. Be sure the chimney flue is cleared from soot. Once in two or three years is usually often enough for this; but the range flues should be attended to once a month. If the kitchen range is of the best modern make, it is easier and more economical to keep the fire over night at this season. At night see that the grate is free from ashes and clinkers, and bank with coal. Shut off all draughts and open the little door that lets cold air over the fire. Shut the kitchen door, and if not too cold leave a window open a little at the top to let out any gas that may escape. In the morning turn on the draughts, but do not rake much until after breakfast, when extra coal can be added. After the fire is made up for the day do not rake down or disturb it except once in four or five hours, when fresh coal should be put on. Do not let the coal touch the griddles. When a meal is over and there is no need for a hot fire, sprinkle cinders, if you have

them, over the top; if not fresh coal, and open the draft that lets the cold air on top. When you wish to use the fire again, close the cold air draught and open the dampers under it. Do not buy slaty coal, as that means waste and trouble. A mixture of pea coal with stove coal, either soft or hard, is considered most advantageous by careful housekeepers.

If a gas range is used and properly

cared for it will be found a great economy both in labor, strength, time and fuel. The first thing to bear in mind is the oft-quoted slogan, "Matches are cheaper than gas." Don't leave a burner lighted because you are going to need it in five or 10 minutes. Turn off as soon as through using, then light again when ready. Don't light up and then go on to fill the teakettle or get out the frying pan. Have everything in readiness before lighting the flame. Don't use the large burners when the smaller ones or simmerer will do just as well. Turn the burners down so as to use only what is needed. After the kettle reaches the boiling point, the slightest flame will keep it on the simmer, which is all that is necessary. Watch out always to see that the flame is blue, not red. The red flame is wasteful, indicating imperfect combustion.

If any of the burner holes become clogged, clean out with a wire, or remove and boil in strong solution of soda and water. This last treatment cannot be given, however, with the old style two-piece or cemented burners. Don't light the oven more than four or seven minutes before you are ready to use it. Longer is waste. Plan the baking so as to do as much as possible at the same time with the same flame. In getting breakfast, for instance, you can cook the bacon in the oven, bake apples and make toast under the flame all at the same time. When nearly done, turn off the gas, and then, if you have no warming oven, you can set plates and platters in either oven to get heated through. If you have to heat dishwater, that, too, can go in the oven, and if not quite hot enough when ready to use it, a moment or two on top of the stove will complete the heating.

Another unconsidered waste in using a gas stove lies in the heating more of a liquid than will be needed. For instance, if the average woman is going to make two cupfuls of tea she is quite apt to fill the tea kettle to the brim with cold water, which necessitates waiting three or four times as long as needed for it to boil. By attention to these little details a saving of from 10 to 20 per cent in the month's gas bills can usually be effected.

The provident New Englander or French woman saves every bit of fat and tries it out for use in cooking. The "top of the pot," that is, the fat that rises on the water in which corn beef is boiled or soup stock, is excellent to use for shortening in chicken bread or cookies. Tried out chicken is equal to the best olive oil and can even be used in making mayonnaise or French pastry. There is no better frying medium than half lard and half drippings or equal parts of suet tried out and drippings; yet extravagant cooks and ignorant housewives often insist on using butter, which aside from its prohibitive price is apt to burn. Bacon, ham and pork fat are all good for frying potatoes, liver, corn meal mush and eggs. With a close oversight to see that these shortenings and frying mediums are not wasted, the butter bill even in midwinter may be kept comparatively small.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

## Lingerie for Spring

The lingerie houses are showing lovely spring models in new textures. Besides marquisette, crevette and tablette—which are all more or less of a canvas weave—there are the new crepons, like cobwebs for very sheerness. Striped materials promise to be popular and satin foulards are coming in.—Montreal Star.

## Flowered Toques

Many evening hats are trimmed with a vivid shade of geranium pink velvet. All flowered toques are cropping out hopefully, says the Montreal Star. One of Reboux' was composed of large size roses with a border of brown moss, some of the roses dangling loosely on top and banking rather high toward the back.

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I shall be pleased to welcome you to my new rooms. You will find a carefully selected stock of imported, with a few good domestic, materials for ladies' suits and coats for immediate wear in warmer climates, as well as for spring wear at home.

It is a pleasure to thank you for past favors, and to extend hearty wishes for the incoming year; may you find it full of good in its various expressions.

During January and February I give a full season discount of \$10 on every suit.

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Quickly clears the skin and leaves a soft, bright, transparent glow without massage. Not a cream, grease, salve, lotion or soap, but a pure and harmless cleansing compound. Nothing takes its place. Gratefully refreshing for the bath. Full-sized pkg. by mail, prepaid, 25c, stamps or coin. Serial No. 34, 452.

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131 E. THIRTIETH STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

**Marshmallow Mints**  
A new after-dinner form of peppermint is marshmallows dipped in creamy peppermint. Buy the square marshmallows and cut them in halves. Make a syrup of two cups of sugar and one cup of hot water and a small pinch of cream of tartar. Boil the syrup until when tested in cold water it will not form a hard ball, but only be firm in the bottom of the cup. Add essence of peppermint to taste and stir until creamy. Dip the marshmallows in it with a spoon and dry on waxed paper.—Milwaukee Journal.

**Much Embroidery**  
There is a great deal of openwork embroidery used on the new thin frocks and one sees the old favorites, Irish, cluny and valenciennes, well represented, but there is a noticeable mingling of fine and heavy lace and embroidery, beautiful motifs of Venetian worked in among valenciennes and embroidered net or linen, etc.—Philadelphia Times.

**COUCH COVER CAN BE MADE AT HOME**  
AN ATTRACTIVE and artistic couch cover may be evolved from six and two thirds yards of burlap and some linen flannel, at the cost of about \$1.

Purchase two colors of burlap, three and one third yards of brown and the same amount of natural linen color, if it is to harmonize with mission furniture, says the Philadelphia Times.

The darker burlap is then cut lengthwise in three strips and the lighter in two long strips. A strip of the darker forms the center, with a wider strip of the tan on either side and another strip of the brown on either side of the tan, having the two selvage edges on the outside for the edges of the cover.

These strips are sewed together on the machine, one end hemmed and the other cut to required length, then the pieces cut off are trimmed in conventional shapes to applique on the ends and front, the dark on the light and light on the dark.

The lengthwise seams are opened and pressed flat, then the right side of seam is cross-stitched for a finish and to hold the raw edges in place on the wrong side.



# Legislature Faces Action on More Than 1500 Measures

The Great and General Court of Massachusetts has before it this year the consideration of more than 1500 bills. Most of these have already been referred to their respective committees. Hearings have begun before many committees and the others expect to be ready for work before the end of next week.

Not all the bills have been printed yet. Every day they arrive from the state printer's, a score or more ten-pound bundles at a time. Usually 400 or 500 copies are made of each bill. The bills are given in charge of the assistants in the document room on the fourth floor of the State House and distributed as occasion requires.

The large number of bills this year is said to be due largely to the fact that the two political parties are more evenly divided. Many Democrats who have desired certain legislation for many years have considered the time ripe to present their claims now that their party has within nine of a majority in the House and seven in the Senate.

Not only has each plank in the Democratic platform been covered with a bill, but there have been many duplications. In several instances Republican legislators have introduced bills based on Democratic measures, and vice versa. Speaker Joseph Walker of Brookline and Senator Arthur Naon of Haverhill, both Republicans, have presented bills calling for sweeping reforms in the way of direct nomination of state officials. The principle of direct nominations has been embodied in the Democratic state platform for several years and was one of the issues most emphasized by the Democrats during the recent campaign.

## Direct Nominations

Speaker Walker's bill calls for the direct nomination of candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, state auditor and attorney general and the direct election of delegates to the state conventions of all political parties in the commonwealth.

Senator Naon of Haverhill introduced a bill on his own petition to submit any question of public policy to the voters of the state on petition signed in number equivalent to 5 per cent of the registered vote; to the voters of a county on petition signed in number equivalent to 5 per cent of the registered vote of said county; to the voters of a city or town on a similar petition signed by 5 per cent of the registered vote of such city or town.

Representative Langtry of Springfield presented his petition that voters be permitted to express their preference of candidates for United States senator.

Senator Malley has a bill to regulate the use of money in elections; that no political committee shall expend money for any purpose other than for rent of halls and buildings for political purposes; for advertising, mailing and clerical assistance; that no money shall be expended by any person or committee for the transportation of voters to the polls; penalty not exceeding \$1000 fine, imprisonment not exceeding one year.

Mayor John F. Fitzgerald of Boston has filed bills to provide that no political committee in connection with any municipal election in Boston, whether before or after such election, shall receive, expend or incur liability to expend sums exceeding \$10,000 in the aggregate in any one year. No candidate shall in connection with any municipal election in said city, directly or indirectly, pay or promise to pay for his personal campaign expenses, including expenses for nomination or contribution to a political committee, sums exceeding \$5000 in the aggregate in any one year.

A bill filed by former Representative Herbert W. Burr of Dorchester would prohibit any candidate for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, executive councilor, secretary of the commonwealth, treasurer and receiver general, auditor, attorney-general, senator or representative from expending in promoting his candidacy sums which in the aggregate exceed the salary attached to the office for which he is a candidate.

Another bill to regulate the use of money in elections was introduced by Senator Malley of Springfield. It provides that no political committee shall expend money for any purpose other than rent of hall and buildings for political gatherings, and for advertising, postage and clerical assistance; that no money shall be expended by any person or committee for the transportation of voters to the polls.

The William E. Russell Club of Harvard would prohibit the use of party designations at elections in the commonwealth.

Representative Morrill of Haverhill, the only Socialist member of the Legislature, has a bill asking for a constitutional amendment requiring the submission to the people upon petition of 25,000 voters of any proposed specific amendment to the constitution.

A number of cities are seeking new charters or revision of their present charters. Walter A. Hastings and others of Malden petition for a commission form of government in their city. Leonard E. Bennink and others wish a similar system of government in Lawrence.

A petition was filed by Representative Breach of Chelsea to change the present commission form of Chelsea city government to an electoral form. Two plans for the latter form of government were submitted with a request that they be submitted to the voters of the city for choice.

Charles A. Eaton of Brockton petitions that the government of Brockton shall be in the hands of a mayor and four aldermen.

On motion of Senator Mack of Berkshire the petition of the mayor of Pittsfield for revision of the charter of that city was taken from last year's files.

A bill for legislation to provide a new

city charter for North Adams provides for a government by mayor and four councilmen, with a school committee to consist of mayor and four members and the abolishment of the present two boards of government on the first Monday in January, 1912.

## Boston Legislation Asked

Among the many bills filed for legislation affecting Boston many are aimed at changes in the system of government. The recall feature of the city charter is given special attention. There are about a dozen petitioners seeking the same general effect, namely, that the mayor of Boston may be recalled on a vote of a majority of citizens voting on the question of recall, instead of on a majority of all the registered voters of the city.

Mrs. Julia E. Duff petitions that the mayor of Boston shall be two years and that the term of the present mayor shall end on Feb. 4, 1912.

A petition presented by ex-Representative Walter A. Webster of Boston, and having apparently substantial backing, proposes to reorganize the city council of Boston. It provides that the present board of nine councilors shall be maintained intact, to be elected for three years, but adds to this number one from each ward, except wards 20 and 24, which shall have two each, to be elected each year.

Mayor Fitzgerald has petitioned for a provision that the city council of Boston shall consist of 12 councilmen, to be elected by districts. For the purposes of the act, the city is divided into 11 districts, as follows:

- District 1—Wards 1 and 2.
- District 2—Wards 3, 4 and 5.
- District 3—Wards 9 and 12.
- District 4—Wards 10 and 11.
- District 5—Wards 13, 14 and 15.
- District 6—Wards 16, 20 and 24.
- District 7—Wards 17 and 19.
- District 8—Wards 18 and 21.
- District 9—Wards 22 and 23.
- District 10—Ward 25.

The bill provides that nominations for councilmen shall be made at primaries, the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes in each district, except district 7, to be placed upon the ballot as candidates at the municipal election, when one is to be chosen as councilman. In district 7 the four receiving the highest number of votes at the primary are to be placed upon the ballot as candidates and two are to be elected.

Representative McInerney of Boston has filed a petition to provide that the council in Boston shall consist of 27 members, one from each of the wards, except wards 20 and 24, and in these wards two, and that members shall receive an annual salary of \$1200.

Representative Mancovitz of Boston submits a petition for an act to provide that all appointments of the mayor of Boston shall become operative upon filing of the same with the city clerk of Boston, without regard to the civil service commission.

Mayor Fitzgerald's activity was shown in the submission of petitions for legislation to provide that the confirmation of appointees of the mayor shall rest in the city council of Boston; that the railroad commissioners shall have the same power over the Union freight railroad as they have over other railroads; that the Mechanic Arts high school shall be placed on the same financial basis of support as the industrial schools of the commonwealth; for a commission to apportion the cost of the Boston, Chelsea, Winthrop and Malden bridges, to provide for reimbursing the city for expenses incurred on account of pupils in its normal school.

One of the mayor's petitions seeks to segregate lumber districts within the city for the purpose of preventing the spread of fires. The bill accompanying the petition provides that owners of lumber yards within the city limits, covering more than one half acre of territory, shall cause to be erected a brick wall at least 12 feet high and 8 inches thick, separating said yard from the adjoining property.

The mayor also petitions that Boston be authorized to borrow \$1,100,000 for the purpose of constructing an office building or annex to the present city hall on the site of the old court house in Court square.

## Recommended by Mayor

Some of the bills introduced at the request of the mayor by members of the Legislature from Boston follow:

By Senator Timothy, a bill that the superintendent of streets, under the direction of the mayor of Boston, may each year construct 10 miles of sidewalks in said city, but that he shall not construct less than five miles of sidewalks in any one year; to be of granite, brick or brick, and one half of the cost to be assessed upon the abutter; a bill for the appointment of a finance commission of three disinterested residents of Suffolk to determine, readjust and apportion the expense of the county of Suffolk upon Boston, Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop.

By Senator Murray, a bill to authorize the street commissioners of Boston to assess betterments within two years to defray Boston's share of the cost of laying out as a state highway Washington street in West Roxbury; also a bill to extend the term of office of the Boston transit commissioners from July 1, 1911, for three years.

By Senator Doyle, a bill to provide that the city engineer of Boston prepare plans for the immediate installation of an efficient high pressure fire service.

By Senator Hutton, a bill to authorize

the city of Boston to take land and construct a new court house and police station in East Boston.

By Senator Lomasney, a bill to permit the mayor of Boston to retire city employees, veterans of the civil war, on half pay at the end of 10 years' service.

The committee on metropolitan affairs has before it recommendations by the joint board of railroad commissioners and the Boston transit commission for the construction of a tunnel from Park street connecting with the Cambridge subway, to the South station. From here, a continuation of the tunnel through South Boston to Andrew square, Dorchester, is recommended.

This committee will also consider recommendations of the joint board for other improved transportation facilities in Boston.

Two bills have been introduced and referred to the committee on metropolitan affairs to repeal the Charles riverbank subway act of 1907 and to substitute therefor legislation for the building of a subway under Boylston street with practically the same terminals as the proposed riverbank subway.

A bill to provide for the appointment of a commission to investigate a systematic plan for developing the metropolitan district has been presented by the city planning conference of "Boston-1915."

## Telephone Bills Filed

The United Improvement Association filed five petitions, with accompanying bills, for legislation to make changes in the new schedule of telephone rates affecting Boston and the metropolitan district.

Five bills and petitions were filed by the United Improvement Association, through Representative John J. Conway of ward 23, to bring about changes in the new schedule of telephone rates affecting Boston and the metropolitan district. The bills provide:

That not more than five cents shall be collected for any telephone message of less than five minutes' duration between any points in the metropolitan district.

That the recommendation of the highway commission adopted by the telephone company shall not be compulsory upon telephone users until Nov. 1, 1912.

That the supervision of telephone and telegraph companies, now imposed upon the highway commission, be transferred to the gas and electric light commission.

That upon petition of 25 or more voters alleging that a certain member of a public franchise commission has ceased to be properly vigilant and mindful of the public interest, the Governor shall give a public hearing and if the Governor shall find the allegations substantiated he may remove the member without waiting for the expiration of said member's term and shall, by and with the consent of the council, appoint a successor.

That a special committee, consisting of two members of the Senate and five members of the House, shall be appointed to consider the whole subject of telephone rates and forbidding the rescinding or altering of any existing contract for telephone service without the consent of the subscriber until nine months after said committee shall have made its report to the General Court.

Other bills relative to legislation affecting Boston filed by Boston are:

Of Representative Reidy, to authorize the treasurer of the city of Boston to issue bonds to carry out any order of the board of street commissioners for laying out, locating anew, altering, widening and requiring the construction of Pleasant street from Washington street to Tremont street as an approach to the present Tremont street subway, to improve transit facilities for South Boston and Dorchester.

Of Representative Hickey and Newton, that the city treasurer of Boston shall receive \$1500 annually for his services as custodian of the teachers' retirement fund.

Of Representative Griffin, to permit the extension of Boylston street across the Back Bay fens.

Of Representative C. L. Carr, for the construction of a subway from the South station to Dorchester.

## Educational Measures

Among the educational measures much interest is being shown in the bill accompanying a petition of Richard C. MacLaurin, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, for an annual payment of \$100,000 by the commonwealth to that institution. At present the state gives the institute \$25,000 and an additional \$4000 for scholarships.

Wellesley College asks for permission to increase its holdings in real and personal estate from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000.

The trustees of Boston University have asked for a state appropriation of \$20,000 for educational purposes.

Senator Ross of New Bedford presented a bill accompanied by a petition of William H. Hatch and trustees of the New Bedford Textile school that there be paid by the commonwealth \$20,000 to the trustees for that school, provided that the city pays \$10,000 to them for the same object; also that the state pay \$10,000 additional to the trustees for the completion of a building, the construction of which is already in progress.

Julius Meyers of Cambridge has petitioned for legislation to provide for the taxation of college property. A second bill requires that real estate hereafter acquired by Harvard College shall be subject to taxation.

Several bills came in this year as usual for improvement of water courses in the metropolitan district. A petition from Mayor Charles E. Hatfield of Newton asks that the metropolitan park commission be authorized to improve the

sanitary conditions of the Charles river in Waltham and Newton. The same petitioner also asked for the construction of a bridge over the Charles river between Waltham and Weston.

Senator Mulligan of Natick entered a resolve to provide for dredging the Charles river above Galen street, Waltham, and to appropriate \$10,000 from the metropolitan park funds for that purpose.

Representative Brackett of Arlington would have the state appropriate \$80,000 for the purification of the Mystic river, Alewife brook and adjacent water courses.

## Labor Petitions

The number of labor bills introduced this year is unusually large. The Massachusetts state branch of the American Federation of Labor is championing 14 bills, which have been filed in its behalf. The support of practically all the Democratic members of the Legislature is said to have been pledged to some of these measures.

Included in the number are five referring to injunctions and proceedings under them and three having to do with hours of labor.

In the first class comes the bill which has several times been introduced, regulating the meaning of the word "conspiracy"; that relative to the imposition and collection of fines by trades union or other associations; relative to the proceeding for the punishment of the violations of injunctions; an act to allow peaceful persuasion and one setting forth in detail methods by which communications may be held with applicants during strikes, lockouts and labor disputes.

The hour bills include the eight-hour, the 54-hour bill for women and children and one changing the hours of labor for street car men from 10 hours in 12 to nine hours in 11.

The initiative and referendum bill is again introduced, with a change clearing up an ambiguity in last year's bill; it now provides that the initiative shall be set in motion by not less than 8 per cent of the vote cast for Governor at the preceding election, and the referendum by not less than 5 per cent.

The 54-hour bill is identical with that introduced last year, and twice defeated by the vote of President Treadway of the Senate. The eight-hour bill and the public opinion bill are also reintroduced without change.

## Bar and Bottle Act

A close contest is expected by many legislators over the bill introduced by Representative Doyle of New Bedford to repeal the "bar and bottle" act of last year.

The Boston & Eastern railroad question is before the Legislature again this year. This time the promoters of the railroad are asking for legislation to "direct" the railroad commissioners to issue the incorporators the certificate of exigency necessary before work can be begun in constructing the road.

A bill asking for a state finance commission to investigate the finances and methods of administration of the commonwealth or any county, city or town in the state that may appear to the commission to require investigation has been filed by Representative Reidy of Boston.

The bill provides that within 30 days the Governor shall appoint a commission of five, who shall have been qualified voters for at least three years. The commission shall be so constituted that at no time shall more than three members belong to the same political party; annual salary of the chairman to be \$5000, with that of the other members \$4000, with clerk not exceeding \$2500.

A bill which is causing much interest in railroad circles is that authorizing the commonwealth to acquire the securities of the Boston Railroad Holding Company. The bill also provides that a commission consisting of the chairman of the railroad commission and the chief engineers of the harbor and land commission and the Boston transit commission investigate the advisability of extending the Central Massachusetts division of the Boston & Maine to the New York state line, a double track tunnel under the harbor to connect the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn railroad with the commonwealth flats at South Boston, and thence to a connection with the Boston & Albany railroad at South Framingham.

Senator George Holden Tinkham of Boston introduced a bill to provide that whoever makes or publishes a false or exaggerated statement of the affairs and pecuniary condition or property of any joint stock association, partnership or individual shall be liable to a penalty of imprisonment for not more than 10 years or a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both.

## Sale of Firearms

A petition and bill from Dist. Atty. Joseph C. Pelletier of Suffolk county would regulate the sale of firearms within the limits of the commonwealth. The bill provides, among other things, that the sale of firearms shall be forbidden by any except licensed dealers, that every purchaser of a firearm must give his full name, residence and occupation and that each dealer must make a detailed record of each sale and send a copy to the local chief of police.

A petition for a woman suffrage amendment to the Massachusetts state constitution is before the Legislature from Marion Craig Wentworth.

Investigation of the operation and management of stock exchanges is asked in a bill which is at present before the joint committee on rules.

Frank H. Hardison of Wellesley, state commissioner of insurance, recommends that there shall be a change in the present method of calculating the out-

standing losses of liability insurance companies. Under the present law he contends that the reserves for outstanding losses are too small, and he presents a bill which will materially increase the reserve of every liability company doing business in Massachusetts, but not to such an extent as to have a crippling effect.

The state board of education has a bill this year for legislation to provide that the state give to towns establishing agricultural schools the same assistance that it now gives to those maintaining industrial schools.

The Boston & Maine railroad presented a petition for legislation to allow it to modify the plans for the abolition of grade crossings in the city of Lynn, in order that it may four track its road through that city.

The Massachusetts Fish and Game Association petitions for the abolition of the present fish and game commission and for the creation in place thereof of a single headed commission, with a deputy commissioner.

Nathan A. Tufts of Waltham, who was of counsel in the Hattie LeBlanc case, filed a bill for legislation to provide compensation for persons confined while awaiting trial in certain cases.

George H. Newhall of Lynn petitions for legislation to prohibit gas and electric light companies paying a dividend in excess of 6 per cent upon the par value of their outstanding capital stock, and prohibiting the net assets exceeding 10 per cent of the par value of outstanding stock.

Representative O'Neil of Boston has filed his own petition that New Year's day be made a legal holiday.

## Raises Age Limit

Representative Morrill of Haverhill presented a petition that the age limit at which minors may be employed in factories and mercantile establishments be raised from 14 to 16 years.

Senator Denny of Worcester asks that \$25,000 be expended from the state treasury to commemorate this year in April the fiftieth anniversary of the departure of the first of the Massachusetts militia for service in the civil war.

Senator Mack of North Adams has a bill to require street railway companies to maintain more waiting rooms.

A petition was submitted by Senator Hoar of Middlesex calling for legislation to provide that all receptacles from which milk is sold shall be distinctly marked with the percentage of fat guaranteed in the milk, and that conspicuously placed placards shall also indicate this percentage.

Representative McCarthy of Marlboro heads a petition for the election of railroad commissioners by the people.

John R. Thayer of Worcester is a petitioner for legislation to prohibit trapping with scented bait.

Representative Hart filed a petition in his own behalf to prohibit women from wearing hats protruding more than half an inch from the crown of the hat.

Other bills and petitions, before the Legislature, with their sponsors, follow:

Senator Nason, that the sum of \$15,000 be expended by the Massachusetts highway commission for the construction of a state highway between Salisbury marshes and beach from the New Hampshire line to Broadway.

Senator Evans, bill of the Boston Bar Association to increase the salaries of judges of the supreme court to \$10,500 for chief justice and \$10,000 for each associate justice; and of the chief justice of the superior court to \$8500 and each of the justices to \$8000. These are increases of \$2000 for chief justices and \$1500 for justices.

Senator Greenwood, a bill to authorize the sheriff of Worcester to appoint a court officer at a salary of \$1700 to attend sittings of the supreme, superior and probate courts in that county.

Senator Newhall, on petition of Chief J. H. Whitney of the district police, to provide that no person shall set a fire in the open air without written permit from the fire commissioner of Boston, or chief of fire department of cities and towns.

Senator Newhall, petition of J. C. Bennett, that the highway commissioners may expend \$200,000 for the construction of a state highway from Revere street, Revere, to Lynn way; also a second bill, that the highway commission may expend \$50,000 for a highway from Charles Eliot circle southerly over Ocean avenue, Revere.

Senator Treadway, petition of Everett C. Bumpus and Eugene N. Hultman, to provide that the highway commission expend \$50,000 in the reconstruction of the old highway from Northampton to Pittsfield through Goshen.

Senator Evans, a bill to provide for proof of wills and codicils during the lifetime of the testator.

Senator Lomasney, a bill that cities and towns, instead of establishing sinking funds, may vote to pay their debt by proportionate annual payments. Also a bill that all municipal loans shall be paid in annual instalments by serial bonds and that the effect of premiums on such bonds shall be to reduce the total amount of bonds issued.

## Proposes Probate District

Senator Keith, petition of Loyd E. Chamberlain, to create the eastern probate district, to include Suffolk, Middlesex, Essex, Bristol, Norfolk, Plymouth and Barnstable counties, that a judge or either county may hold court therein.

Representative Hathaway, that railroad companies be required to furnish drinking water for passengers, with individual drinking cups in number equal to twice the seating capacity of each car.

J. Lewis Elsworth, to authorize the leasing of land owned by the common-

wealth in Amherst and Hadley for the purpose of providing dwellings for professors and others connected with the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Samuel Higley, to provide that the price of gas in Woburn shall not exceed one dollar.

Representative Cogswell of Lynn, to prohibit the shooting of homing carrier pigeons.

Representative Tewksbury of Winthrop, to prohibit beam trolling in the waters of Boston harbor.

Former Mayor Arthur Howard of Salem, for authority for the abolition of grade crossing at the Salem station of the Boston & Maine railroad, and to authorize the construction of a subway in that city.

Mayor Adams of Salem and Mayor Dodge of Beverly, that their respective cities be authorized to take water from Ipswich river for a water supply.

Representative Bean of Cambridge, to authorize the metropolitan park commission to license floats and boat landings in the waters of the Charles river basin; and for an increase in the amount of money at the disposal of the metropolitan park commission for building bridges over the Charles river.

Mayor Brooks of Cambridge, to provide that all expenses of the militia shall be borne by the commonwealth.

Representative Turner of Waltham, for amendment of the constitution that will deprive of the right to vote persons guilty of corrupt practices in elections.

James P. Munroe, that the metropolitan park commission investigate housing conditions in metropolitan Boston with a view to developing the less crowded areas and establishing economical settlements for working people.

Theodore Hoague, that the civil service rules shall apply to the collection and treasury department in Boston and to positions at the house of correction.

## Rate of Taxations

Harold Marshall, to provide that the rate of taxation on personal property shall be uniform.

Daniel T. O'Connell, to provide for the appointment by the Governor of a committee to investigate the advisability of consolidating the municipal court and the municipal district courts in the city of Boston.

Representative Dean of Wakefield, for the enlargement of the park street subway station; also for an excise tax of 1 per cent of the gross earnings of all public service corporations except street railways.

Four members of the commission which invested the Lyman school for boys, that solitary confinement rooms or cells in juvenile reformatory schools be prohibited.

Edwin F. McSweeney, to provide for the extension of the service of the free employment offices of the bureau of statistics and to provide for the better distribution of immigrants throughout the commonwealth.

Representative Cavanagh of Everett, that the boundary line between the cities of Everett and Chelsea be the center of the new channel of Island End river.

Henry C. Long, for the appointment of three persons by the Governor as a metropolitan harbor commission, with authority to issue bonds to the amount of \$5,000,000 for the purpose of providing additional harbor facilities.

The Massachusetts Milk Consumers' Association, that the state board of health be given full supervision of the production, transportation and keeping of milk.

The United Improvement Association, to prohibit the use of steam locomotives in and about Boston after the lapse of three years from the time when plans for the electrification of railroads are approved by the railroad commission.

## Electricity for Railroads

Francis Peabody, Jr., that after July 1, 1914, all railroads shall use electricity as a motive power within 10 miles of Boston.

Representative Sorenson, for the abolition of the grade crossing at Orient Heights in East Boston.

Representative Brophy to provide for the appointment by the Governor of two persons to serve with the gas and electric light commissioners in an investigation of the prices charged for electricity and of the dividends paid to stockholders in electric light companies.

P. E. Holmberg, sealer of weights and measures of Worcester, to provide that all fruits, vegetables and nuts shall be sold by dry measure.

Representative Mahoney, to authorize a board of appeals in cases of removal, suspension or transfer in the classified civil service, the board in each case to consist of one member to be chosen by the aggrieved employee, one by the department making the change and the third by the two first named.

Judge Almy of the third district court of eastern Middlesex, that the county of Middlesex be allowed to take land in Cambridge and construct a building thereon for the use of the court.

Mayor Fall of Malden, to provide for an outlet of the sewage of the cities of Malden and Everett into the north metropolitan sewer system.

Lester P. Winchenbaugh, that the metropolitan park commission be authorized to construct and maintain a parkway from Mattapan square in the city of Boston, along the Neponset river, to the vicinity of Pauls bridge in the town of Hyde Park and Milton.

Representative Harrington of Fall River, to prohibit the use of suction shuttles in textile establishments.

William T. Dunn and others for the removal of restrictions on fishing in Buzzards bay, and to authorize the local authorities in any municipality bordering

on the bay to grant licenses for the taking of fish.

Representative Pattee of Falmouth, for the removal of restrictions on fishing in the waters of Barnstable and Mashpee.

Representative Bagley of Boston, to provide that the price of gas in East Boston shall not exceed 80 cents.

Senator Quigley of Holyoke, to give local authorities jurisdiction over the smoke nuisance.

Maurice J. Fitzgerald, for the establishment of a state commission to inquire into the cause of the growth of temporary loans in anticipation of taxes in all cities of the commonwealth.

## Superior Court Justices

Senator Stearns of Cambridge, to provide that the number of justices of the superior court shall be 29 instead of 24.

Senator Hibbard of Lowell, to provide that any teacher in the public schools who has served in the public schools for 35 years or more may be retired on half pay.

J. E. Perry

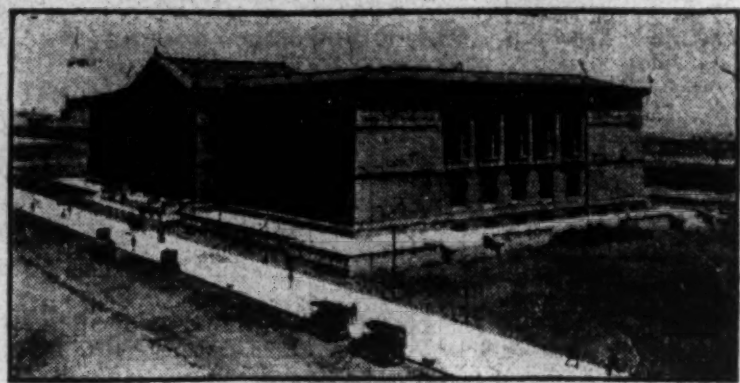


# CHICAGO ART INSTITUTE IS CONDUCTED FOR PUBLIC GOOD AND POLICY SEEMS JUSTIFIED

Other Elements Than Mere Art Objects Taken Into Consideration.

USE OF BUILDING ALWAYS ALLOWED

Attendance Shows Extent of Appreciation of This Policy.



ART INSTITUTE IN CHICAGO.

Policy governing this institution has been to make it of greatest importance in artistic life of the people.

NOT even a turnstile hampers public access to the treasures of the Art Institute in Chicago, lest such a device, while numbering the visitors, might seem to make them less welcome.

"We have not even required the checking of canes and umbrellas," said Director William M. R. French in response to an inquiry the other day, "and we have never had an accident from such a source."

Such things point the fact that in her Art Institute Chicago has an institution conducted in the fullest sense for the public good. The West thinks that art museums ought to be managed for the benefit of the general public, and something of this idea seems to be manifested in public spirit shown in financial support of the Chicago institution.

Whereas an old-fashioned art museum management seemed to think that the objects in their charge were more important than the people for whose use they were intended, the western idea is that the living elements in art should be recognized fully. These elements are the contemporary and local artists, the art school, the art societies and clubs and kindred organizations.

## Use Freely Allowed

Attendance at the Art Institute of Chicago justifies the policy of bringing it near the people. Any respectable organization, not only artistic but commercial, religious or social, is allowed the use of its galleries for evening receptions, being required only to pay the expense of attendants and lighting. This makes the people feel at home in the institute. There are 20 or more societies pursuing artistic objects which meet regularly in the Art Institute. Teachers and their classes are always admitted free to study the collections, whether from Chicago or not.

In a word, the aim is to make the institute an attractive place for all classes of people. The galleries are open absolutely free to the public more than 160 days every year and on other days not only the members and their families, numbering more than 10,000 persons, but professional artists and public school teachers to the number of 6000, and the pupils in the public schools when accompanied by their teachers, are freely admitted. Classes studying art are admitted free at all times under easy conditions. The number of visitors last year reached the gratifying total of 540,775.

## How Support Is Obtained

Support of the institution is derived from membership fees, taxes levied by the South park commissioners, door fees and voluntary gifts. Membership is an important feature, members being entitled, with their families and visiting friends, to admission to all exhibitions, receptions, public lectures and entertainments given by the institute and to the use of the reference library upon art. Annual members pay a \$10 fee yearly; life members pay \$100 and are thenceforth exempt from dues; governing members pay \$100 upon election and \$25 a year thereafter; upon payment of \$400 governing members become governing life members and are thenceforth exempt from dues. All receipts from life memberships are invested and the income only expended. There are about 2700 annual members and 800 members of other classes.

Taxation for the benefit of the institute is managed as follows: The land on the lake front upon which the institute stands, extending from Jackson boulevard to Randolph street, and technically the building itself, formerly bequeathed to the city of Chicago. By a city ordinance of 1903 and with the written consent of property holders on Michigan avenue, the complete control of this land and the building was conveyed to the South park commissioners, who were authorized by an act of the state Legislature to permit extensions of the institute building and to levy an annual tax for the maintenance of the institute and the field museum. This tax was approved by the legal voters of the district and has since been levied, the proceeds providing a valuable

able addition to the support of the institution. The income from memberships and other sources is still necessary, however, for the acquisition of objects of art. For important additions to buildings or collections the institute depends on private liberality as before.

## Endowment Fund Large

The endowment funds of the institute amounted on May 31, 1910, to \$404,700, of which the life membership fund amounts to \$77,200. It is within the past few years that the art institute has been

gun to receive gifts by request. The administration of the B. F. Ferguson monument fund is committed to the trustees of the institute. This fund consists of \$1,062,458.78, and the income, after yielding certain annuities, is devoted to rearing monuments in Chicago to worthy men and women of America or important events in American history. The Scammon fine arts lectures, a characteristic Art Institute feature, are maintained by an ample bequest made by Mrs. Maria Sheldon Scammon in 1901. All endowment funds are invested and the income

Membership Fees, Taxation and Gifts Are Support of Institution.

ENDOWMENT FUND OF LARGE AMOUNT

School of Instruction Self Supporting With 2500 Students Yearly.

used as specified, or if no specification is made, as nearly as can be ascertained according to the wishes of the donors. The institute is legally authorized to receive and administer trust funds, provided they are for the purposes for which the institute is organized.

The school of instruction in art practice, a vital part of the institute, is wholly self-supporting, earning and expending about \$65,000 per annum. There are 700 regular day students, about 400 evening students, and 400 normal and juvenile students. The whole enrollment is about 2500 a year.

# POST-IMPRESSIONIST PICTURES HERE

Few Are on Exhibition at Museum, but Trustees Are Not Committing Themselves and Meanwhile Discussion Rages.

REVERBERATIONS of the controversy caused in London by the exhibition of the Post-Impressionists continue to agitate the columns of the press and current magazines. Boston now has a chance to see for herself what it is all about, for a collection of drawings, photographs and two oil paintings by Henri Matisse are hung in the trustees room of the Museum of Fine Arts, where they may be viewed, though possibly surreptitiously. The museum authorities have discreetly decided not to commit themselves in this matter and so will not give any great publicity to the exhibition.

The first impression gained from these drawings is one of immense amusement—the Post-Impressionists certainly are not dull. The Burlington Magazine says that although some one has called the London exhibition an insult to the British public, the public seems to find it very amusing, and that after all it is better to be amused than bored.

It seems that M. Matisse and the others are harking back to the beginning of things, when primitive man expressed his artistic emotion by a few lines scratched on a wall, or better still, to the days when Cimabue made the great Madonna, which was carried in triumph through the streets of Florence. Again the Burlington Magazine declares "the ordinary admirer of Giotto or Fra Angelico or Piero della Francesca professes to like them because they tried so hard to do what they could not do. He does not see in them a magnificent artistic success in expression but a creditable failure in representation—and excuses them because they were born so early."

Here then is what the Post-Impressionists are doing. They have sacrificed representation to expression of an emotion because "in painting as in poetry facts are not essential, all are subsidiary to expression and so may be represented or ignored." And just as Wordsworth was misunderstood when he stripped his poetry of the rhetoric which was employed by other poets to hide the prosaic poverty of their subject matter, so the Post-Impressionists are reviled and ridiculed because they have not concealed their failure with "irrelevant facts of representation."

The writer of the article quoted from, like the others, does not commit himself as to whether they have succeeded in achieving their ideal or not. He puts their case well and simply. It remains for the public to determine whether it will accept this new or old art as it has accepted the music of Strauss and Debussy, some of which even now horrifies or convulses certain audiences. The misshapen bodies and distorted faces of the drawings in the trustees room of the museum express and occasion emotions. No one seeing them can say that they look like the work of a child, for back of them is a practiced ability to draw the human figure and a sort of weary sophistication which usually marks work from the Paris studios. Let us be wise, however, and adopt the attitude of the museum authorities who refuse to commit themselves.

## "Polly" Charming Portrait

Four portraits by John Da Costa of London and four fine wall hangings divide the honors in Doll & Richards' gallery.

The portrait of "Polly" shows the most roguish and bewitching small girl who has graced a Boston exhibition for many a day. Clinging to a heavy red curtain with one chubby hand, she stands with her immaculate white dress bunched up in the other and one of her feet turned on its side, after the manner of children. Ankle-ties and short socks leave her sturdy legs bare and the whole figure is vigorously painted and instinct with life.

Mrs. Marshall Fabyan is painted standing in a beautiful white gown. The portrait of Mrs. Perkins is rather unusual in that she is posed in a black evening

## EXHIBITIONS NEXT WEEK.

Exhibitions will be open during the week beginning Jan. 30 at the following Boston galleries: Museum of Fine Arts—La Farge exhibition, Turner mezzotints. Twentieth Century Club—Younger painters' exhibition. Yusef's Gallery—Modern Dutch artists. Copley gallery—Philip Little's paintings. Doll & Richards—John Da Costa's portraits, engravings by Nanette. Normal Art Gallery—Paintings by A. T. Hibbard, H. C. Dunbar, W. L. Stevens, Howard Smith. Carrig-Rohane Shop—Charles H. Woodbury's sea pictures.

dress against a black background—a striking arrangement but one which might easily become monotonous to live with. A fourth portrait, which has no name, shows a brilliantly colored composition of a lady in a red gown standing against some trees and a bright blue sky. A fine old Gothic tapestry hangs next it and across the room is a Flemish piece of equal beauty showing two figures with what look like castanets in their hands. The other walls are hung with a marvelously embroidered altar cloth and a great square of old Italian brocade which add very much to the effect of the exhibition.

## Frame Shop Exports

For the Carrig-Rohane shop, which lurks in a dark passage at the back of Copley hall, has recently been added the next studio, and the result of this expansion is a very pleasant little gallery. For the benefit of the uninitiated be it explained that this is the shop where Hermann Dudley Murphy and his confreres make the hand-carved frames and other articles de luxe for which they are becoming justly famous.

No exhibition is complete without at least a few of these somewhat costly settings for pictures and the measure of a man's success might almost be gauged by the number he can afford to have. Tell it not in Gath, but sometimes the spectator feels overwhelmed by the resplendent gold leaf of these severely simple frames and longs for the good old days when each man gilded his own to suit the pictures he intended to show in them and for days before an exhibition the air of the studios was redolent of that vile liquid which smells of bananas.

But the Carrig-Rohane shop flourishes apace and the gallery next it is at present occupied by a wonderful array of small sea sketches which are the work of Charles H. Woodbury. Enthusiasm and spontaneity are the two words that always come to mind when any number of Mr. Woodbury's sketches are seen together. Yet back of them is a certain knowledge of the form, motion and color of waves, and a consummate skill in painting them which is much more than enthusiastic or spontaneous. He is an impressionist in that he paints the effect he sees at once and never warms it over. His pupils must learn to make dozens of sketches in a day if necessary—a new experience for many of them who are accustomed to spend half a day looking for a composition and the rest of the week in painting it.

## 'Sea Painting' Not 'Marine'

Mr. Woodbury's pictures vary like the rest of the world's but he strikes them many more times that most. To call work of this sort "marine painting" seems a desecration. It is difficult to explain just how this term has fallen into such disrepute that its use conjures up visions of the kind of pictures which are sold not by the yard but by the frame in our department stores—pictures on which quarts of good green paint and white lead have been wasted. It is quite as difficult to explain the fascination of these "marine views" for the proletariat which buys them in preference to landscapes or still life and proudly hangs the

"painted ship upon a painted ocean" in the sacred seclusion of the darkened room where repose the phonograph and the huge ornamental family Bible. It may be that the ancient custom of telling things to the marines has something to do with our prejudice against applying the term "marine painters" to men who know how to paint the sea, but at any rate, the prejudice is there.

Invitations are out for a private view of an exhibition of sculpture by Charles Grafty and paintings by Daniel Garber at the St. Botolph Club on Jan. 30. The exhibition will not be open to the public until Feb. 6.

An exhibition of pictures by Harold C. Dunbar, Aldo T. Hibbard, W. Lester Stevens and Howard Smith will open at the Normal art gallery in the Copley hall building on Jan. 30 for two weeks.

Desmond Fitzgerald will give a lantern slide talk on "Reconstruction of the Roman Camp at Saalburg and Some Glimpses of Old German Towns" before the Copley Society and its friends on Tuesday evening, Jan. 31, at 8 o'clock.

The Sunday decent service at the Museum of Fine Arts is as follows: Department of prints—Aest. Prof. Henry L. Seaver will speak on "Eighteenth Century Engravers in England" in the print study at 2:30 p. m.

Department of paintings—Eben F. Comins will meet visitors to the memorial exhibition of the work of John La Farge in the third modern room at 3:15 p. m.

In the Art Club gallery next Friday, Feb. 3, the Water Color Club will open its exhibition. Tea will be served as usual and the cards read "from three to six."

# AUTHORITIES TO GIVE SETTLERS GOOD RECEPTION

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—The activity of the authorities in making every possible provision for the reception of settlers in the state continues unabated. The exhibition building was not long ago the scene of a meeting attended by the minister of lands, the minister of water supply, Dr. Mead and Mr. Catapach, members of the water commission, as well as some members of the closer settlement board, when the question of taking the necessary steps to prepare for an influx of settlers was discussed. The report of the closer settlement board, giving an account of its operations during the absence of the minister of lands with Dr. Mead during the six months that they were touring for the purpose of drawing the attention of farmers and others to the advantages of the state, showed that it had in irrigable districts 34,000 acres, and in other districts over 1000 acres which it considered sufficient to meet all immediate requirements.

# RICHMOND PLANS MISSION JUBILEE

RICHMOND, Va.—Several hundred women, representing every Protestant denomination in Richmond, attended the mass meeting at St. Paul's church recently, when detailed plans for the approaching missionary jubilee in Richmond on Feb. 4, 5, were formulated. This jubilee which commemorates the fiftieth anniversary of organized work among women for missions has for its chief aim the raising of \$1,000,000 to further the extension of mission work. It has progressed across the entire continent, having begun in Oakland, Cal., last fall.

# CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS OF CHICAGO BACKING MUNICIPAL CONGRESS

Character of City Government Methods Contrasted in the Exhibits and Addresses to Be Presented.

SCOPE IS NATIONAL

CHICAGO—Seven civic organizations of this city and the city government are backing the international municipal congress and exposition to be held here Sept. 18 to 30.

Among the societies interested are the Chicago Association of Commerce, the Citizens Association, the Civic Federation, the United Charities, the Industrial Club, the Rotary Club and the City Club.

John MacVicar, councilman of Des Moines under the commission plan of city government, and secretary of the League of American Municipalities, is governor-general of the congress. The chairman of the committee is John M. Ewen and Curt M. Treat is secretary. Active management of the exposition side of the affair is in the hands of Edward H. Allen.

In explanation of the objects of the congress and exposition an advance notice of the committee says in part:

"This country has only recently come to recognize the fact that the character of a city's government may have a great bearing on its commercial prosperity. Come to think of it, it cannot be questioned that a city government extravagantly, inefficiently or corruptly conducted, will retard a city's growth and progress.

"It has long been recognized in Europe, but only recently considered in this country, that the attractions of a city are as definitely valuable to its growth and prosperity as are its railway facilities or available markets. Therefore, no matter what may be your occupation, you are interested in making your city wholesome and beautiful.

"All intelligent investigation proves that the essential quality to secure efficient municipal service is capacity on the part of city officials to intelligently perform their duties.

"If the efforts spent in securing the consent of our 'good' citizen, or our 'successful' business man to stand for municipal office were directed toward securing capable men, and educating the public on matters municipal, progress in the direction of efficient city government would be more speedy and substantial."

"It is believed that through this municipal exposition, making possible comparisons, one community with another, of their systems of government, their notable accomplishment of the past and their plans for the future, a spirit of rivalry and civic pride will be developed that will do much for the advancement of municipal betterment."

Subjects to be discussed at the coming meeting include: Charters and forms of government; municipal accounting; paving and care of streets; road making; parks and playgrounds; sewers and sewage disposal plants; taxation; charities and correction; home rule; public utilities; city planning; civic organizations; schools; police, fire and library departments; municipal statistics.

# MINNESOTA PLAN TO WIN FARMERS FROM OLD WORLD

ST. PAUL.—Farmers from Europe as immigrants to Minnesota is the aim of the state Federation of Commercial Clubs, whose annual meeting closed here Thursday.

Members decided that a lax policy of advertising the state was responsible for the sparsely settled sections in its northern part.

The federation decided to ask the state Legislature for an appropriation of \$100,000, to advertise resources, particularly in Europe, also for a special state bureau to undertake the work.

It is proposed to have an assistant to the state immigration agent who is familiar with economic and social conditions abroad, and who can act as a field agent in securing the better class of settlers for this region.

The federation endorsed the plan of Governor Adolph O. Eberhart to extend vocational training and social centers to the rural schools. He favors a \$50,000 appropriation by the state Legislature for this purpose.

# INDIANS PRESENT BILL FOR MUSEUM

WASHINGTON.—Handiwork of American Indians is to have an exhibition place here if a joint resolution introduced in the House by Representative Stephens is passed.

The resolution calls for the erection of a memorial and museum building and carries an appropriation of \$100,000 for the purpose.

The bill has been referred to the committee on public buildings and grounds. The bill proposes to place the museum under the direction of the interior department. The American Indian Memorial Association is furthering the bill, and has agreed to raise \$100,000 for the project if the government appropriates that amount.

Dr. Charles Montezuma, an Apache residing in Chicago, is at the head of the organization.

**G. WILDESSMITH COMPANY**

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**Half (1/2) Price Sale**

MONDAY and TUESDAY, January 30 and 31

On the last two days before inventory we shall offer at one-half (1/2) price or less all our Furs, Winter Suits, Coats, Waists, Skirts, Accessories, Costumes, Dresses, and a few Spring styles from last season in Silk Coats, Wash Dresses, Skirts, Tailored Suits, etc.

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# In Shops of Those Who Advertise With Us

No matter how many winters' snows and summers' blossoms have passed since one used to chalk doorsteps, stealthily, on Feb. 14 and then run to hide, there is a charm about the valentine to which no one is impervious. It is a gay little messenger, its fluttering wings bringing as much joy to the granddame and grandsire as to the chubby-fisted mite who can hardly reach high enough to put his pennies on the counter. Nobody is too "grown-up" to send them, and nobody is ever too big—just as nobody is ever too little—to experience a thrill of joy at receiving one.

Every year valentines are getting prettier and prettier, more unique also, full of quaint humors and odd conceits. There are the rattle-dazzle, rag-time valentines, gorgeous with red and green, isinglass, lovers' knots, cooing doves, flaming hearts and paper lace, and there are artistic gems straight from the studios of twentieth century artists. A complete line of all kinds is carried by the W. B. Clarke Co., 26 and 28 Tremont street, which guarantees that anything in the valentine order can be found to please the taste of the purchaser and go straight to the heart of the recipient.

Beautiful though an open fire is, it never appears quite so well as when set off by andirons as in the good old-fashioned times when the family used to gather about the fire on winter nights and tell tales of wondrous happenings and adventure. All that they typify of home and love, high resolve and noble endeavor, convey to the room in which they are placed that intangible something which can never be put into words nor form, but which is as real as the thing that suggests it. All kinds of hearth furnishings of a high grade are to be found at the store of the Boston Brass and Iron Company, 108 Utica street, including beautiful andirons with polished balls in which the flames leap and dance merrily, in the stately colonial style, and the old fashioned English bar fenders. All kinds of andirons, in fact, can be found at this store, also fireplace goods of all kinds.

Exquisite brass candlesticks in all shapes and sizes are another feature of the goods carried, their weight being in marked contrast to most of those put on the market. They are heavy and substantial, as they were in the days when candles afforded the most beautiful light to be had, and there was not the tendency of today for cheap imitations.

When the time comes to write a letter, or to describe a thing which has made an unusual impression—like a splendid sunset, or a great picture—the average man realizes the limitations of his vocabulary. Shakespeare had thousands of words always at hand, but the average individual has only a few hundred at most, and then he has to hunt around for many of them. An aid in extending this number and bringing them near as to be readily available in time of need has been devised by the Vocabulary Card Company of 1261 Broadway, New York. Dr. Samuel Johnson said: "It is when you come close to a man in conversation that you discover what his real abilities are," and most of us have found our sorrow it is only too true. We would like to have people come close, but we are afraid to let them. It is when we go out socially that we feel it most. This system requires no research. The busiest can profit by it and 50 cents will put it at his disposal.

Food for the body is equally as alluring as food for the mind. To most of us

a little more so. A new breakfast food has been presented to us in the Ralston. It is a good, solid common-sense food, of natural wheat color with all the nutriment of the whole wheat left in. It is just the thing for children and is as economical as any food one can eat. A 15-cent package makes 50 good-sized dishes when cooked. It tempts, satisfies and nourishes. It also makes delicious whole wheat bread, muffins, rolls, etc. It is put up by the Ralston Purina Mills, St. Louis, Mo.

A number of reductions in the boys' department of Browning, King & Co. will be of interest to mothers. Boys' winter suits and children's Russian overcoats have been marked down one half, from \$10 to \$5. Imported corduroy combination suits, Norfolk and double-breasted styles with extra trousers to match are \$7.50, marked down from \$12. Odd knickerbocker trousers, in fancy mixtures are \$1 from \$1.50 and \$2, and fancy mixtures and corduroys are reduced from \$2.50 and \$3 to \$1.50. Browning, King & Co. are at 407 to 411 Washington street.

An opportunity for getting good suits for a small sum of money is being given by the G. Wildess Smith Company of 158 Tremont street, which has put in at the uniform price of \$12.75 women's coats and suits of light and winter weight that formerly ran from \$18.75 all the way up to \$37.50.

Many people like to have a boot or shoe made to order. It may be that it is the only way they can get the right fit or that they want certain things about a shoe which they cannot get in the custom made. Such shoes can be obtained from S. Simons of 140 Massachusetts avenue, near the Fenway post-office. He is a dealer in boots, shoes and rubbers, making a specialty of the Elite.

The pine woods of Maine are a thing to dream of. When it is not possible to dream in them it is possible to dream on them—or on part of them. A dollar sent to box 544, Department C, Boothbay Harbor, Me., will bring a two-pound pillow, 12x14 inches, stuffed with fresh balsam fir straight from the famous pine woods of the Pine Tree state. They are just the thing for a den or nursery.

The Mexican resurrection plant is a curious little thing. When dormant it looks like a dry ball of fern, but put into water it is a beautiful dark green plant in 30 minutes. It can be dried any number of times and revived again, keeping indefinitely. The plant has come to be popularly known as the Rose of Jericho and can be obtained of the Great Western Supply Company of Denver, Col., for 25 cents apiece or \$1 for five.

# MR. TAFT GOING ON TRIP SOUTH

WASHINGTON.—President Taft is planning to spend a few days at home in Cincinnati shortly after Congress adjourns on March 4.

According to the plan the President will attend the Southern commercial Congress at Atlanta, Ga., about March 9 or 10, and from that city will journey northward through Chattanooga and Nashville to Cincinnati. Stops will be made at both the Tennessee cities.

The President probably will stay for a couple of days in Cincinnati and will then proceed to Cleveland. From there he is expected to turn eastward to Washington once more.

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# The Day's News in the World of Music

## CERTAIN MODERN SONGS ANALYZED

Music of Strauss and Reger Demands Careful Thought for These Appeal to Intellect—Debussy Held More Spiritual.

ONE recalls with what amusement the first song of Richard Strauss that came to hand was read by singer and accompanist. Half way through came a rush of laughter, where, in "Allerseelen" the sudden change occurs at the words "wie einst im Mai." Neither pianist nor singer could hear that progress as normal, hardly as endurable. At the present moment this seems a bald confession of musical density, but the plea may be entered that music for the voice was never before Brahms of anything like the complexity of other music. A singer therefore was not prepared for anything unconventional.

It was held, as it is still held by most Italians, masters of vocal artistry by tradition at least, that the actual mechanism of the voice does not admit of much twisting of the normal diatonic scale. To produce beautiful vocal melody one must follow simple, clear melodic lines.

The voice box is not nearly so perfect an instrument as the violin. Its shifting from register to register is a comparatively clumsy device, so say those wise in instrumental mechanism and in the anatomy of song. Perhaps one would say that the voice as an instrument is so delicate that it needs must work always very exactly. A hair's breadth of variation from rightness—or far less, for a hair is a clumsy measure of the exquisite adjustments of the vocal cords—dulls or mars vocal color and clarity. Shall we then say that only a most perfect and masterful differentiation of the various activities of the throat can fully exploit all its resources? This brings it about that the average singer does best to confine himself to simple music.

### Strauss Demands Much

Returning to Strauss, one finds that vocal cords used to a little response to the simple scale falter or rebel when the demand is for such sudden transitions as "Allerseelen" requires at the point already named and again at "nur eine deiner süßen Blicke." Today this song is so well worn that it is trite, commonplace. One sings it easily, finds it tuneless throughout, eminently vocal, one of the most easily fitted into the voice of all the Strauss songs.

The difference is in the broadening of musical experience, in the 10 years between, devoted to the singing of music that requires both the ear and its echo in the voice box to differentiate more fully sounds, relationships and expressive activity. In other words a fuller individualizing of music ideas has taken place.

The diatonic scale is the statement of a broad general relationship; but within this Strauss has discovered sweet intimacies where the older composers saw coldness and estrangement. Strauss, following the lead of Brahms, has dared to step outside the merely material bonds of family and bring the far-away or the outwardly unlike to the home circle. These divergences but prove that all roads lead in the end to heaven and harmony.

Of the Strauss songs one recalls easily the jasmine song, "Weisser Jasmin." The rhythmic difficulties of this are alone enough to make it a problem to the tyro. The melody is thoroughly in the vein of Strauss, with unexpected side stepping, brief phrases here and there, broadening into strong and simple melody where the thought touches the sense of fulfillment. The whole song gives a wonderful impression of the coming and going of the fragrance of the jasmine, "Bleiche Blüete, Blüete der Liebe," with the random stirring of the serene airs of the night.

### Tones Carry Ideas

Some one has said that Strauss has merely learned how good a normal major chord sounds to any one's ears after listening to a lot of uncomfortable discords, and that this is the whole secret of his popularity. The singer who, however, has learned to feel the poignancy of his sudden breaking away out of the obvious chain of musical sequence, finds from the sudden intensifying of the voice itself under the prompting of the master that true expressiveness is there at work. In this jasmine song, at the words "Leuchte uüber dem Laubendach," the music becomes like the sharp white shimmer of the blossom gleaming through the garden dusk—the voice lifting to a higher pitch than the ear asks. At the words "Sehnsucht wach," a little later the sudden attack upon the word at a lower pitch than the ear expects gives the dropping sense of unsatisfied longing and the long drawn tone at this word further carries out the impression. A little later at the words "Zoegert und zaget ein Maedchen Mund," how sweetly normal and tuneful the phrase becomes at the words "Maedchen Mund." Who can sing these without the sweetening of voice and the very place of the lips which the poet thought of?

At the words "die Seele wach," again occurs the same phrase that is heard at "die Sehnsucht wach," but on the second appearance the tonality fits differently to what has preceded it, and the effect is of a broadening out into rest. It is by such harmonic handling as this that Strauss gets the varying intensities of the poet into his music. At the close of this song the phrase starts again exactly as at first, with the same words, "Bleiche Blüete, Blüete der Liebe," but

this time at the word "Liebe" the unexpected leap of the melody to the E-sharp and thence to the triumphant G-sharp gives the needed brilliance and leads into the final affirmation of the comfortable mi, re, do of the C-sharp major, which says that everything came out just as the lover wanted it to. Then a little final phrase in the piano breathes the flower perfume, with the dotted eighth and sixteenth still giving the effect of evanescence, while the harmony plays about with evasive chords to end in the C-sharp major, in an orthodox cadence. This coming of the normal harmony is for Strauss everywhere the expression of the satisfied heart.

### "Serenade" Most Eloquent

All Strauss melodies answer the true vocal stress as few other song writers have known how to compel melody to do. The "Serenade" has of course become the most popular of all his songs, and is one of the most eloquent. This is partly due to the wonderful accompaniment, or rather the piano part, which is a story all by itself. Here is exquisitely woven, yet firm lace work, the swift and constantly changing double thirds demanding technical skill which brings this song to the level of purely pianistic music, and is a second reason why when sung at all it is a success, since the accompaniment must be well done if at all.

Here one digresses to recall the dismay of the Symphony hall audience when Mme. Nordica sang this song soon after Mme. Sembrich's marvelous voicing of it. Mme. Nordica dared to sing it slowly and broadly, making a thing of rapturous passion out of it rather than of blithe young impatience. But the audience did not like it so, and apparently neither did Strauss himself, for he played it like the wind and lightly as light itself moves, when his wife sang it at the memorable series of concerts when they were both with us in 1904.

In this song may be noted the sudden change of tone and key and feeling at the words, "Come hither!—Here under the linden tree." The first part of the song is vocative, albeit the soft adoration is "duch leise, mein Kind;" but when the maiden has come out into the moonlight night and is led into the fragrant shadow, the tenderness is expressed by the suddenly deeper pitch, the longer drawn phrases, leading to the exquisite crescendo of the embrace where "The nightingale shall with envy see the maiden kiss her lover." Then comes a stronger and broader phrase, where the roses are promised their share in the joy of the night, which shall rouse them to glowing beauty with the dawn.

### Technical Skill Needed

Few songs exist so well built architecturally as this, and few require more technical skill in singer as well as player. The long skips, frequently the octave, are immensely exacting in the swift pulse of the voice, especially as involving alternating quickness and sustained tone. The singer must be very careful indeed to attack the lower tone on the higher level where the long note is to be drawn out. If she digs down into the lower register for her resonance on these initial sounds the soaring freedom of the sustained tones cannot be there. It is as if one tossed the low tone high in the head, touching it even higher than the high note will be found.

"Mein Kind" is another Strauss song with the triplets full of double thirds, though the quiet movement does not make great technical demands on the player. Here the swinging motion of the accompaniment in true cradlesong fashion, with all the deeper consciousness of the mother love struggling through for utterance, is all dominated and still by the exquisitely calm lines of the melody itself. The first phrase, "Du schlaefst und suchst neig' ich mich uüber dein Bettchen und segne dich," is as beautiful as any most famous lullaby of them all. Presently at the word "Sternlein" there comes one of the characteristic Strauss pianissimos reaching on tip-toe for an unexpectedly high note as if he so indicated the distance, highness and slender radiance of the starbeam. Again the sudden breaking into the tonic major on the words "Gluckskraut bricht," characteristically affirms joy. The very sweep of the angels' wings is heard in the downward phrase, that swings at once back a whole octave skip with indescribably motherly caressing effect on the words "das sie geflügelt hernieder traegt." Then the song ends with the exquisite quiet first phrase almost duplicated, except that the D on the word "segne" is extended over a measure and a half while the simple triplets of the accompaniment, the doubled thirds omitted for one measure, rise up into skye arpeggios at the top of the piano, as if the mother wove the thought of the angels' blessing with her own.

### Max Reger Also Difficult

But Richard Strauss is not the only exacting song writer of the hour among the Germans. Hugo Wolf was thought iconoclast enough, but a study of his work shows far more relation to Schumann than to Strauss. Perhaps one would say that he represents something of the same stage of musical fashion as Brahms, though his work lacks of course the deep-knit strength of the

great composer, and is full of the romanticism of Schumann.

But the song writer of the time who is most like Strauss in his disregard of what the ear, trained to softness and suavity, thinks it likes, is Max Reger. His songs have not yet become strictly popular, for they often exceed in pianistic difficulty anything that Strauss has set forth, even the "Serenade." Reger's piano music, as in "Mondnacht," op. 75, is a thick veil of colors that clash the moment one stops to analyze the components of his evanishing harmonies.

Nothing can be made of these things except as they are played as the composer intends, with that swift, almost silent, barely indicated touching of tone groups which makes impression on the thought rather than on the ear. He puts in plenty of notes, and this keeps the delicate fabric of his thought from sounding slight when one plays his accompaniments as he usually requires, piano or pianissimo. It is the swift transition, moreover, that makes the movement possible. It is like skimming over thin ice. To pause plunges one into the darkness of discord; to skim over on the shimmering rainbow veil of color brings one safe to the normal resolutions with which Reger always satisfies in due course. The melodies of his songs are often simple and clear. Sung alone, they present few difficulties to the singer who has studied Strauss or even the severer Brahms.

### Cradle Song Simple

There is one little cradle song—or rather it is to a baby who lies long silent under the roses—which presents none of the pianistic difficulties touched on here, but is a normal and exquisite bit of song—yet how individual—with an accompaniment obedient to the voice. "Mit Rosen bestreut" (op. 70, no. 12). The song about the blackbird ("Waldesamkeit"), with the refrain "Wir waren allein," is another with the simpler piano part; but "Mondnacht" has all this shimmering quality in the accompaniment that cannot be analyzed more than one can analyze an impressionist's palette. Over the piano part the lines for the voice mount serene like the moon above restless waters and the multitudinous rest of night.

"Helle Nacht" is one of the most exquisite of the Reger songs (op. 37). With a signature of six sharps and thickly sprinkled double sharps and naturals all through, the page looks almost as impossible to play as the "Mondnacht," with its multiplication of both flats and sharps and fistfuls of notes; but the slower pace of "Helle Nacht" makes it more within the average reach. What an impression of the word "schimmert" is gained by the almost piercingly sweet transitions in the sudden dropping half a tone of the upper notes into a seemingly unrelated tone group. The end is such a close rushed resolution as to leave the doubt and mystery of the word "Traumen" the final impression on the thought.

But truly to analyze the charm of such music is like striving to say why an orchid is more exquisite than a poppy, while both are beautiful. Many other Reger songs have this tantalizing lure of an unpredictable charm, a charm that contradicts the properly classified lights of music and puts one under obligations which cannot be paid in the usual coin of conventional recognition. One must be content to accept the pleasure received without trying to define it or answer it in set terms.

One would say in general that all this modern music must be sung and played more mentally than physically.

### Songs Demand Thought

It seems strange to come to Humperdinck after the intervening years of the ultra modern thought in musical Germany, for he steps back again to Wagnerian ideals. He was an enthusiastic follower of the great dramatist, but carries out his theories in what is none the less an individual style. His works leave the impression of greater harmonic clearness, less of the inwardness that seems to be brought out by minor seconds and thirds and diminished sevenths. His melodies are genial and simple, folksy in character. Yet he is a modern of the hour and with "Hänsel und Gretel" and his "Koenigskinder" is reminding a world too late to forget what Richard Wagner did to set music free and uplift thought to heights of joy after the older music's formulas had lost their pervasive freshness.

That Wagner's music has more feeling in it than the extreme moderns have most people will admit. The delight of Strauss and Reger, as of the newer Frenchmen, is more intellectual; or shall we say that Debussy gets nearer to a spiritual inwardness, while Strauss stands for intellectual enjoyments, even as Brahms does, while Wagner's appeal is still the earlier appeal to the heart?

However this may be, no one can hope to sing Strauss or Reger who does not think closely and steadily. Here is no launching forth on the line of melody which will carry one safe by a sort of intuition into tune. The tune may desert one at any moment in Strauss and leave one clutching upward or downward after a degree of the staff which no hitherto discovered instinct of song can account for. Only clear reasoning processes of music can follow the labyrinthine convolutions of a Strauss or a

## MUSIC IN BOSTON

### SYMPHONY CONCERT.

There was a time when the Symphony orchestra, in playing Wagner's overture to "Tannhauser," exerted what everybody supposed to be the full strength of its choir of brasses. When Herr Gerick's consented to let the obnoxious trombone speak the Pilgrim theme with unrestrained voice, there was apprehension in conservative quarters for the orchestra's good name. Here is a question where with to bring out musical memory to a pose: Was the Gerick's pronouncement of the principal melody in the closing portion of the overture majestically sonorous, as we used to think, or was it loud merely by comparison with the ordinary trombone utterances of the orchestra?

As Mr. Fiedler conducted this music on Friday afternoon, the great brass chorus was impressive enough, indeed; but it made nobody think that the players on the right hand side of the Symphony platform were being urged to remarkable exertions. The "Tannhauser" overture was given at the close of a program call-

ing that there exists a generation of musical theorists in Germany. Would that there were also music censors, and would that composers were obliged to submit all their scores to them before publication! If during the last 20 years Richard Strauss had been made to clarify his instrumentation according to the methods of Gernsheim, we should find much less to quarrel with in his tone poems than we do; and probably no ideas worth preserving to posterity would have been lost in the process either.

Attention, all dancers who are looking for classic music to interpret with your steps, gestures and attitudes! Go and ask Heinrich Warnke to play for you the section of ballet music in the first Saint-Saens' cello concerto; ask him, of course to bring good assistants to play the orchestral part, for there is where the rhythmic inspiration lies. Saint-Saens based his music of this concerto on his every day experiences. If while planning it he had lived in close touch with out of doors, we should hear echoes of forest or sea, or what not in it; but he lived close to the stage of the Paris opera and therefore we principally hear the tip-toe tread of the ballerina as she crosses from rear stage right to front stage center, and geometrically retires to rear stage left, there to let herself down from her "points" and become a plantgrade like the rest of us.

Friedrich Gernsheim, tone-poem, "To a Drama" (first time in Boston); Max Reger, variations and fugue on a merry theme by J. A. Hiller (1770), op. 100; Saint-Saens, concerto No. 1, for violin, cello and orchestra in A minor, op. 33; Wagner, overture to the opera "Tannhauser." Soloist, Heinrich Warnke.

### NOTES.

The Cecilia Society, Max Fiedler conductor, gives its second concert, with the Boston Symphony orchestra assisting, Thursday evening, Feb. 16, in Symphony hall. The society will perform Gabriel Pierne's "The Children's Crusade." The soloists include Edmond Clement, the French tenor, formerly of the Metropolitan Opera Company, New York, who sings the narrative portions of the legend; Mrs. Corinne Rider-Kelsey, who sings the part of Elaine; Mrs. Edith Chapman Gould, who sings the lines of Allys, and Claude Cunningham, who represents the Sailor. There will be a chorus of 175 Cecilia singers and an auxiliary choir of 100 young voices from Mr. Hadley's Somerville school classes.



MISS EDNA BLANCHE SHOWALTER. Soprano who appears at Boston opera in Damrosch presentation of "The Children at Bethlehem."

ing for only everyday service on the part of the brass players. If it had been heard on the same platform with a Bruckner symphony, there would be good reason for its tone volume seeming comparatively small. But in association with Reger's Hiller Variations and with a concert overture by a German conservative, it should at least have sounded Wagnerian. But it did not. It only sounded Schumannesque, or something of that sort. It was uplifting, thrilling, of course; but it was decidedly old-fashioned, too.

And what of the Hiller Variations, after their three years' rest on the Symphony library shelf? They remain just what they proved themselves to be on the day when Dr. Muck first presented them, the only piece in the Symphony repertory which a listener can follow by the notes in the tip covered book without going astray. They are a triumph of program music, or they would be if only they were program music. They are, in truth, a delightful little group of papers written in the best essay style. They start to deal with an artificial and ancient subject as essays often do, for they must have their foundations in the known and accepted; and they associate this quaint subject with all sorts of modern fancies, to the great intellectual refreshment of the reader.

The new piece by Gernsheim assures



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Reger; but like all effort in wholly mental lines there is a joy in the chase which mere romance and sentiment never yet have afforded.

Blessed is he who in music or in moral research has come into the clear, sheer joy of thought, freed from the automatic reactions of physical instincts of many kinds. Music shall be purer for this when the present search and turmoil have again resolved into defined asseveration.

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### THE DE RESZKE METHOD OF SINGING

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# DES MOINES SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT EXPLAINED BY ONE OF MEN WHO HELPED PUT NEW PLAN IN OPERATION

John MacVicar, First Superintendent of Streets and Member of First Commission, Describes Working of Municipal Organization.

## CITY MADE UNIT, HE SAYS, THROUGH ABOLITION OF SECTIONAL DIVISIONS

City government by commission, now conceded by many to be past the experimental stage, is a topic of wide interest today in the United States and other countries where numerous municipalities are considering adopting the new system. The Christian Science Monitor is enabled to present to its readers the following first-hand opinion of the working of the new plan in Des Moines, Ia.—a city that was one of the pioneers in the effort to raise the standard of municipal efficiency. The writer of the article, John MacVicar, has been secretary of the League of American Municipalities since its organization a number of years ago. He assisted his home city of Des Moines in changing its form of government, was elected to the first commission to serve under the new system and has been reelected for a second term of two years. The facts elaborated in the following discussion furnished the basis of Mr. MacVicar's talks in Boston.

WE have been slow to understand that what is needed to secure results in city government is capacity to perform—to "do things." Our business men have also failed to see that in their efforts to build an enterprising and prosperous city a municipal government can be made an important factor, though now it is usually a handicap.

It seems not to have occurred to our municipal reformers or legislators that what is needed to secure good results is to place or concentrate responsibility rather than to divide it by devising innumerable "checks and balances." With such direct responsibility and power comes opportunity, and it is my observation that many capable and earnest men have gone out of municipal office disheartened and almost discredited for lack of opportunity to make good.

But that day of little faith in the power of democracy to do things well has almost passed away. The schoolmaster has been abroad in the land. The people are learning to rule cities, states and nations, and a hundred American cities, led by Galveston and Des Moines, are today demonstrating that it is possible for the people to rescue their cities from the domination of the few, from the despotism of the politician and the boss and rule them for the people's good.

### Galveston First Tries Plan

Galveston, devastated by a tidal wave and threatened with bankruptcy, introduced commission government as a war measure. Des Moines had no floods, but she had other calamities which in a way were almost as disastrous to the city's welfare. Our city noted the success of the municipal management at Galveston, and our commercial organization went before our Legislature with a bill similar to the Galveston plan, which at the first session attracted little attention and no consideration from that body. The movement for commission government, however, continued and the newspapers and interested citizens redoubled their efforts in educating public sentiment in favor of the movement; and, at the next session of the Legislature, with the assistance of Governor Cummins the Des Moines plan, differing materially from the Galveston charter, and which had been prepared with much patriotic consideration, was made a law.

Our commercial body believed it possible to make over the city government from a weighty liability to a live asset and this has been done.

The most essential and fundamental features of the commission form of government as embodied in the charter of my home city of Des Moines, are the elimination of ward and party lines, the concentration of power and responsibility in a single body of five officials elected by the people of a united city, and the introduction of direct legislation through the initiative, referendum and recall.

Among the many advantages of this simply and extremely democratic system are the shorter ballot, simplifying the election and enabling both the individual voter and the community as a whole to know just what they are doing in the polling booth; the unification of the city as a political organism and of the municipality as an expression of its political life; the creation of a new and better civic spirit, which is also expressed in a quickened industrial and business activity, to the benefit of all; the elimination of partizan politics from the city's business; the selection of municipal employees and minor officials by a responsible body having power to make the city's civil list elastic, so that it contracts and expands with the city's needs instead of growing into an unvarying burden upon the public; the consequent elevation of municipal employment to the plane of merit and honor, instead of letting it fall to the level of inefficiency or graft; the payment of salaries calling for the practically undivided time and energy of the council or commission; the trans-

action of public business in both large and small affairs, without delay; a better quality of work both in the direct service of the city and in service performed by contract, and the retaining in the hands of the people of the entire power of both legislation and administration through the initiative, referendum and recall, thus putting the political machine, the objectionable ward politician and the municipal boss out of business and opening the door to every citizen who has the desire and the capacity to serve the city in office.

### Many Cities Try Plan

More than 100 cities in 21 different states have within less than three years adopted new charters along these lines and several hundred additional cities are considering the adoption of like measures whenever the legislatures will permit.

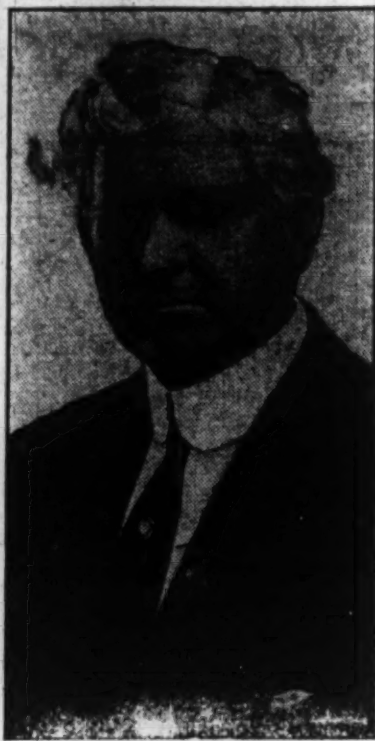
Many commission charters vary in more or less essential particulars and some appear to have been formed with a view to presenting novel and original features rather than by profiting by experience already gained from the operation of the more approved forms. For example, some Colorado cities have thought best to elect each commissioner for the specific department in which he is to serve, instead of leaving it to the commission to assign its own members to the several places. So far as I know there was no reason arising from the practical workings of the Galveston or Des Moines plans for making this change. On the contrary, it makes the commission less elastic and deprives the city of the possible advantage of a reassignment of the commissioners if the first allotment proves not to be the best. Besides, it reduces the responsibility of the commission as a whole.

A still greater and more essential mistake, in my judgment, has been made by the city of Boston, which in the abundance of its caution, adopted several of the good features of the Des Moines plan, but left out the one essential element of the commission plan itself, thus depriving itself of the advantage of having its feet firmly on the ground of experience. A mayor of large powers and a council of nine members elected by the city at large and at a supposedly non-partisan election, with certain safeguards real or supposed thrown around them, is probably an improvement upon the old charter of Boston; but why the Athens of the western hemisphere chose to adopt a method providing divided responsibility that had been previously tried and found wanting in Indianapolis and Ft. Wayne, Ind., and elsewhere, is something an uncultured western man can hardly be expected to explain.

Another fundamental element lacking in the Boston charter, if I may be permitted to criticize, is the important power of appointment of the working forces of the city government reserved by the state for appointment by the Governor. This is not only a further division of responsibility and powers properly belonging to city officials, but also it denies the people of the city the right of home rule, and cannot fail to have a detrimental effect upon the civic spirit which counts for so much in city government. We should not fear to place upon the people the full burden of the responsibility of their government.

### Better Service Secured

Better service is secured under the commission plan because the city government is constantly in the limelight of publicity; because being elected at large and therefore free from ward influences, and when right upheld by the whole city, the official is able to render more independent service; because, owing both his nomination and his election directly to all the people, he is emancipated from partizan pressure and the clamor for rewards for service rendered; because representing the entire city and not a small fraction of it, his service trains him to take a



JOHN MACVICAR.  
Member of Des Moines first commission and superintendent of streets and public improvements.

broader view of both his duties and his opportunities for public service. The entire city organization is free from the complications of county, state and national political machines and becomes an instrument for transacting the city's business and nothing else.

The initiative and referendum place in the hands of the people the means to prevent unwelcome and wrongful acts on the part of officials, and permit a direct voice in enacting or repealing wise or unwise measures.

Objection is made that it would be fatal to our public institutions if the legislative and the administrative bodies were joined in one; and fatal to our cities if the tax levying and tax spending body was one and the same. These in my judgment are fancied evils. The city council is not in fact a legislative body, any man of experience knows that when a state Legislature gets through enacting laws for a municipality it leaves very little for the city council to do in the way of legislation. Its duties might be likened to those of a business corporation with powers to enact bylaws for its conduct.

The primary evil in the conduct of city government in larger cities, and in fact in all cities, is, first and foremost, the demoralization of affairs because of the supremacy of politics, particularly party politics. The officials elected are rarely free moral agents. Few officials, however honest, are lacking in that element, which appeals to the sense of obligation for favors received, and the official is a rare exception who does not have political ambition.

### Des Moines Is United

Whatever may be the merits or demerits of the Des Moines plan, it has brought results in Des Moines. To be specific, it has created a new, active and intelligent citizenship. Previous to the advent of the Des Moines plan, the community was divided against itself; and we marveled that, with all of our natural advantages our city did not progress and prosper. We had an east and a west side of one river and a north and

Responsibility Placed on Few Men Declared to Make Them Efficient and Salaries Paid to Insure the Thorough Doing of Tasks.

## BOSTON'S HALFWAY ADOPTION OF IDEA CENSURED AS NOT GOING FAR ENOUGH

south side of another. We had a west side school district and an east side school district. We had seven wards and seven councilmen besides two councilmen-at-large, all serving for nominal salaries: a mayor, a board of public works named by the mayor and subject to the approval of the council, and separate boards in charge of the parks and the public library.

The legislature after repeated efforts by its promoters, permitted the adoption of the Des Moines plan of city government, and this appeared to be the one thing necessary to accomplish the city's regeneration.

The hardest task of all was changing the leopard's spots. The five commissioners or councilmen first elected under the Des Moines plan had previously held political offices, either city or county, and had to become accustomed to the new order of things. The newspapers of Iowa outside of Des Moines elevated their eyebrows when the result of the election was known. "The character of the men elected," said the Sioux City Journal, "precludes the possibility of the success of the plan. But within two years Sioux City, impressed with the results achieved in Des Moines under those men of only moderate abilities, adopted the same plan of government. Public opinion undertook the task of making over the politicians on the council. The newspapers and the people pledged support, but demanded service. The new government was organized and the duties apportioned.

The board of public works already referred to was created upon the assumption that it was to be the administrative body of the city's government, with entire charge of the streets and all public improvements, street lighting, street cleaning and making all purchases pertaining thereto. It was the intent of the law that the city council should act mainly as a legislative body, to approve contracts made by the board of public works and the city engineer, to pay the bills and payrolls, to levy the taxes and to pass such ordinances as might be necessary. It was planned that the board of public works should be wholly independent politically of both the mayor and council; but, with that peculiarity peculiar to the workings of municipal government, it found itself handicapped by political pressure from both. On the one hand it found itself under obligations to the mayor for appointment and reappointment and on the other to the council for confirmation and for the funds with which to conduct the city's work.

Modern labor-saving appliances have been added to the public works department and the former shiftless conduct, which was so clearly visible, has been replaced with a most efficient system, and no private contractor in Des Moines gets more faithful service from his workmen than does the city.

An intelligent system of inspection has supplanted the inefficient inspectors

of old. The payment of extras to contractors, formerly a common custom, is now unknown, and the contractor of public works has for the first time been given to understand that specifications have some bearing upon the quality of work required.

In all departments new schedules of work hours were posted and observed, and the habits of the city hall, finding no one with time to entertain him, has abandoned that resort as a loafing place.

Money formerly wasted has been conserved to prevent the annual deficit or used to repair neglected pavements and to increase the street cleaning funds, and the streets and alleys are for the first time actually cleaned. At the end of the first year of commission government, the general deficit of more than \$100,000 in 1907 was turned into a surplus of \$100,000 in 1908. Tax levies were revised downwards and public improvements multiplied. The city, for the first time, discounted the bills and collected interest from the banks on its daily balances.

These improvements were commented upon and the council was encouraged.

The non-partizan feature of the Des Moines plan has actually removed party politics from our municipal elections and our city employees are no longer used as the basis of party machines for the city, county or state organizations.

This change has worked wonders in local politics. Our county and state political contests are tame affairs with the city organization removed. At our second election under the Des Moines plan the city employees were startled by the appearance of a notice prominently posted in every office in the city hall, which notice was directed to be posted by the council, notifying all city employees, that under the civil service rules they were not permitted to take any part in politics except to vote, and warning them that any infraction of this rule would render them liable to dismissal. The rule was strictly observed.

Our acts have not been faultless. We have simply abolished an antiquated and complicated system that made it practically impossible for first-rate men to accomplish anything, and have installed a simpler system under which it has become difficult for even second-rate men to avoid giving good service and themselves grow in efficiency and self-respect.

## PANAMA RAISES TARIFF DUTIES

PANAMA—The special session of the National Assembly closed yesterday. The legislation adopted included a measure increasing duties on imports with the exception of corn, rye, and flour. The duties on luxuries were raised 5 per cent, and on other imports, except those mentioned, 2½ per cent. The new schedule will become effective on May 1.

# NEWS IN THE WORLD OF MUSIC

(Continued from Page Twelve.)

nocturne, op. 48, No. 1, and ballade, op. 47, Chopin; three preludes, Op. 28, etude, op. 18, Paul Juon; "Le Fille aux Cheveux de Lin," Debussy.

John McCormack, tenor, assisted by Miss Marie Narelle, singer of Irish ballads, and Miss Ada Sassoli, harpist, gives a concert in Symphony hall Sunday evening, Feb. 5. Mr. McCormack has become known in Boston through his appearances with the Manhattan Opera Company and the Boston Opera Company. Miss Sassoli, the harpist, is not an unfamiliar local name.

Leo Schultz, cellist, formerly of Boston, appears with the Gisela Weber trio at Steiner hall Monday afternoon, Feb. 6. He will assist Mme. Weber and Mme. Holmes-Thomas in playing Niels W. Gade's trio, op. 42, and Dvorak's "Dumky" trio.

Miss Carolyn Beebe, pianist, and Edouard Dethier, violinist, will give the last of their sonata recitals in Chickering hall on Tuesday evening, Feb. 7. The program of these artists includes modern and classic sonatas. Mr. Dethier, a violinist of excellent equipment, has appeared with the Kneisel quartet and the Philharmonic orchestra, and has given numerous recitals.

Madame Helen Hopekirk's piano recital has been fixed for the afternoon of Tuesday, Feb. 22.

Mme. Marie von Unschuk's recital, scheduled for next Tuesday afternoon, has been postponed to the afternoon of Feb. 27, in Steiner hall.

George L. Lansing and H. F. Odell give a festival mandolin concert at Jordan hall Wednesday, March 29. The Lang-

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We have accumulated during the past seven years from the celebrated GERMAN MASTER VIOLIN MAKER, ARNOLD VOIGT, about one hundred VIOLINS of various Models, including:

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These VIOLINS have the standard price of \$100.00, and if we sell them for \$50.00 we are selling them at a sacrifice, and the opportunity to secure a magnificent NEW VIOLIN, worth double the price we ask for it, should be taken advantage of by any one interested.

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COME and EXAMINE THEM.

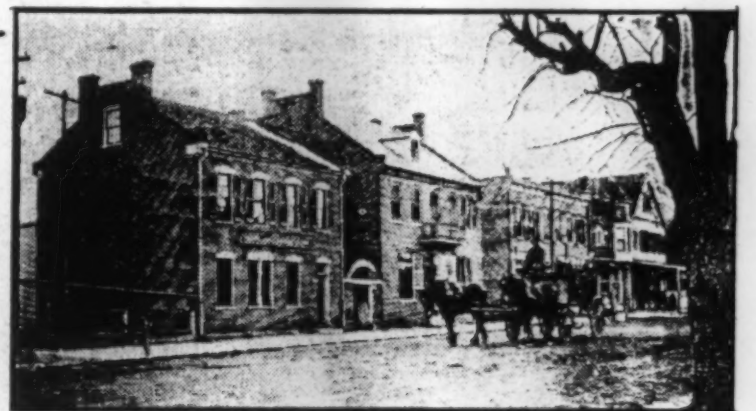
The "DITSON" WONDER-BOOK No. 1, entitled, The Violin Family, giving a complete description of all the Violins we carry, mailed FREE to any address.

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AMERICA'S MUSICAL STRING HOUSE.

## MISSOURI TOWN IS BIT OF FATHERLAND

Quaint Customs Prevail in Hermann, Which Was Settled in 1839 by Colony From Germany That Brought Good Government Ideas.



STREET SCENE IN HERMANN, MO.

In this German town of 1600 people all streets are paved and clean and there are no board sidewalks.

IN central Missouri there is a town that can best be described as a small section of Germany dropped down. This is the town of Hermann. English and German are taught in the schools here as languages of equal importance, and there is one negro in town—the only one who speaks nothing but German.

The town has imported the cleanliness and efficient government of the fatherland as well as the old country architecture. With only 1600 population, it

can boast that all of its streets are well paved, wide and clean and that there isn't a board sidewalk anywhere within the town limits.

Since 1836 things have been so. A good town charter was the beginning of efficient government. This gives the trustees the right, when necessary, to pave a street or put down a sidewalk in spite of unprogressive protesters. The amount of the cost can be collected like a tax.

### AUTO TAX FOR GOOD ROADS.

TORONTO, Ont.—The Ontario Motor League has offered to raise a voluntary annual tax of 50 cents per horsepower per automobile and put the amount in the hands of the Ontario government for use in the maintenance of good roads.

### AMUSEMENTS

## Boston Opera House

HENRY RUSSELL, Managing Director  
Regular Prices \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$5.00 and \$10.00.

Tonight at 8, at popular prices from 50c to \$2.50, MADAMA BUTTERFLY. Mmes. Nielsen, Leveroni, G. Fisher, Rogers, Savage, M. Jadowick, P. Lee, Giaccone, Puleini, Perini, Morgan, Montella, Stroesco, Cond. Conti.  
Monday Eve., Jan. 30, at 8, RIGOLETTO. Mmes. Le Salle-Rabinoff (debut), Leveroni, Savage, Fisher, Swartz, M. Constantino, Baklanoff, Mardones, Perini, Puleini, Huddy, Giaccone, Cond. Goodrich.

Wednesday Eve., Feb. 1, at 8, THE GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST. Same cast as Friday, Jan. 27.  
Thursday Eve., Feb. 2, at 8, Walter Damrosch, assisted by The New York Symphony Orchestra, presenting "THE CHILDREN OF BETHLEHEM" and Schubert's Unfinished Symphony in B minor. Prices \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00 and 50c.  
Friday Eve., Feb. 3, at 8, FAUST. Mmes. Nielsen, Leveroni, Leveroni, Swartz, M. Dalmores (debut), Rothier, Baklanoff, Letol, Cond. Andre-Caplet.  
Sat. Mat., Feb. 4, at 2, HANSEL UND GRETEL, followed by DER GEIZIGE RITTER.

In response to an overwhelming number of requests to the management for a repetition of Caruso with Mmes. Gay and Sgr. Matello, these artists have been persuaded to postpone their sailing to Europe for another week, and therefore Caruso will be present on Sat. Eve., Feb. 4, at 8, at popular prices. Sunday, Feb. 5, at 8, FIRST GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT, with full chorus and orchestra. Soloists, Mmes. Alice Nielsen, Mr. Florencio Constantino and other principal artists. Prices \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c and 50c.

Seats on sale at Box Office and Downtown ticket office, 177 Tremont Street (Eastern Talking Machine Co.).  
MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS USED.

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Hear her new records at  
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JORDAN HALL  
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1, AT 8,  
Recital by

## BORIS HAMBOURG

VIOLONCELLO  
GEORGE BOYLE  
PIANO  
Tickets \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c, at Symphony Hall

Jordan Hall TUESDAY Jan. 31  
SONG RECITAL BY

## Mrs. Lafayette Goodbar

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Res. Seats 50c, \$1. At Box Office.

TREMONT TEMPLE  
KINEMACOLOR  
Motion Pictures Photographed in Color Directly From Nature  
"THE EIGHTH WONDER OF THE WORLD."  
"THE KINEMACOLOR PROCESS, WHICH IS THE NAME GIVEN THE NEW MOTION PICTURES, IS MARVELOUS."—FROM "THE OUTLOOK" OF DEC. 2, 1910.  
RESERVED SEATS 25c AND 50c. ADMISSION 15c.



(Copyright Miskin Studio, N. Y.)  
MISS MARY GARDEN AS MARGUERITE IN "FAUST."  
She will sing at the Boston opera house Feb. 3.



# MOTOR BOAT SHOW BOSTON

## EXPECTS BIG CROWDS WHEN EIGHTH MOTOR BOAT SHOW OPENS ITS DOORS

A greater crowd than last year is expected in Mechanics building this evening, on the occasion of the opening of the eighth annual motor boat and engine show under the auspices of the New England Engine and Boat Association. There is sure to be enthusiasm, and purchasing, when the diversified display of boats, engines and accessories are seen. Such a complete line of hulls has never before been on exhibition at any one time and there will be no difficulty for the man of limited means to pick out the boat he wants, as the line is most extensive and the prices are right.

A special feature will be the Br'er Fox which has been especially arranged for with the owners, Messrs. M. B. and A. G. Dean of Newport, Ky. This boat hold the record for long distance endurance races, covering a distance of 1564 miles, Cincinnati to New Orleans in a total elapsed running time of 53 h. 25 m. 58 s. In connection with this celebrated boat there will also be on exhibition an eight-cylinder 1911 model Fox de luxe motor and announcements will be made at the show by the Dean Brothers of a number of long distance runs which they propose to make for 1911.

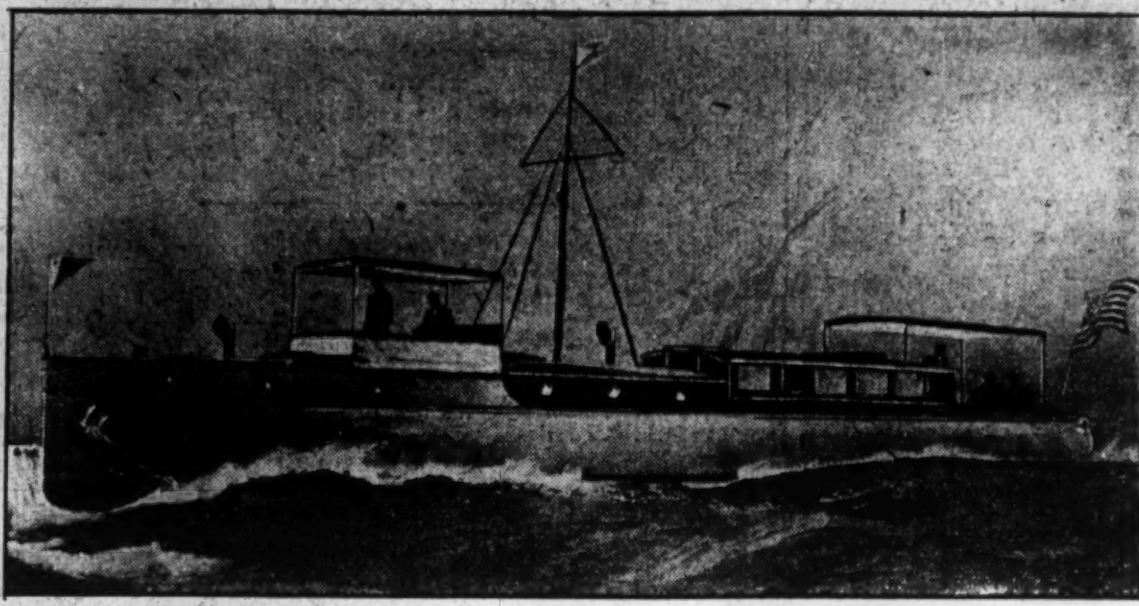
There will be lectures with stereopticon slides by Clarence Manning Felt, the Gloucester mariner poet and author of "Wharf and Fleet." An aéro boat will be another novelty shown and will no doubt appeal to many who enjoy ice sailing. These are only a few of the many novelties that will be shown.

The carpenters and decorators have been at work for some time past and the result of their efforts will be sure to please the most fastidious. Music will

be furnished by a first-class orchestra and everything will be done to make this exhibition the very best of its kind ever held in Boston or elsewhere. The list of exhibitors follows:

J. Q. Adams & Co. Alamo gasoline engines; Aluminum Solder Company, American Marine Equipment Company, American Submerged Exhaust Company, Apple Electric Company, The Atlantic Company, Atlantic Marine Company, Atwater-Kent Manufacturing Company, Autogenous Equipment Company, Bathing Marine Construction Company, Binney, Blount & Co., Borne, Strymer Company, Bosch Magneto Company, Boston Amusement & Manufacturing Company, Boston Gas Engine Company, F. Bowser & Co., B. F. Brown Gas Engine Company, Brown-Talbot Machinery Company, Harold W. Browne, Buffalo Gasoline Motor Company, Burn-Boston Battery Company, Camden Anchor-Rocking Machine Company, A. S. Campbell Company, Cape Cod Power Dory Company, Cello Specialties, Chandler & Farguhar Company, Colonial motor oils, W. J. Connell, Columbia batteries, B. B. Crowningshield, Cos-Cob gasoline engines, Davis-Bourneville, Acetylene Welding Equipment Company, Dayton-Engineering Laboratories Company, Dean Manufacturing Company, Delco Ignition, Detroit Lubricator Company, Domestic Engine & Pump Company, Engle Company, Eastern Motor Sales Company, Ellbridge Electric Company, Ellbridge Engine Company, Electric Specialty Manufacturing Company, F. J. Emery, Arthur E. England, Essex Engine Company, Eureka Carburetors, Evans Stamping & Plating Company, Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Ferro Company, Field & Cowles, Walter J. Forbes, Fox Motors, Frisbie-Haft Motor Company, Fulton Engine Company, Energy Company, Goblet-Dolan Company, Gray Aldrich Company, Gray Motor Company, Gray & Prior Machine Company, Gray & Purdie, C. Gurney, Hartford Engines, Havoline Oil Company, Hilton Rear Starter, Holiday Engineering Company, J. H. Hony, Homer, William L. Howard, Jr., Hyde Windlass Company, Ideal Gasoline Engine Company, Inland Lakes Boat Company, International Correspondence Schools, International Harvester Company, Iver-Johnson Sporting Goods Company, Charles J. Jager Company, Janney, Steinmetz & Co., Jefferson Union Company, Joe's Reverse Gear, S. M. Jones Company, K-W Ignition Company, Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Company, Kershaw-Williams Company, Kinney Manufacturing Company, Knox Engines, Lackawanna Company, Lamb Engine Company, Lindsey & Allen Electric Company, Loew Manufacturing Company, Lunt, Moss Company, Marco Carburetors, Marline Compass Company, Charles P. McClellan, Mercury Motor Works, W. P. Miller Sons, Monarch Marine Motor Oils, C. F. Moore, A. S. Morse Company, Motor Appliance Company, Mottlinger Device Manufacturing Company, Mullins Company, National Carbon Company, National Boat & Engine Company, New England Engine & Boat Association, New England Engine & Supply Company, New England Shoring Company, Niagara Gasoline Engine Company, Nugget Polish Company, Oldtown Canoe Company, Orwell Ignition Company, Outton Motor & Manufacturing Company, Outton Boat Company, Pacific Motor Boat, Palmer Brothers, Paragon Reverse Gears, G. I. Parker, F. R. Parker Company, Pierce Boat Company, Pittsfield Spark Coil Company, Pope Boat Company, Pratt Engine & Boat Company, Progressive Manufacturing Company, Providence Autogenous Welding & Manufacturing Company, Purinton Boat & Engine Company, Racine Boat Manufacturing Company, Balco Engines, Rapp-Huckins Company, A. B. Raymond, Regal Gasoline Engine Company, Reynolds Motor Company, Rice Brothers Company, C. E. Roper & Co., F. Rose, Sagamore Engine Company, J. A. Salzman, Scholtz Fireproofing Company, Scripps Motor Company, Seeger Engine Works, Shell Lake Boat Company, Simulex Ignition, Slutz Propellers, Snow & Petrelli Manufacturing Company, Standard Scale & Supply Company, Stanley Company, Star Air & Ship Pumps, Sterling Engine Company, Sterling Hardware Company, Termatt-Monahan Engine Company, Therman Slicer Works, W. & J. Tiebout, Toppan Boat Manufacturing Company, Trebert Engine Works, Truscott Boat Manufacturing Company, D. M. Tuttle Company, Underhay Oil Company, Valentine & Co., Valspar, Variable Power Gas Engine Company, Victor Engines, Waterhouse Company, Watkins Motor Company, Welding Company, West Mystic Boat Company, Westchester Appliance Company, Western Launch & Engine Works, Wheeler & Schebler Company, White & Co., Wilcox, Crittenden & Co., Willard Storage Battery Company, Wilmouth & Norman Company, White Iron Works Company, Wolverine Motor Works, W. J. Young & Co.

## HANDSOME POWER BOAT NOW BUILDING



COMBINATION SPEED AND CRUISING CRAFT GEE WHIZ OWNED BY L. H. PERCIVAL. Designed by Arthur P. Homer and being built by James E. Graves at Marblehead. Her keel is laid down and planking has begun.

## MOTOR BOAT RACES OFF PALM BEACH NEXT MARCH

PALM BEACH, Fla.—Arrangements are now being made for the seventh annual regatta for high-speed boats, under the auspices of the Palm Beach Power Boat Association on Lake Worth, March 14, 15, 16 and 17.

Prizes will be offered (in addition to the special prizes) for the endurance race, the speed record race, and the contest for Florida designed and constructed boats.

The endurance race, which, as usual, will be the main event of the regatta, will be held on Friday, March 17, and it is expected that there will be many starters for the Palm Beach grand prize of \$2500 in gold.

This prize, which is the largest offered for any racing event in the motor boat world, will become the property of the

motor boat owner who first succeeds in winning two contests for it.

In addition to the Palm Beach grand prize, the Palm Beach cup, valued at \$500, will be awarded to the motor boat exhibiting the highest average speed for six trials over the mile course on Lake Worth, and the association cup, also valued at \$500, will be awarded to the winner of the contest for Florida designed and constructed boats.

### BLISS BROS. EXHIBIT SUPPLIES.

The Bliss Brothers, who are exhibitors at the motor boat show in the Mechanics building, have been among the most prominent dealers in yachting supplies ever since the firm was founded in 1872. With the advent of the motor boat the firm added gasoline engine accessories.

## HYDROPLANE WINS INCREASED FAVOR IN AMERICAN AND ENGLISH CIRCLES

Interest in the hydroplane is increasing both in the United States and abroad. In England considerable discussion has been aroused in connection with the hydroplane built in Southampton at the yard of Dixon Brothers & Hutchinson. The boat is an 800-horsepower hydroplane, ordered by a member of a well-known stock exchange firm, who is going to send her to the United States next summer in an attempt to win back the international trophy, which is now held here.

Her owner sent over a 400-horsepower craft for the races last August, but was defeated, and has now built this boat with double the power to compete for the trophy once more.

The new craft is similar to, but more powerful and larger than Sir John I. Thornycroft's wonderful hydroplane, the Miranda IV., is 40 feet long by nine feet beam, with a displacement of nine tons.

As the Miranda IV.'s weight is one ton and two hundredweight, length 26 feet, horsepower 120, and her best average official speed was 41 miles per hour, so, reckoning on a basis of horsepower per ton, the speed of the new boat should be no less than 62 miles per hour, in, of course, dead calm water. The new boat is to compete at Monaco in April.

Everywhere there is an increasing demand for the skimmer type of racing boat. High speed is possible with comparatively small power, and the prohibitive cost which kept most enthusiasts from buying high speed boats formerly has now to a great degree been removed.

For instance, in England the Ursulas and Amazons are said to have cost \$50,000 apiece. Naturally the sport did not flourish when the prices were so high above the heads of most men. The development of the hydroplane came just in time. Racing cost is greatly reduced. Many men who would not have dreamed of Ursulas are now ordering skimmers.

On the Pacific coast a large number of hydroplanes are being built. They are particularly popular there among the

racers on Puget sound and around Seattle.

Along the Florida coast the hydroplane has been favorably known for some time past. At Palm Beach where the big speed boat regattas are held every March they are now very much in evidence.

In France the hydroplane is also prospering. The French hydroplane Due which won the nautical mile and kilometer championship at Monaco is now in this country.

The hull was built by Despujols and carries a Brasier four-cylinder engine of 135-millimeter bore. She made the nautical mile in 1m. 51s. and the kilometer in 1m. 54.1-5s., which is an average of 41.12 miles an hour. Due is owned by Richard T. Crane 3d, of Bridgeport, Conn., who, with true sportsman-like spirit loaned his remarkable racing craft to the show managers in order that the power boat men might have an opportunity of seeing a real hydroplane, designed and powered by the famous builders in France.

## ATLANTIC BOATS AT SHOW ATTRACT

Approaching the west side of the Mechanics building from the main aisle, during the motor boat show one will see the bows of two handsome clipper models, 25 and 30 feet in length, exhibited in the space of the Atlantic company. The 30-footer is attractively finished in mahogany, equipped with 15-horsepower Atlantic special and provided with numerous small conveniences in the way of lockers, storage, ice box, etc.

At the side of the 30-footer is the 25-foot semi-speed clipper launch finished in pine and oak with 10 horsepower Atlantic special engine and reverse gear, attractive in its appointments and finished with plenty of seats comfortably cushioned, and a carpet of cork linoleum. A complete line of other boats may also be seen.

### Born of Necessity!

**Perfex "Rectified" Magneto**  
"FUNDAMENTALLY DIFFERENT."

The "Perfex" The Others  
NO SPARK AT BIG SPARK AT  
NO VIBRATOR BIG VIBRATOR  
BIG SPARK AT WEAK SPARK AT  
BIG SPARK GAP WEAK SPARK GAP

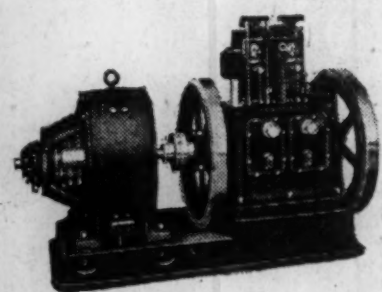
**Perfex WATERPROOF Ignition**  
POWER-ADDING

The Only Absolutely Waterproof Jump-Spark Ignition System. Adds 10-25% Power

SEE IT AT THE SHOW, Space 91,

## SEE EXHIBIT No. 221 IN BASEMENT

Talk with our Men in Charge on



Electric Lights,  
Electric Pumps

AND  
Pneumatic  
Water Supply

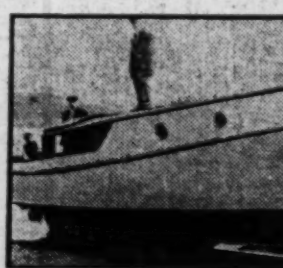
FOR  
CAMPS, BUNGALOWS, FARMS and  
COUNTRY HOMES

If you don't attend show send for free catalogue 37.

**LUNT, MOSS CO.** New York Office: 37 Warren St., N. Y.  
43 South Market Street, Boston, Mass.

## ROBERT E. LAITE DESIGNER AND BUILDER OF HIGH-GRADE Launches and Power Dories

ENGINES  
REPAIRED  
AND  
INSTALLED



BOAT SHOP  
ON THE  
CHARLES  
RIVER

14 WESTERN  
AVENUE,  
BRIGHTON

## SEE BOTH ATLANTIC EXHIBITS MOTOR BOAT SHOW.

A full line of the famous SEA-GOING GUNNET DORIES, SPEED BOATS and CLIPPER LAUNCHES.  
**THE ATLANTIC COMPANY**  
AMESBURY, MASS.  
Boston Salesrooms, 93 Haverhill St.

**FULTON**  
EXHIBITED AT THE SHOW  
**No Coil No Battery**  
FULTON MFG. CO., ERIE, PA.  
BOSTON GAS ENGINE CO.,  
200 CONGRESS STREET.

## MIANUS MOTOR WORKS

SEE  
EXHIBIT  
SPACE  
36

3 to 30 H. P. with the Mianus  
Co. guarantee back of them.

BOSTON BRANCH:  
12 Commercial Wharf

**FULTON ENGINE CO**  
ERIE, PENN.  
MARINE SINGLE CYLINDER  
GASOLINE 2 1/2, 5 and 7 1/2 H.P.  
ENGINES DOUBLE CYLINDER  
6, 10 and 15 H.P.  
Eastern Office,  
30 Gold Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
"RECOGNIZED QUALITY"

## NO MORE FIRES

Use SCHOLZ FIRE-PROOF PAINT to paint the interior of your Motor Boats. Spray your cushions, rugs, draperies and carpets with our NEVER BLAZE SOLUTION. Then your boat is fire-proof.

Our Paint comes in all colors. Why use ordinary paint when painting your automobile garages, motor boat houses, or your homes, when we can furnish you with our Fire-Proof Paint?

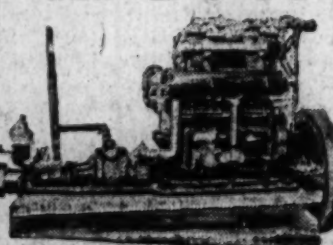
Endorsed by the New York and Chicago Fire Headquarters, etc.

We do all fire-proofing in Greater New York.

SPACE 311, MOTOR BOAT AND ENGINE SHOW.  
**SCHOLZ FIRE-PROOFING CO.** 28 KINGSTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Spaces 54-55 56-65 66  
**ARTHUR P. HOMER**  
NAVAL ARCHITECT  
SALES AGENT  
MOTORS BOSTON, BOATS U.S.A.  
No 10055  
THIS PLATE MEANS QUALITY

## REGALS Are Built to Run—and DO IT



You don't know the real pleasure of motor boating until you have used a REGAL.

THEY ARE AT SPACES 48-62  
Our demonstrating launch (at the foot of the stairs) is worth seeing.  
**Seager Engine Works**  
N. E. DISTRIBUTORS

## Rapp-Huckins Company Inc.

New England Distributors of the FAMOUS  
**BUFFALO GASOLINE MOTOR**  
OFFICE AND SHOWROOM  
47 Haverhill Street, Boston, Mass.

Spaces 68-72  
**THE ENGINE OF CONSTANT SERVICE**

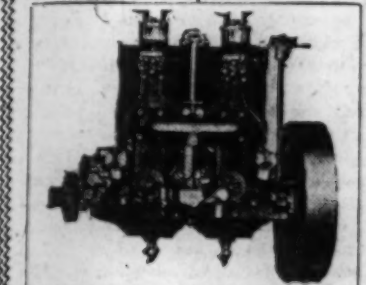
**Sagamore ENGINES**  
Sizes 3 to 40 H.P.  
See Space 84 at the Boston Motor Boat Show.  
**Sagamore Engine Co. Inc.**  
Office and Factory,  
76 SAGAMORE STREET  
LYNN, MASS.

**GROSBY'S POLISHING**  
VALUED ONLY BY  
"OLD SOL"  
DR. A. C. DANIELS, INC., SOLE AGENTS FOR U.S. AND CANADA, 172 MILK STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Polishes All Metals  
Shines Quickly, Lasts Long  
Nothing Like It for Boats or Automobiles  
See It at Exhibit of the Kershaw-Williams Co. at Motor Boat Show

## Brown-Talbot Marine Engines

Stand for Efficiency, Durability and Economy in operation.



SPACE 76  
**The Brown-Talbot Machinery Co.**  
Salem, Mass.  
Boston Salesrooms, 93 Haverhill St.

**MARINE HARDWARE**  
Everything used on a boat  
Have our catalog? If not send for it today, enclosing 6 cents for mailing.  
**A. S. MORSS CO.** 211 Commercial St. BOSTON, MASS.

**Motor Boat Show**  
SPACES  
50 and 60

**Bliss Bros.**  
Established 1872.  
Launch and Motor Boat Fittings of All Kinds  
170 and 172 Commercial St., Boston, Mass.

**THE SUCCESS OF SHOW T. & M. Reversible Motor**  
All sizes in stock.  
Special Show Prices.  
TOPPAN POWER DORIES, LAUNCHES AND CRUISERS.  
**TOPPAN & CO.** 25 Haverhill St. Boston

**GLOBE CAMPBELL LATHROP FOX SPACE 43**  
Motor Boat Show  
**ROBERTS**  
MARINE ENGINES,  
**Gray-Aldrich Co. Inc.**  
7 and 8 Commercial Wharf.

**The Pratt Engine & Boat Co.**  
Distributors for  
FERRO MARINE ENGINES,  
CLEVELAND AUTO BOATS,  
SCRIPPS FOUR-CYCLE ENGINES,  
KAHLBERG SELF-STARTING  
AND REVERSING HEAVY  
DUTY ENGINES.  
SPACE 233 B.  
303 ATLANTIC AV. BOSTON, MASS.  
Telephone Fort Hill 3205.  
**THE MONITOR'S CLEAN ADVERTISING IS READ BY AN APPRECIATIVE PUBLIC.**



# News of Interest to the Motorists

## INDIANAPOLIS AUTO SPEEDWAY TRACK IS RECEIVING A TEST

Government Officials Experimenting to Find Action of Temperature on the Vitriified Paving Surface.

### IN FINE CONDITION

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The United States government has taken official notice of the Indianapolis motor speedway, with the result that two engineer physicists from the bureau of standards at Washington, D. C., have taken up headquarters at the famous brick course to make tests and observations which will show the effect of atmospheric changes on the vitriified paving surface. The speedway was chosen as the most perfect sample of brick paving in the country, and the peculiar slopes and curves at the turns of the race course give the only opportunity to test irregular paving and road construction.

Maj. J. E. Howard, head of the experimental work for the government, is authority for the statement that the speedway stands alone in the vitriified brick paving field as an example of almost perfect, and the results obtained from the test there will be of lasting benefit to the cities throughout the land. The report of the experts will be distributed to all the municipalities which use brick as a paving material.

One of the tests which the experts are making is to determine the contraction and expansion of the brick surface in the various temperatures from 10 degrees below zero to summer heat. This will be of benefit to paving contractors in future construction work, as they will know what allowance to make for such changes. Another test to determine the rigidity of the track has been made by placing a sensitive spirit level, which shows a change of one ten thousandth part of an inch, beside an automobile. The machine is then run away, and the action of the level noted. These tests so far have failed to show any change in the position of the level gauge.

A score of test cars from Indianapolis motor factories are working out daily at the brick track, and the results which they have brought in making the brick surface smoother are remarkable. The steady grind of car after car running over the brick has worn the surface down to a smoothness which was believed impossible when the track was first constructed. After spending \$150,000 putting the brick surface on the course, the management found that it was rather hard on tires, so every means has been used to bring the track into the smoothest condition possible. Dr. Wadsworth Warren, manager of the Buick racing team, recently paid a visit to the speedway to investigate the report that the track had become almost perfect under the wear of the test cars. After carefully inspecting the course, especially at the turns, he said: "I used to think that the brick track was hard on tires and that years of wear would not improve it, but I must say now that the surface appears to be entirely different than it was even last summer at the July race meeting. It was better than at first then, but now I think there is not a superior surface in the country."

"The coarse surface of the cement coating has worn down so that the filter merely serves to close the small apertures in and between the bricks. It renders the track, I believe, practically skid proof, and looks as though there would not be much more tire trouble. It would not surprise me if some of the cars go through the big 500-mile race next May with one tire change at the most."

"Of course, any surface, even dirt, wears out the tires, but I think this even brick surface will be easier on tires now than almost any other material which could be used."

**The Most Interesting of All American Cars**  
**VALVELESS Amplex**  
Because You press a button and start the motor. You have no valves to grind, or adjust, or time, or repair. You have the most quiet, most smooth, most flexible motor in the world—no four or six with valves excepted. All in a car of the highest type and degree. Demonstrations by appointment.

**AMERICAN SIMPLEX CO.**  
761 Dartmouth St., Boston  
TEL. R. R. 4390

## NEW AUTO WHEEL NOW ATTRACTING MUCH ATTENTION

Multiple Spring One Is Claimed to Have Many Advantages of Value to Automobilists.

The multiple spring wheel, which is the invention of E. J. Kraetzer of Somerville, who has many inventions to his credit, is attracting much attention at its exhibition at the Hotel Oxford, Huntington avenue. The wheel on exhibition was the first one ever turned out and was submitted to a well known Boston institute for a test. Their findings showed the wheel capable of carrying, without break or strain, a load of 2400 pounds.

There are no intricate parts to it and the name given describes accurately just what the wheel is, a multiple set of eight resilient springs, firmly locked to prevent any displacement, the outside being covered by a flange, which when removed leaves free access to the nuts by which springs are secured, there being four to each spring.

The springs being distributed equally and locked firmly, prevent any undue strain. Every spring works in unison with the rest and even should a spring break, which is quite unlikely, the automobilist goes on his homeward way, not having to stop to replace a tire or patch a puncture.

The resiliency of the springs plays an important part in making this wheel a "perfect resilient wheel." They are designed to do away with the pneumatic tire.

Not only the pleasure car can be equipped with this invention, but also the motor truck, not to mention even baby carriages, as these wheels can be made in any size to furnish any required strength and resiliency, while they are also claimed to be a perfect shock absorber.

The Multiple Spring Wheel Co. cordially invites the public in general, as well as the car owner and manufacturer, to inspect the wheel. In the course of a month or six weeks the multiple spring wheel is expected to make its appearance on the streets of Boston and their inventor fully expects they will merit his claim of safety, strength, and resiliency.

## WORCESTER AUTOMOBILE SHOW HAS MANY ENTRIES

The automobile trade throughout New England is showing the liveliest kind of interest in the first annual automobile show, which will be held Feb. 7 to 11, inclusive, under the auspices of the Worcester Automobile Dealers Association. This organization comprises the greater majority of the dealers and garages of Worcester.

The show will be held in the Worcester Auditorium, a modern and fireproof structure, only recently erected, and situated in the business center of that city. Arrangements have already been completed for the elaborate decoration of the auditorium on a carefully chosen and unique color scheme. The floor will be covered with matting, and it is planned to have a pergola with floral effects with beautiful lighting displays. The demand for space is so great that arrangements for an extensive "overflow" show have been made necessary, and a nearby garage will give up two of its floors to those cars prevented, through lack of room, from exhibiting in the auditorium.

## NEW AUTO TOURING CLUB IS FORMED IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK—Raymond Beck, formerly of the Touring Club of America, has announced the formation of a new touring organization which has been incorporated in New York state. It will be called the Automobile Touring Association.

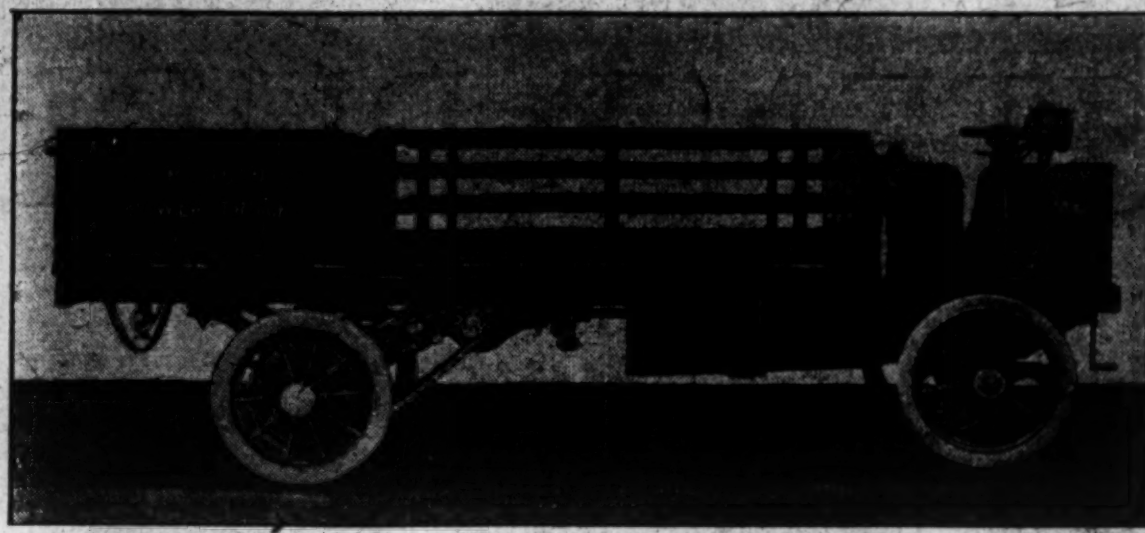
This association will make a specialty of route card work for its members, and these route cards, or tour cards, as they will be called, will be sold to the public through the agency of hotels, garages, etc., for the nominal sum of 10 cents each.

The association will also make an organized effort to do extensive sign posting, with the cooperation of automobile clubs throughout the country, using the yellow arrowed signboard designed by Mr. Beck and now being erected by the Automobile Club of America, the Buffalo Automobile Club and others. The association will be a member's organization, with a membership fee of \$5 per year.

While route card work will probably continue to increase in popularity for a number of years, the time will doubtless come when the American motorist, like his European brother, will discard his road direction book or motor tour card for an automobile road map based upon the government topographical surveys. For this transition the touring association will prepare. Already a number of the eastern states are posting signs on the state roads and the local authorities are showing an interest in the visiting motorist by erecting signs leading into towns for his guidance.

The association will publish over 600 motor tours covering the best lines of travel in the United States. California

## VERY ATTRACTIVE MOTOR TRUCK



THE R. L. MORGAN COMPANY FIVE-TON GASOLINE VEHICLE.

This car has won several reliability tests, and is being exhibited in the big automobile shows this year.

The R. L. Morgan Company, of Worcester, Mass., is exhibiting at the auto shows this year the five-ton gasoline truck that won first prize in its class in two recent reliability contests. This car has been in constant service for 18 months. Mr. Morgan is of the opinion that the industry can be better served by showing the condition of a properly engineered car after a year and a half of hard service than by showing a new car and telling what its condition would be after that length of time.

The company is also exhibiting a new sliding gear transmission, giving the customer his option between this and their well-known planetary type. The Morgan truck is made of five master units and each is being exhibited completely disassembled to show the simplicity and ruggedness throughout.

While the R. L. Morgan Company is the youngest member of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers, the distinction of having built the first

heavy motor truck in America is claimed by Mr. Morgan. This car, a 10-horsepower steam affair, was produced by him in 1901.

In addition to the truck and parts, the Morgan exhibits are containing three trophies, each representing a first prize won by the Morgan truck in competition. Beside the two cups there is a beautiful gold medal won in 1903 in the first commercial vehicle contest in the United States, held in New York under the auspices of the Automobile Club of America.

## Notes of Interest to the Automobilists

Wedgwood green is a beautiful new color exclusively shown in the 1911 Columbia cars. It takes its name from the celebrated English ceramics for the beauty of which the English potter Wedgwood was knighted in appreciation.

The American Automobile Association has decided that the three-ton Alco has officially a clean record in the non-stop run carrying a full load. It ran five days and nights from New York to Philadelphia. The motor ran seven days without stopping and traveled 1009.5 miles, claimed to be a world's record.

"Making the Mitchell Car" is the title of a handsomely printed and illustrated booklet issued by the Mitchell-Lewis Motor Company of Racine, Wis. It gives full particulars regarding the building of the Mitchell car from the very first to last step.

An important thing that is to be done at the meeting next Tuesday in Chicago of the Manufacturers Contest Association, is the deciding of the question of the national circuit. It is pretty well understood that the circuit is to become an established fact and this meeting will be in the nature of a ratification of the plans already drawn.

The Bay State Automobile Association has practically perfected arrangements for its annual banquet, which will be held Feb. 8, at the Hotel Lenox. Governor Foss and Mayor Fitzgerald are expected to be among the guests present and President E. A. Gilmore of the club expects it to be the most successful banquet ever held by the association.

In addition to the grand prix and the race for voituristes there will be a light car race in France next summer. This at first was to be for cars of any cylinder-number up to six, but it has since been limited to cars of four or six cylinders, with capacity up to three liters. One condition is that the stroke shall not be less than the bore or more than twice the bore.

Officers for 1911 have been elected by the Massachusetts Automobile Operators Association as follows: President, J. E. Connors; first vice-president, M. E. Downey; second vice-president, W. F. G. Pratt; secretary, J. E. Mayville; financial secretary, G. J. MacDonald; treasurer, W. B. Ferguson; board of trustees, Frederick Spain, C. H. Dunn and E. E. Sweeney.

"We are at the threshold of a great year in motor truck buying," says Benjamin Briscoe, president of the United States Motor Company and its truck division, the Alden Sampson Manufacturing Company. "From a visit to the show at the Garden, talks with visitors, many of them strangers, and from conversations with exhibitors, I am convinced that the demand for delivery and freight motors will increase in leaps and bounds over last year."

J. I. Handley, vice-president of the United States Motor Company of New York, has resigned that position to accept the presidency of the American Motors Company, the \$1,000,000 concern recently organized at Indianapolis, whose initial function was the taking over of the entire plants and properties of the American Motor Car Company, makers of the well known American Traveler and American roadster.

V. A. Longaker, the veteran manufacturer who has for the past six years successfully conducted the affairs of the American Motor Car Company, builders of the famous American Roadster, has been elected chairman of the executive board and general manager of the American Motors Company, the new company recently organized for the purpose of taking over and greatly enlarging the properties of the old company.

The eighth annual edition of the Handbook of Gasoline Automobiles, issued by the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers, has just appeared for the season of 1911. It is the largest edition of this valuable publication yet issued and contains much matter of value to the motorists. It gives, among other things, full particulars of all cars manufactured under a license under the Selden patent.

A device shown to motorists at the Detroit show was a wayside telephone designed for those who lose the trail or get stalled. A pocket combination receiver and transmitter with a short insulated wire and plug attached is furnished. The user looks for the first telephone, telegraph or trolley pole that has one of the boxes designed for this use. He inserts the plug in a hole in the box and is immediately in connection with the company's exchange.

One hundred and seventeen Sampson freight and delivery motors were sold during the recent commercial motor vehicle show in Madison Square Garden by the Alden Sampson Manufacturing Company, the truck division of the United States Motor Company. The trend of the commercial motor business was plainly shown by the choice of those who bought vehicles. The delivery motor with a capacity of from 1000 to 1500 pounds was in greatest demand, although the one-ton truck pressed it closely in point of sales.

Motor-driven fire apparatus is supplanting the old-fashioned horse-driven apparatus, simply because it has demonstrated its superior value wherever it has been given a trial. At the present rate, it should not be many years before horse-drawn fire wagons will be as antiquated as the old hand-drawn engines which the veteran volunteer firemen drag through the streets on gala occasions. Fire authorities are now convinced that the motor fire wagon has come to stay and they would no more return to the horse-drawn apparatus than they would to the old hand-drawn engines.

One of the most pleasing of the 1911 cars shown this season is the Lexington, which is on exhibition at the salesrooms of the Davis Automobile Sales Company, 87 Church street, Motor mart. The good points of the Lexington may all be summed up in one word, "standard," for its equipment throughout is acknowledged to be standard in every way. The five models shown are of unusually pleasing design, but appearance is not all, for the remarkable performance of the Lexington on the road and on some of the most difficult hills in the vicinity of Boston has made it a sensation to motorists.

According to the Massachusetts motor vehicle law, every automobile of more than 10-horsepower shall be provided with at least two separate brakes and a locking device to prevent such vehicle from being set in motion by unauthorized persons. Every automobile owner should see that his car is furnished with suitable brakes and locks as required by law, as it has been noticed that some cars are deficient in this respect. On the contrary, some cars are provided with even more safeguards than are compulsory. The Peerless, for instance, in addition to two independent braking systems, is equipped with a lock on the switch by which it may be secured in a neutral position, and also a lock on the change-speed lever, the use of either of these locks making the car inoperative.



## FINE DECORATIVE SCHEME PLANNED FOR BOSTON SHOW

Manager C. I. Campbell Plans to Furnish Boston With Surprise at Mechanics Building.

The extreme mildness of the season and the lack of snow have served to keep in service far more automobiles than ordinarily at this time of the year, and the motorists are looking forward to the Boston auto show to be held in Mechanics building during the whole week of March 4 to 11 with more than ordinary enthusiasm. The Boston show occurs annually so much later in the season than the exhibitions of motor cars in other large cities that it is looked upon as the place to see the very latest in pleasure cars, commercial trucks and sundry novelties for the ensuing season.

The younger generation has probably acquired more mechanical knowledge through the popular use of motor cars than any improvement in educational methods could have imparted during the same length of time, and the technical knowledge shown by the visitors at the show each year is surprising, according to the statement of Manager Chester I. Campbell, and the salesmen in charge of the various exhibits are required to be of the most experienced in order to meet the arguments of the prospective purchasers and answer the questions put to them.

There will be, as usual at the Boston show, special attention paid to the artistic decoration of the various exhibit halls, and those who have attended the shows in the past agree that the decorations alone are well worth the price of admission to see. There will also be the usual good-music afternoons and evenings rendered by the best local orchestras, and according to the statements of the members of the Boston Automobile Dealers Association, which runs the show, Boston will have no difficulty in retaining its record in the motor world of having a most entertaining show as well as the world's largest trade exhibition where but one industry is represented.

**AUTO LAWS FOR VICTORIA, B. C.**  
VICTORIA, B. C.—For the better protection of pedestrians and others the attorney general is introducing in the Legislature a bill for the regulation of motor traffic, which provides, among other things, that no person shall be permitted to drive a car who has not taken out a chauffeur's license nor who is under the age of 17 years. The provisions of the proposed measure are most strict, and will tend to materially lessen the danger from careless and incompetent driving of motors as now permitted, and also lays down definite rules of the road as pertaining to motor vehicles.

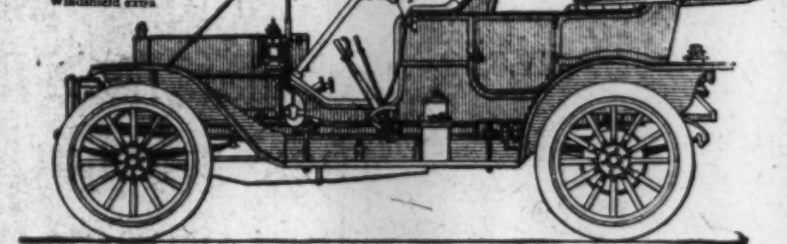
**AUTO POPULAR IN AUSTRALIA.**  
SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Judging from recent statistics the motor car continues to grow in popularity, and is being used in steadily increasing numbers both for pleasure and commercial purposes. According to the figures just published, the number of motor cars registered in the metropolitan area is 1373, and in country districts 884, making a total of 2257. The number of motorcycles registered in the metropolitan area is 470 and in the country 1480.

**MINNEAPOLIS BUILDING SOLD.**  
MINNEAPOLIS—Capitalists connected with the First National Bank have bought the New York Life building at Fifth street and Second avenue, south, for about \$800,000. It is said that the building will be made 17 stories high.

## Reo

\$1250

Top and Motor Automatic Wheel and extra



The Reo Record of 10 1/2 days-and-nights from New York to San Francisco answers any question you can possibly ask.

It proves reliability, power, speed, and steady keeping at it.

No other car at any price has anything like such proof.

Ask us about it—in detail. Let us prove to you the thorough-going Reo qualities, especially comfort.

Linscott Motor Company  
163 Columbus Avenue





# PERSISTENT PUBLICITY



¶ You all know what wears away the hardest stone.  
 ¶ Think then what a persistent, intelligent, decisive advertising campaign will do for your business. ¶ Even though the public first seems as adamant, remember the drip, Drip, DRIP. ¶ Nothing can be accomplished without beginning, and very little without persisting. ¶ Particularly is this true of advertising. ¶ You have got to begin and then keep everlastingly at it. ¶ Your aim is to build up your business. ¶ You cannot build it without custom. ¶ You cannot get custom unless you seek it, and you can best seek it through consistent and persistent publicity.

## PERSISTENT PUBLICITY

in its own columns continues increasingly to build faith in The Monitor as a wholesome newspaper and its own and the advertiser's confidence in its "pulling power" as an advertising medium.

Large and experienced advertisers are regular MONITOR patrons—They choose their mediums with care—They spend their money where it brings returns—They know the value of keeping everlastingly at it. They are successful advertisers—Their steady use of The Monitor shows how they regard it for the promotion of their business.

*Therefore,  
Mr.*

*Advertiser,*

*does not such evidence show you that it would be good business judgment to use The Monitor persistently, and thus get the benefit of the valuable patronage of its large, discriminating local clientele, which its regular advertisers are addressing with profit and satisfaction?*



BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1911.

# Advent of Canadian Pacific Knits Boston Closer to Canada

Purchase by Transcontinental System of the Dominion Atlantic Steamship and Railroad Company Significant.

DIRECT CONNECTION WITH ALL PARTS OF DOMINION POSSIBLE

Traffic Between New England and Nova Scotia Will Be First to Feel Stimulus of New Relation With Immense Mileage Through Improvements That Will Be Made in Property Taken Over.

It is believed there is a peculiar and significant interest for New England and all its ports of entry in the advent of the Canadian Pacific railway into Boston with secured terminal facilities.

The Boston Chamber of Commerce, the directors of the Boston-1915 movement, the state and city authorities, together with numerous other organized bodies, have been laboring for years to expand and increase New England trade, especially with Canadian neighbors to the north.

This object has been a live political issue in this state for the past decade.

Boston now finds that without the agency of these organizations it is brought into direct contact with Canada's greatest transportation system through the consolidation of the Dominion Atlantic Steamship & Railroad Company with the Canadian Pacific railway system.

The Dominion Atlantic company has been Boston's chief means of communication with Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, operating steamships from Boston to Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, and a railway line from Yarmouth to Halifax, passing through the heart of the famous Annapolis valley, known familiarly as the land of Evangeline. This company also operates a steamship service between Digby, N. S., and St. John, N. B.

## Local Service Before

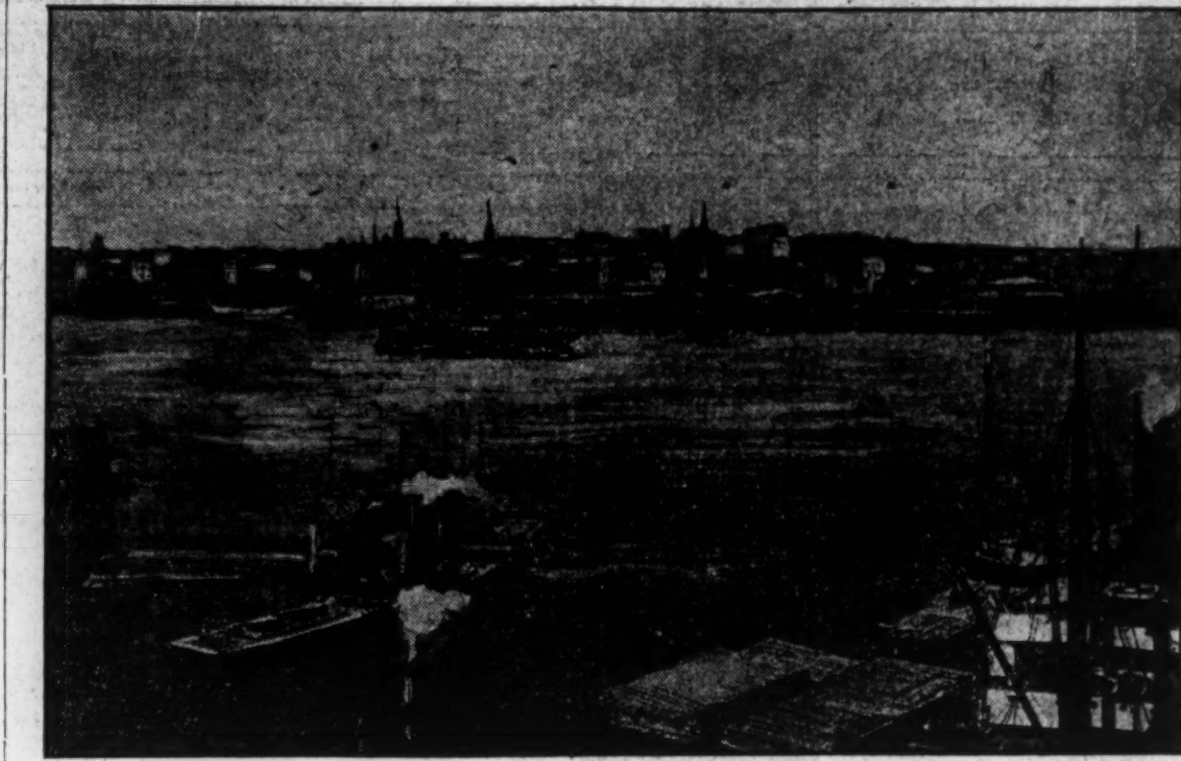
Although passing through a rich and

fertile agricultural country, this railway was hedged about by strong competitors. This prevented a proper expansion and modernizing of this property, hence it was reduced to a purely local service, the victim of its own physical environment. Owing to this condition the various boards of trade throughout this territory have for years expressed dissatisfaction with the inefficient service rendered by this company.

A year or two ago P. Innes, president of the Kings County (N. S.) Board of Trade, devoted practically all of his annual address to the question of transportation. The Board of Trade of the city of Halifax has for some time been agitating the same subject, and about two years ago appointed a committee of leading citizens to wait upon the Canadian Pacific officials and urge upon them the ripeness of present conditions and the largeness of the opportunity to secure possession of the Dominion Atlantic railway.

This action of the Halifax business men is pointed to as an illustration of the indirect influences working toward reciprocal trade relations between the maritime provinces and New England, because taking over the Dominion Atlantic by the Canadian Pacific, it is contended, will ultimately mean as much to Boston and New England as to Halifax and Nova Scotia. A high Canadian government official said within the past few days:

"This move of the Canadian Pacific clearly foreshadows the coming of freer trade relations between the Dominion



HARBOR OF ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

Steamers from Nova Scotia, Boston and ocean lines find this important distributing point for river boats and railroad connections with inland Canada.

and the United States." In brief, he said that men high in the management of the Canadian Pacific were thoroughly convinced that this was destined to come ere long.

## Boston Will Benefit

It is felt that it means much to Boston to have direct connection with this system. Boston as a terminal of the Dominion Atlantic railway was not the terminal of a great transportation system, but as the terminal of a tributary of the Canadian Pacific it will be the terminal of the greatest transportation system in Canada, and one of the greatest in this hemisphere.

To understand just what Boston is expected to gain by its connection with the Canadian Pacific railway, the extent and ramifications of this system should be stated. The operations of the Canadian Pacific railway extend by its own trains and ships half way around the globe from London, Liverpool, Bristol and Antwerp in the west to Japan, China and Hongkong in the far east. The railway lines traverse Canada and the United States. The mileage on Canadian

soil is close to 11,000 and its owns and operates or controls and operates 4018 miles in the United States, with a steamship fleet of upwards of 60 vessels, sailing on both Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific, and General Manager McNicoll, accompanied by a corps of engineer and traffic experts, made a tour of inspection recently over the newly acquired Dominion Atlantic lines in Nova Scotia. The party was apparently most favorably impressed with the investigation, and in conversation with officers of the leading Boards of Trade along the route, Sir Thomas foreshadowed great and sweeping changes in this entire system. In the early spring will begin a policy of modernizing and bringing this system into an efficient and progressive state in harmony with Canadian Pacific standard.

## New Coastwise Steamers

It is officially announced from Montreal that the Canadian Pacific has decided to build four new steamships for a fast, direct service between Nova Scotia ports and Boston and New York. These vessels will be larger and faster than any at present engaged in the American or Atlantic coastwise traffic. They will be thoroughly equipped for catering to the highest class of passenger travel. The new boats will surpass in equipment anything now engaged in the Atlantic coast trade.

This is one of the important developments that will follow taking over the Dominion Atlantic next April. These steamers, which will be able to make over 20 knots an hour, are to run between Yarmouth and Boston, Halifax and New York, and Halifax and Boston. There will also be a fast steamship service between Digby and Boston and across the Bay of Fundy between St. John and Digby. The fleet of six steamers which will be taken over with the Dominion Atlantic road will be sent either to the Pacific coast or the Great lakes. It is thought probable that the chief point of connection with Boston will become Digby instead of Yarmouth, N. S., and there is said to be prospect of daily sailings throughout the year.

## Ferry Is Planned

There is the best of authority for say-

ing that the service between St. John and Digby across the Bay of Fundy is to be entirely revolutionized. Trains loaded with passengers and freight will be ferried across in large, specially constructed vessels, without breaking bulk. The commercial interests of Halifax together with the whole province of Nova Scotia are most enthusiastic over the prospect that that city in future will be the winter terminus of the Canadian Pacific railway mail steamers.

The Hon. Albert J. S. Copp, formerly a member of the Dominion Parliament from Digby, N. S., now the Canadian government emigration agent for New England, was the first to suggest to the Canadian Pacific railway officials the consolidation of the Dominion Atlantic with the Canadian Pacific system. This was eight or 10 years ago, and overtures were immediately made to the Dominion Atlantic; but at that time the price asked was prohibitive.

Messrs. McKenzie and Mann, the promoters and builders of the Canadian Northern railway, another transcontinental system, have for some time been making overtures for the control of the Dominion Atlantic, and have expressed keen disappointment at their failure to obtain this property.

Four New Steamships for Coastwise Trade Surpassing All Others in Operation Now Are Announced Officially.

NEW HOTELS TO BE BUILT IN NOVA SCOTIA, PROMISE MADE

Development of Land of Evangeline as Summer Resort and Strong Bid for Tourist Travel Are Expected to Be First Aims of C. P. R. in Bringing Its New Acquisition Into Place as Part of Modern Railroad.

Mr. Copp says: "All classes of business, industrial and agricultural interests throughout Nova Scotia are most enthusiastic over the new era in transportation which has come to the province." He points out many improvements which the Canadian Pacific railroad is expected to adopt and says, "modern, up-to-date methods for carrying fresh fish, live lobsters and other perishable products to the Boston market must come. The total value of the Nova Scotia lobster catch in 1910 has been estimated by experts to be \$2,900,000, the greater portion of which was shipped to the United States."

## Hotels Are Planned

It is also stated officially that the C. P. R. is arranging to have four large modern hotels in Nova Scotia, one at Yarmouth, one at Digby, one at Halifax and one at Chester, with the possibility of a fifth on Cape Blomidon, Kings county. A branch line from Windsor to Chester, 30 miles, is contemplated to bring Chester into the C. P. R. system. Chester is considered the Newport of Canada. The Grand hotel at Yarmouth is already practically under the control of the Dominion Atlantic, it is said, and it is expected the Macmatak at Chester will be obtained. At Digby a new hotel of gigantic proportions is proposed and it is expected one will be built at Halifax.

## Tourist Trade Sought

The fact that the Canadian Pacific intends to bring tourists into Canada is taken to mean that suitable accommodations will be provided for them. It is

pointed out that any other course would hurt the tourist business. It is felt that the Canadian Pacific in seeking an operating equipment in Nova Scotia is influenced largely by the possibilities of the province by the sea as a vast summer playground.

Because this country is thrust out, as it were, into the Atlantic, with only a narrow isthmus connecting it with the mainland, its summer climate is several degrees cooler than that of inland territory of corresponding latitude. Any point in more than two thirds of the province can be reached from Boston in 24 hours and its most distant point within 30 hours. There is a great variety of scenery, and sportsmen also find attractions. These things are counted on, it is thought, as offering vacation attractions of the very best sort at a nominal cost.

Sir William Van Horne, chairman of the board of directors of the Canadian Pacific railway, speaking of the growing number of American tourists who visit Canada, says that the enormous pulp and paper mills at the Grande Mare on the St. Maurice, in which he is jointly interested with the family of the late General Alger and others, could trace their origin back to a fishing trip made into Canada by the general a few years ago, and that millions of American money have already been invested in Canada by capitalists who come to the country as mere tourists and sportsmen.

This is indicative that the Canadian Pacific is alive to the development of this class of traffic, and means to obtain a good share of it.



STEAMBOAT WHARF AT DIGBY, NOVA SCOTIA.

View of waterfront and basin from hills behind town shows present landing place for steamers from St. John and Bay of Fundy points.



IMPROVEMENT WORK IN ST. JOHN HARBOR.

Facilities of New Brunswick harbor being greatly increased through extensive operations in dredging and wharf building, carried on by government.

## BUSINESS LEAGUE PLANS TO CALL A TRADE CONGRESS

CHICAGO—Steps for calling in Chicago a congress of the leading manufacturers of the United States with a view to establishing an exposition of American manufactures in Paris and also of discussing an international commerce court were taken by directors of the National Business League of America recently.

The action followed an address by Benjamin J. Rosenthal, in which was described the European business situation as the speaker found it on his recent trip, and in which the plans to increase this country's commerce abroad were recommended.

At the same time the league decided to send another trade missionary to do in South America what Mr. Rosenthal had done in Europe, and appointed Arthur E. Bowen, vice-president of the league for Oregon, as special foreign commissioner to visit the principal centers of the American Latin republics. "It would be better for the United States," said Mr. Rosenthal, "instead of shutting factories and throwing expensive plants on the scrap heap and thousands of men out of employment to take this surplus of plants, labor, capital and energy and devote them to increasing the output of manufactures and procuring a market abroad."

## MASONIC TEMPLE READY APRIL 1.

ROCHESTER, N. H.—It is expected that the new Masonic temple on Hanson street will be completed and ready for dedicatory services by April 1.

## NEW TAX SOCIETY IN SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO—The Tax Association of California has been organized in this city by men from various parts of the state who are interested in the work of tax reform.

Its primary object is stated to be "the securing to the property owners of California, other than the corporations, of the net gain of over \$3,500,000 annually which the adoption of constitutional amendment No. 1 at the last election will save to them, if the measure is properly administered."

The association also will endeavor "to correct existing evils in taxation, promote economy in public expenditures and formulate progressive ideas for the guidance of legislative and judicial action in matters pertaining to taxation."

## SUPREME COURT ENROLLS WOMAN

WASHINGTON—Mrs. Margaret Richardson Knipe of Norristown, Pa., was admitted to practice as an attorney before the supreme court the motion of Representative Wanger of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Knipe was accompanied by her husband, Irvin P. Knipe, whose admission was moved immediately after that of his wife. She thereby becomes the senior member of the firm of Knipe & Knipe.

Alford C. Cox, son of United States Circuit Judge Cox of New York, was also admitted on the motion of the attorney-general.

## WATERWAYS OF CANADA ARE TO RECEIVE NEW IMPETUS FROM THE GOVERNMENT



SUMMIT OF GEORGIAN BAY SHIP CANAL WEST OF LAKE NIPISSING.

Young engineer dispels doubt which has existed for years of being able to keep a sufficient depth of water at this height of land.

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Canadian government is preparing to construct the long-talked-of Georgian bay ship canal. In the original estimates this session no specified provision for the canal was in evidence, although it was an open secret that the provision for the water storage system now being pushed forward along the upper Ottawa is also a direct provision for the canal.

The whole arrangement of dams now under construction will be as advantageous for the proposed waterway as for the transportation, power, lumber and general business interests which will be directly affected.

A special estimate of \$3,000,000 is said to be contemplated for commencement of the canal.

The extensive surveys made by the government have resulted in a general confidence that as an engineering problem the canal is feasible. For years it was questioned whether sufficient depth of water could be maintained at the summit, which is west of Lake Nipissing before the channel of the Ottawa river is reached.

The young Canadian engineer who assured the government that it could be done, succeeded in proving his statement so satisfactorily that the project became a practical possibility and the surveys were pushed to completion down to almost the most minute detail.

It is this canal which will make it possible to carry the wheat from the Canadian west or the United States through to Liverpool without transshipment by boats not over 22 feet draught, or with only one transshipment at Mont-

real for companies using big liners for their ocean carriage.

Existing Canadian canals, leading to the same part of Montreal, provide slower transit and a lesser depth. Also from all Canadian ports north of Goderich, on Lake Huron, the proposed canal will provide a route decidedly shorter than that by way of the other canal system. The distance to Liverpool from the Lake Superior ports will be lessened by 272 miles, and about the same reduction will be made from Chicago and Milwaukee.

Even without the Georgian bay canal, the Canadian route to the seaboard and thence to Liverpool is much more advantageous than that leading through United States territory, from the Great lakes to New York. From the west end of Lake Ontario to the seaboard, along

## CHINESE PUPILS IN FARMING CLUB

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—The Chinese Agricultural Students Club of the University of Illinois was recently organized with a membership of 13, its principal object being to cooperate with the agricultural organizations in China and at the same time be a help to its members. Meetings are held every Saturday evening.

Professor Mumford of the animal husbandry department of the university gave an interesting talk recently on "Farming Systems." Other authorities will appear on the program from time to time, as well as members of the club.

## FIVE AMERICANS TO ASSIST PERSIA

WASHINGTON—In accordance with the request of the Persian government the state department has furnished the names of five American financial experts to undertake the work of reorganizing the financial system of Persia.

Among the five posts to which the Persian government will appoint the men selected are those of treasurer-general and director of taxation.

Canada's St. Lawrence route, the trip takes only 17 hours.

From the same position to New York it takes 54 hours and when the seaboard is reached the Canadian route is 500 miles less across to Liverpool than the route from New York to Liverpool.

The Georgian bay ship canal will accentuate this advantage in every way.

## GRAIN INTERESTS PROPOSE WAY TO INCREASE YIELD

MINNEAPOLIS—Milling men, grain merchants and agriculturists of the West and Northwest are to hold a conference at the Minneapolis Club tomorrow, the purpose of which will be to increase the grain yield by promoting better seed selection.

Some of the best known farm experts of the West will attend, including James Bradley of Chicago, president of the council of North American grain exchanges; Albert Ball of St. Louis, the council's secretary; President J. H. Worst of Prof. H. L. Bolley of North Dakota Agricultural College; Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce members and Minnesota Agricultural College professors.

Some plan will be evolved by which the offer of the Millers National Federation to send out circulars to farmers, directing them how to treat seed, may be carried out.

## UNIFORM COTTON GRADING ADOPTED

WASHINGTON—The official grades for cotton have practically been adopted throughout the cotton belt. A statement issued by the department of agriculture shows that 20 states have now availed themselves of the uniform system originated by the department, and it is being used in every cotton-producing and cotton-manufacturing section of the country.

That a universal system will be adopted throughout the country is regarded now as certain.

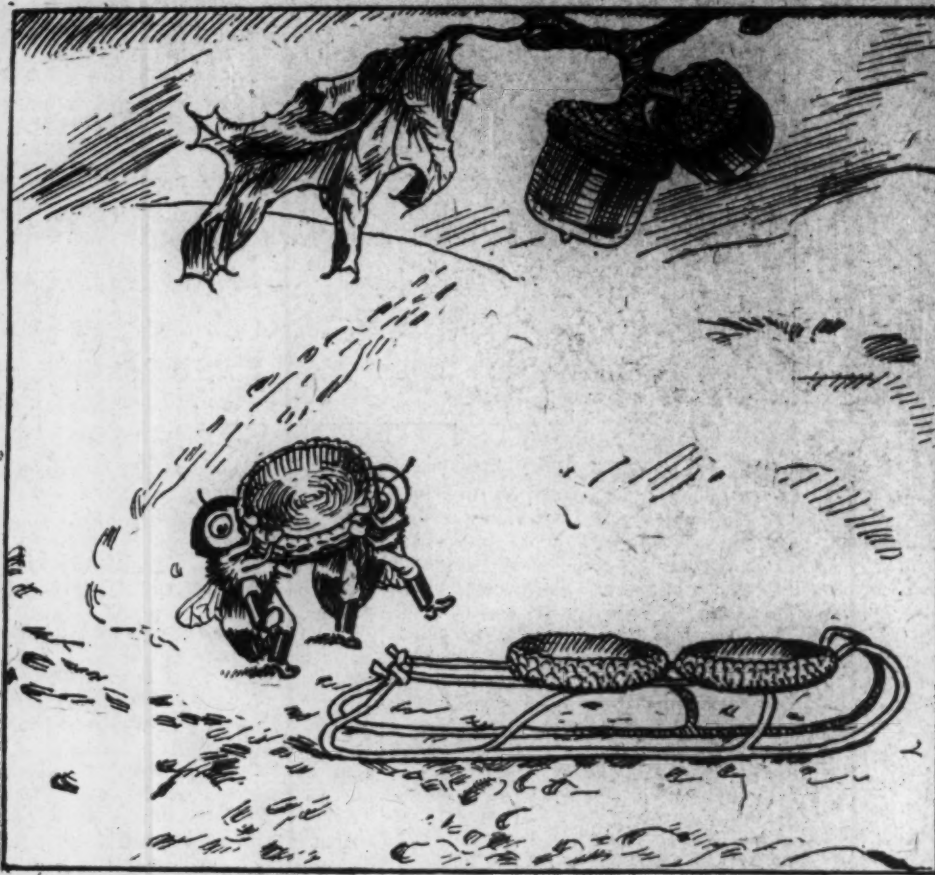


# THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

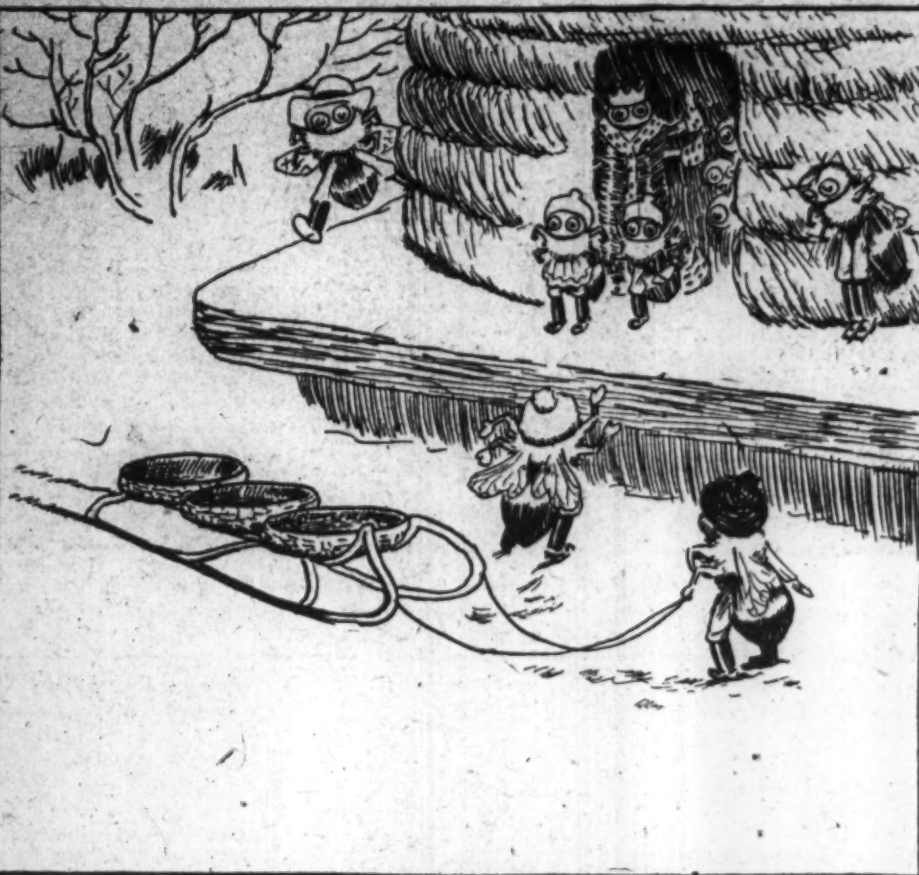
## THE BUSYVILLE BEES



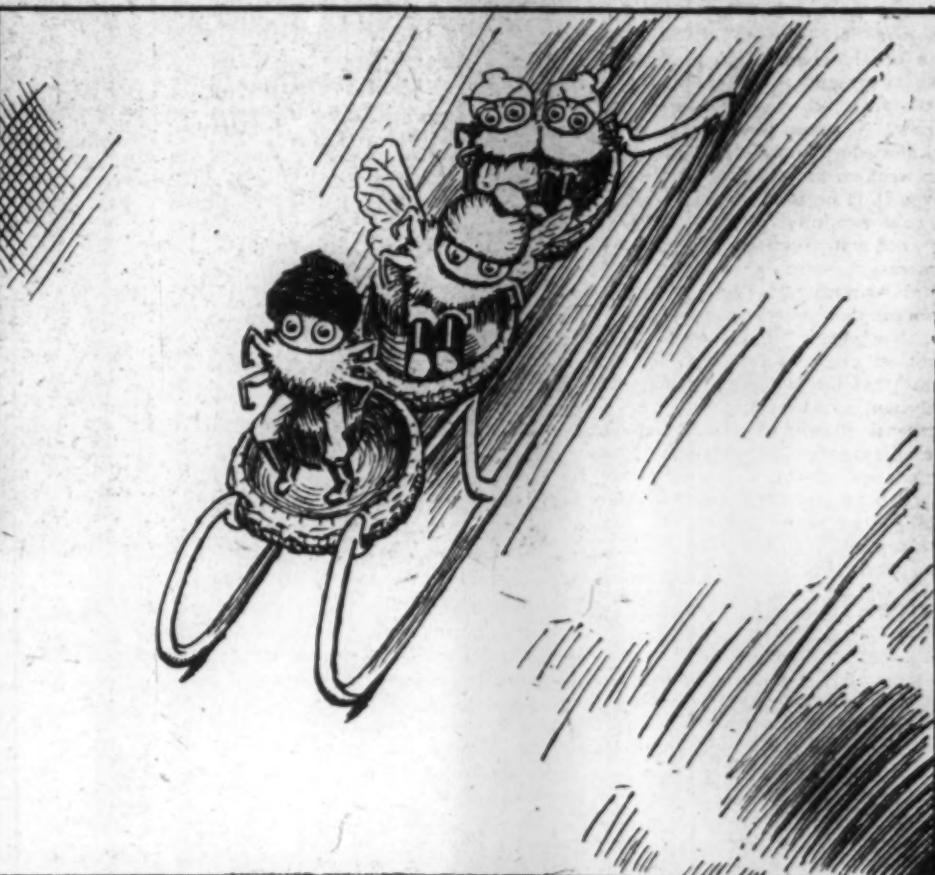
Drawings by FLOYD TRIGGS  
Rhymes by M. L. BAUM



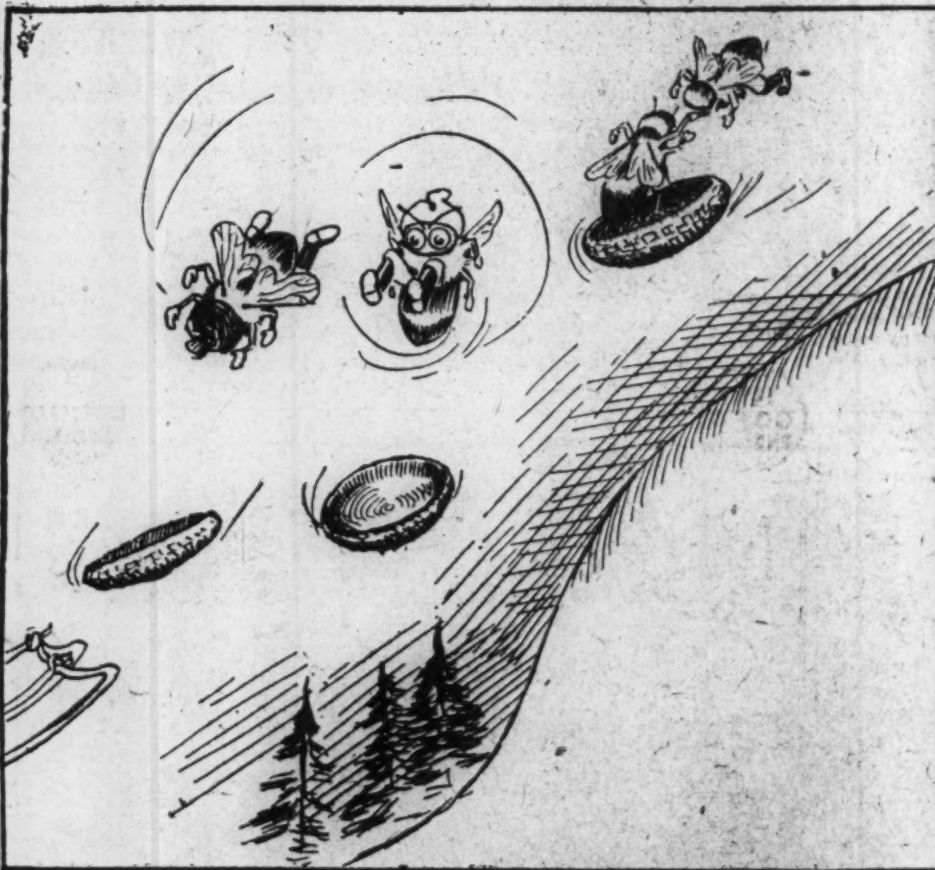
Since Buzz finds that winter's the best time for coasting  
He builds him a sled that is worthy of boasting;  
That the pace may be staid (lest Busy be 'fraid)  
Of Virginia creepers the runners are made.



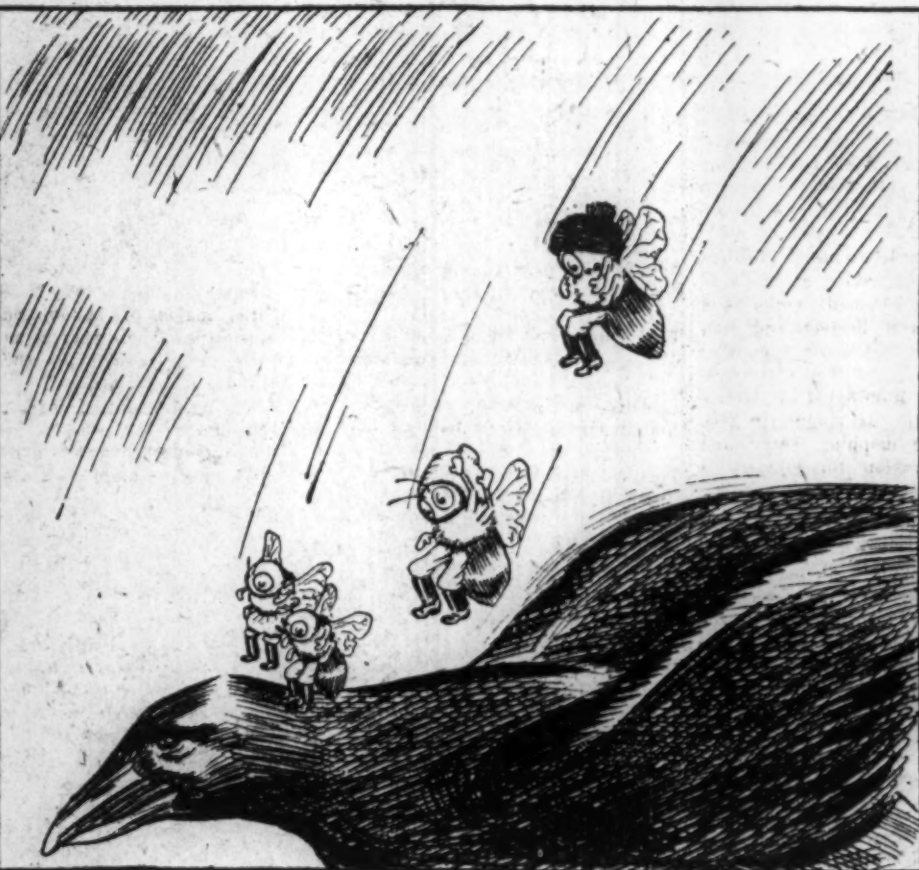
Now here at the hive they arrive in a jiff,  
And offer to take out the twins, Baff and Biff;  
They've both learned their letters to B (that's for Betters),  
So the Queen sends them out in their mittens and sweaters.



The brothers prance off with the prattling twins,  
Who both are a-giggle and glowing with grins;  
They drag them until they have come to a hill,  
Then down they all slide with no thought of a spill.



And soon the hill stops, but the sled goes right on.  
The bees all turn somersaults hither and yon;  
The wings one may wear are forgot in a scare,  
So head over heels they cavort through the air.



But Mr. Crow wending his way o'er the plain  
Has suddenly caws to cry, "This must be rain,"  
For bees raining down on one's very best gown  
Would make almost anyone flurried and frown.

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Though crows seldom crow, since their voice is a croak.  
This caustic one crows o'er the plight of our folk;  
"No joke, though, alack! to turn round in my track  
And carry you simpletons home like a hack!"

### BIRDS SELECT AN ODD HOME

ONE warm spring day two little sparrows flew into a busy London square and lighted on a tree which stood in its fresh green dress among the tall houses, and gave, with all its little dancing leaves, a glad welcome to the small brown strangers. They were looking for a good place in which to build a nest and set up housekeeping.

One would think they might have liked better the country, with its great stretch of blue sky and its miles of green grass. But they were contented little birds, and did not think of leaving the great, noisy city.

There they sat among the leaves chattering and glancing here and there and everywhere.

In the middle of the square stood a grand statue of the Duke of Wellington. Quietly he sat on his fine horse, and calmly he looked down on the rows of houses, the waving trees, and the people streaming by.

Day and night, winter and summer, there he sat, always the same, and very magnificent in his plumed hat and fine military dress.

He seemed to say, "Here I am above every one, and nothing can affect me."

The sparrows cocked their little, quick, bright eyes at him, and wondered why he remained so still.

"He can't be a live man on a live horse, or he would move a little," said Mr. Sparrow. "I mean to go over there and have a good look at him."

"Oh, don't, my dear!" said Mrs. Sparrow. "He might shoot you, you know."

"Pooh," said Mr. Sparrow, and flew right across the street and on to the pedestal of the statue.

He shook his wings, and chattered,

and made little dives at the great man who towered above him; but his lordship looked straight ahead, and never even peeped out of the corner of one eye at the bold little fellow.

Then what should this impudent little sparrow do but fly directly on to the fine cocked hat with its long plumes.

Mrs. Sparrow finding that her little mate hopped, undisturbed, all over his lordship's head, took courage and skinned across the street too; and soon they both were peeping and peering and chattering harder than ever.

They grew bolder every minute, and at last discovered a small opening under one of the drooping plumes; and in they darted, full of curiosity.

The poor grand duke and his horse were quite hollow and empty; and the little birds at once decided that there was the finest place imaginable for their home, warm and dry, and far from prowling cats.

So there they lived, and reared their young ones.

By and by more birds came there and built their nests, and a family of starlings settled there very comfortably; and the old duke's body was full of the little, darting, noisy creatures.

But still he kept a dignified silence, and sat his horse as grandly as ever. "Nothing ever moves me," he seemed to say in the old fashion; and no one dreamed, down in the square, of the busy life going on in the fine statue at which they glanced with pride.

At last, one day, some men came to take the great duke and his horse away. He was to be placed in another part of the city, where they thought he would look even finer.

What was their surprise when a large

number of birds came out from under the duke's large, plumed hat.

The birds flew away into the tree-tops, scolding noisily. For they really had come to think that the great man, in all his splendor, belonged to them, and had been put there merely for a bird-house.—Christian Register.

### DANISH BOY WHO BECAME ASTRONOMER

ONCE there was a Danish boy named Tycho Brahe. When Tycho was about 14 a total eclipse of the sun was predicted for a certain day and hour, and when he saw the sun seemingly blotted out at exactly the moment named in the almanac he was so filled with astonishment and admiration that he determined to devote himself to the study of astronomy.

This resolution he kept, and became such a famous astronomer that the King of Denmark built him a fine observatory on the island of Hveen, between Denmark and Sweden. He called it Uraniborg, or the City of the Heavens. Here for 21 years he carefully watched the stars and made many valuable observations which have been of great use to those who have come after him.

His friend and pupil, John Kepler, was one of the greatest astronomers. The observations which Tycho Brahe made led John Kepler to make some of his most important discoveries.

Did you know that there are more than 3000 stars that can be seen without a glass? Even in the early times men watched the stars carefully, studying their rising and setting and their motions across the sky. Travelers and sailors were guided by them across the trackless desert, and over the sea.—The Advance.

### AN ALL-WINTER SLEEP

THERE are a number of animals which pass many weeks, for even months, without eating a morsel of food! These are the creatures which "hibernate," that is to say, which at the approach of winter fall into a profound slumber. One of the heaviest and soundest sleepers of them all is the little brown dormouse. Just as the trees are putting on their autumn tints the dormouse builds himself in a hollow tree, or in some thicket well sheltered from the wet, a cozy nest of fine grass, leaves and moss, and round as a ball.

Having first laid up a store of food in case a spell of mild weather should wake him up, he creeps into his winter house, and, curling himself up into a ball, drops off into the soundest of sleep, which may last for many months. But a warm day rouses him again, when he slips out for a meal, having, as we said, laid by a store of nuts for this purpose.

The hedgehog, the squirrel, and the bat, similarly, as winter makes itself felt, seek out some dark and cozy nook, in the hole of a tree, or elsewhere, and, like the dormouse, drop off to sleep. They wake when the flowers wake, at the touch of the warmth of the sun when spring has really come.

Far away in the wildest parts of the country, the bears, in like manner, sleep away the winter months, comfortably curled up in some dry cave.

The frogs and toads, too, escape the hand of winter through the doorway of sleep. So soon as the cold weather comes, they retire to the bottom of some pond or sluggish stream, and, burrowing down into the mud, remain in a state of torpor till awakened by the genial warmth of spring.

Even some of the cold-blooded fish adopt this plan of passing the winter months. The carp and eels, for example, retreat to holes in the mud at the first touch of frost; only in this way, indeed, could they escape the grip of the ice when the stream is frozen solid.

Many kinds of snails and some kinds of butterflies, also, pass this time in the garden of sleep.

Our common garden snail and its larger relative, the edible snail, for example, both hibernate, burying themselves in some sheltered place. The better to keep out the cold they form a thick lid or door, either of hardened slime, as in the common snail, or of chalky matter, as in the edible snail, which completely closes up the shell.—Exchange.

### TODAY'S PUZZLE

#### CROSSWORD ENIGMA.

My first is in lake, but not in river;  
My second, in arrow, but not in quiver;  
My third is in cabin, but not in mast;  
My fourth is in slow, but not in fast;  
My fifth is in mail, but not in fast;  
My sixth, in prison, but not in fetter;  
My seventh, in eat, not in devour;  
My eighth, in minute, but not in hour;  
My ninth is in endeavor, but not in try;  
My tenth is in sell, but not in buy;  
My whole, goes puffing everywhere,  
Whether the day be cloudy or fair.

—St. Nicholas.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE.  
Organ.

### PEANUT BRITTLE.

Shell and remove the brown skins from a quart of roasted peanuts. Roll the nuts until they are thoroughly broken; sift, saving the finer parts to use for rolling as you use flour with the cookies. Put a pound of sugar into a clean saucepan. Stand it over a brisk fire, stir and shake until the sugar is thoroughly melted. You must not add water or

any other material. When it has melted and looks like golden syrup, take it from the fire and stir in quickly as many rolled peanuts as the sugar will hold. Cover the board with the fine peanuts, turn out the hot mixture, sprinkle over more peanuts and roll into a thin sheet. This must be done quickly or the mixture will harden. With a long knife mark the brittle into squares, wait a moment until it cools, then loosen it from the board, break it into squares.

### MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

#### TUNE-GUESSING.

EACH player is requested to close his eyes for a moment," says Mary Dawson in Woman's Home Companion, "and a card, with the name of some familiar tune written on it, is pinned to his back. The object is to see who will be the first to guess the melody he hears and for the first three correct guesses prizes are awarded.

"The only guide that the player possesses as to his own tune is the fact that others hum it as he approaches.

"The hostess keeps a tablet on which each player is invited to register his name and that of the composition in question as soon as he has discovered the latter. Each guess is numbered as it is written down, but whether or not he has been successful is not divulged to any player until all have registered their guesses, as this would destroy the pleasure of the game for the rest.

"Any player is allowed to change his vote if he feels he has made a mistake. The first guess, even if the correct one, no longer counts as an answer."

#### MEMORY GAME.

Take six coins—a silver dollar, a 50-cent piece, a 25-cent piece, a dime, a nickel and a cent. Have the room darkened or cover the eyes of the players. Let the coins be passed quickly from one to the other, not in regular order, but, say, the nickel, the dollar, the 10-cent piece, the quarter, the cent, the half dollar. Each player holds each coin two seconds before passing. When all have had all the coins the light is turned up, paper and pencil supplied, and the players write down the order in which the coins were passed. The one getting the correct order or nearest to it receives the prize. Of course, the order is decided upon beforehand by the hosts.

The Monitor prints one or two games each Saturday. Cut out and paste in blank book and you will have a good collection.



## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

CULTIVATE A  
TASTE FOR THE  
POETS' PAGES

I HAVE no patience," said the Dean of Salisbury in a recent address, "with people who ostentatiously say they do not care for poetry, for they say they do not care for some of the loftiest products of the human mind. If you have not, at present, a liking for poetry," added the dean, "then make one."

But how? Choose a poet who is generally acknowledged to be a true poet, the speaker went on to say, and "then every day, even if it be but for five minutes, read a page carefully, noting every suggestive word and visualizing every scene." The important word in that advice is the word "carefully." Poetry must be read carefully, or it were better unread. Its beauties should be looked for, for the subtlest and sweetest beauties are not those that hit you in the eye. Read carefully and read honestly. Don't make any pretense of enjoying something you do not enjoy or of seeing beauty that you do not see. Better far never to read a line than to do that. But hunt for something that really appeals to you, and when you find it tie it to you and make it yours, if it is nothing more than a happy phrase. You will be surprised to find how quickly you will grow adept in the search for such beauties.—Current Literature.

TOYS MADE BY  
THE ESKIMOS

MANY of the more beautiful toys in the National Museum were made by the Eskimos. During the long arctic night these wonderful little people carve, from the tusks of the walrus, figures of a great number of shapes and designs. Often entire villages are made, the huts, bidarkes (or canoes) and dog sledges being in perfect miniature. The long sledges are from Labrador. It is a fine specimen of native workmanship. The dogs are cut out of fine-grained white wood, and are quite natural in their attitudes. The art of these arctic folk is the more wonderful when one considers the primitive tools which they have. The knife with which they carve the dainty little figures is seldom more than a bit of steel barrel-hoop ground down to an edge, and lashed with thongs of walrus hide to a handle of stone or driftwood.—N. H. Chandler.

## PLEASURES OF FORMER DAYS

ONE of our girls, says the Commoner, asks how the young people of long ago used to get together and have a good time. She says it is almost impossible to get up social features without expensive "refreshments," which every one cannot afford. She says she lives "in a farming community," but that really tells but little. In the olden times there were always singing schools, spelling bees, church gatherings, not the least attractive among which was the weekly "mite society," the financial results of which served to swell the church funds considerably, while they afforded the young people, as well as their elders, opportunities to get acquainted. There were the old-fashioned candy-pullings, rag-tackings, corn-huskings, wool-pullings and other industrial "meets" where there always was more fun and frolic than work accomplished.

At most of these there were refreshments, but they were of the "home grown" and home-made varieties that were always at hand in the winter season. There were grange meetings and box suppers, birthday and anniversary parties, while very often for the elders there were wood-cutting and quilting bees, the men cutting the firewood and storing it, while the women quilted and tacked comforts. At these there was always a substantial dinner, and at night the young folks came while the more quiet-loving older people went home.

These were the pleasures of both farm and village folks, and in many instances the two classes met for a good time. Distance was no bar to the socials in those days, and the matter of fine clothing seldom came up, though all had their "best" and wore it. Nothing, not even the young people themselves, was "too good for the home-folks," and if only some of these old-time meetings could be reinstated in country communities, the lads and lassies would not so often sigh for the city.

## The Children's Star

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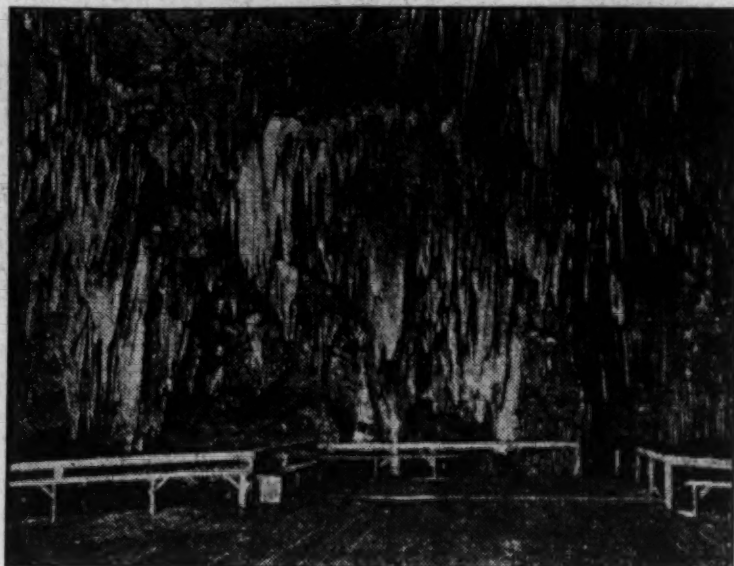
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## WONDER BOOK OF NATURE

IV.—CAVERNS OF LURAY IN VIRGINIA.

(Cut out these Saturday articles and make a Wonder Book.)



BALLROOM IN THE CAVERNS OF LURAY, VIRGINIA.

DOWN in the famous Shenandoah valley, at Luray in Virginia, are the remarkable caverns of Luray. The region is renowned for the picturesqueness of its scenery and celebrated for its historical associations. The caverns were discovered in 1878 and were shortly afterward opened to the public. A party sent out from the Smithsonian Institution in Washington reported that, "Comparing this great natural curiosity with others of the same class, it is safe to say that there is probably no other cave in the world more completely and profusely decorated with stalactite and stalagmite ornamentation than that of Luray."

One enters through a grand natural vestibule. Glittering stalactites blaze in front, fluted columns, draperies in broad folds and a hundred tints, cascades of white stone, illuminated by the glare of the electric light, fill the mind with feelings of wonder and admiration.

The Elfin Ramble, an open plateau 500 feet long by 100 in breadth, is the playground of the princesses of this fairy realm. Pluto's chasm, a wide rift in the

walls, contains a figure apparently clothed in shadowy draperies. Hovey's hall is adorned with statuary and stalactites which, for beauty of coloring, translucency and symmetrical folding, are unexcelled by anything in the cave. Giant's hall is a vast space, embracing several chambers. Heroic sentinel forms loom up on every side, guarding the marvelous beauty of Titania's veil, and watching over the crystal waters of Diana's bath. The Saracen's tent, the cathedral, with its grand organ, and the bridal chamber, all bear striking resemblance to the objects for which they are named. The ballroom, a magnificent apartment, is full of interest, while Campbell's hall, named for the discoverer of the cave, is rich in ornamentation.

In 1898 new portions of this underground wonder were explored and made accessible to visitors. Columns grand and beautiful, and pieces representing statuary, bronze and marble, are abundantly interspersed through this new portion.

The air in the caverns has a uniform temperature the year round of 54 to 56 degrees Fahrenheit. Cement walks have been laid, stairways, bridges and iron railings have been erected where such help was necessary, and the entire subterranean space is illuminated by electric lights. The interior is singularly free from dampness or dripping water, and no special preparation for a visit is needed in the matter of clothing.

## ORANGE WALNUT CANDY.

White of one egg, juice one orange, slight grating orange rind, one cup English walnut meats, confectioner's sugar. Beat the eggs slightly, add the orange juice and rind, the nut meats broken in pieces, and enough sugar to stiffen. Knead, roll out and cut into small squares.—Portland Express and Advertiser.

THE JUNIOR  
PHILATELIST

Bi-weekly department covering  
stamp-collecting interests.

THE earliest postage stamps were issued imperforate—that is, no provision was made for their easy separation one from the other, so they had to be cut apart by means of a knife or pair of scissors, says a writer in McKeels Weekly.

This was a slow and somewhat clumsy way of doing things and as postage stamps became more and more in demand, inventive brains tried to devise some method by means of which they could be easily and expeditiously separated. Henry Archer, an Irishman, invented a machine for perforating sheets of stamps which was purchased by the British government in 1854. At the present time stamps are only issued imperforate through error or so that the sheets may be adapted for use in stamp-vending machines. Perforation was first applied to United States stamps in 1857.

In the case of ordinary perforations the spacing of the punches which cut the holes varies on different machines and owing to this fact we get various "gauges." A standard of measurement has been adopted by philatelists for distinguishing between these numerous varieties and a stamp is said to be perforated 10, 11½, 15, or whatever it may be according to the number of holes that can be counted in the space of 20 millimeters. With the use of a good perforation gauge, which most stamp dealers can supply for about 10 cents, the measurement of perforations is greatly simplified. On the gauge are a number of divisions, each of the exact width of 20 millimeters, in which are a number of dots or short lines. To ascertain the gauge of a particular stamp it is only necessary to place it over one of these spaces and when the number of holes on the sides of the stamp coincides with the spaces in the 20 mm. division the task is complete. The num-

ber indicated in that particular division gives the gauge.

## MOUNTING STAMPS.

Bertram W. H. Poole, a California philatelist, thinks more good stamps are spoiled by careless mounting than in any other way. He says it is poor economy to use anything but proper stamp hinges, i. e., the hinges specially prepared and sold by all stamp dealers for the purpose.

Care should be taken that too much hinge is not attached to the back of a stamp, but only just sufficient to hold it firmly. About an eighth of an inch will be found ample for all practical purposes, and this should be attached as near the top of stamp as possible without projecting beyond the edge or the perforations. It is hardly necessary to fasten all the remainder of the hinge to the album page. The lower portion should be attached as firmly as possible and then the stamp can be turned over to examine the watermark, etc., without any fear of the perforations being folded or creased.

## COILED STAMPS.

The bureau of engraving and printing has recently completed a machine for coiling postage stamps which greatly reduces the cost of putting them up in that form, says the report of the third assistant postmaster general. It is of simple and effective construction and performs the work of about 10 operatives. Under the old method of coiling the cost is from 6 cents to 12 cents per coil. During the past year the demand for coiled stamps grew to such an extent as to make this expensive something of a burden, and it became necessary to charge it to the user. With the new machine, however, the coiling is done at a cost of a fraction of a cent and "the extra charge can probably be discontinued.

## WHY?

WHY are the pupils of the eyes of carnivorous animals variously shaped?

Because the habits of the animals require a different exercise of the faculty of sight. The round pupil, contracting from a large to a very small orifice, is found in animals which have occasion to use the eyes with nearly equal readiness in all directions—vertical, horizontal or oblique; the eye with the upright pupil is found in those animals which have most occasion to use their eyes in a vertical plane, especially above them; and eyes with the horizontal axis are found in those which have most occasion to use them in the horizontal plane.

Thus in the dog, which ranges a wide field for its subsistence, says Partington's Cyclopaedia, the pupil is round; in the cat, which in a state of nature feeds in coops, either upon small quadrupeds on the ground under it, or upon birds in the branches above, has the greatest power of the eye in the vertical direction; and in the hare, which has most occasion for view in the lateral direction only, the pupil contracts to a horizontal line. This is even more remarkable as between the lion and tiger; the former, though he hides in bushes and thickets, generally preys upon animals which are in the open places, and also has his haunt in places so bare that he can see what is going on about him, has the pupil round. The tiger, on the other hand, which frequents the grassy bottoms of jungles, where the vegetation interrupts the lateral view, has the pupil elongated in the vertical direction.

## FIVE LITTLE FOXES.

Among my tender vines I spy  
A little fox named—By and By.

Then set upon him quick, I say,  
The swift young hunter—Right Away.

Around each tender vine I plant  
I find the little fox—I Can't.

Then, fast as ever hunter ran,  
Chase him with bold and brave—I Can.

No Use in Trying—lags and whines  
This fox among my tender vines.

Then drive him low and drive him high,  
With this good hunter, named—I'll Try.

Among the vines in my small lot  
Creeps in the young fox—I forgot.

Then hunt him out and to his pen,  
With—I Will Not Forget Again.

A little fox is hidden there  
Among my vines, named—I Don't Care.

Then let I'm Sorry—hunter true—  
Chase him afar from vines and you.

—Sunshine and Shadow.

## EXILED KING'S DIARY.

A tin box containing 20 small volumes of King Emmanuel's diary was forwarded to him recently at Wood Norton, says the Victoria Colonist. It appears that the King has kept a diary since his early years. Each volume is bound in morocco leather and has a silver lock and key.

## Children's Camera Contest

MERTON YORK is proud of his pet kitten. The two are shown in the illustration. Their home is in Kansas City, Mo. With the photograph Merton sends the following interesting letter:

"This is the way Ginger, as we call him, asks for meat. He is 1 year old and weighs eight pounds. He plays hide and go seek and enjoys it greatly. He has a habit of making those that say they don't like cats love him. He seems to know when any one says 'Go away, Ginger, I don't like cats.' He looks at them very much surprised and first puts up one paw and then the other, as though he tried to say 'Why don't you like me?' He finally ends by winning their affection and they say 'Well, Ginger, you are the cutest cat I ever saw.'"

Honorable mention—G. S. Sanders, Minneapolis; Mary McConnell, Walloon Lake, Mich.; Mary Bates, Shackelford, Richmond, Ky.; Naomi E. Derbyshire, Spokane, Wash.

In the Monitor's camera contest \$1 will be paid for the best photograph received each week. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds, or children at play. With

the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and is used it will be paid for. Write



"THE LITTLE BEGGAR."

Award to Merton York, Kansas City, Mo.

name and address plainly and enclose stamps if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

## DOLLS IMPORTANT IN JAPAN

JAPAN has an annual holiday devoted to boys and their dolls. These are days of glory for the little ones, and their joy is supreme. The feast of the doll occurs in the third week of the third month, and lasts a week. For a fortnight before this festival arrives, every shop and bazaar in the whole kingdom is filled to overflowing with dolls of every Japanese kind and description, and toys to fit the dolls.

There is an interesting doll inheritance in Japan which was the origin of this festival and makes it possible even today. Whenever a girl child is born, there is bought for her a small collection of dolls, which are carefully kept, and which form part of her wedding outfit and go with her to her husband's home.

This collection varies somewhat as to number and expense, but there must be images of the Emperor and Empress, three maids of honor and five court musicians. There may be as many other dolls as the means and affection of the parents will permit.

During the entire year, with the exception of the week's festival, these dolls are packed away in boxes. Every year more dolls are added until

## SUCCESS.

The secret of success is constancy to purpose.—Disraeli.

The talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well, and doing well whatever you do, without a thought of fame.—Longfellow.

The chief factor in any man's success or failure must be his own character.—Roosevelt.

CAMEL OUTDONE  
IN ABSTINENCE  
FROM WATER

MUCH has been said of the camel's ability to abstain for long periods from the drinking of water, but there are other animals capable of even greater abstinence in this respect.

For instance, there are sheep in the southwestern deserts of our country that go from 40 to 60 days in winter without drink, grazing on the green, succulent vegetation of those regions. Pecaries in the desert of Sonora live in little dry hills, where there is no natural water for long periods. They cannot possibly find water, for months at a time. The only moisture they can obtain comes from roots and fruits of cacti.

The most extraordinary instance, however, is that of the pocket mouse, one of the common rodents of the desert. This little creature has a fur-lined "pocket" on the outside of its cheek. When it is hungry it takes food from this pocket with its paw, much in the manner that a human being would take a sandwich from his pocket. One of these mice has been kept for three years with no other food than the mixed bird seed of commerce. During this period it had not a taste of either water or green food. Naturalists have found that in captivity these mice frequently refuse even such treats as these, not seeming to know that water is good to drink. The bird seed put before certain of these mice contained not more than 10 per cent of moisture.—New York Times.

## KING'S SILK STOCKINGS.

Henry II. of France was the first man to wear a pair of silk stockings, though cloth hose had been worn for some time.—Exchange.

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MR. A. J. SHEAFE has resumed teaching at Sheafe's Hall, Huntington Chambers, Private and class instruction.

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## THE THEATRICAL WORLD

## BOSTON THEATERS NEXT WEEK.

Mrs. Fiske comes to the Hollis Monday evening for a single week in "Becky Sharp." William H. Crane appears at the Park in "U. S. Minister Bedloe," a new comedy by George Ade. "Hamlet" will be revived at the Castle Square. Miss Louise Gunning has one more week at the Shubert in "The Balkan Princess." "The Dollar Princess" at the Colonial and "Madame X" at the Majestic continue their indefinite engagements.

## Hollis—Mrs. Fiske in "Becky Sharp."

Mrs. Fiske, supported by the Manhattan company, will be seen at the Hollis street theatre for one week only, opening Monday night, with matinees on Wednesday and Saturday in "Becky Sharp," a character for the portrayal of which this distinguished actress will ever be noted. Mrs. Fiske's present revival of "Becky Sharp" has been everywhere hailed with the utmost satisfaction.

The stage of America has in Mrs. Fiske an actress preeminent in the depiction of emotion and yet subtle in her comedy. In its dramatization "Becky Sharp" was a triumph for Langdon Mitchell. Never before had "Vanity Fair" been successfully rendered for stage purposes. In fact, it was considered so difficult that hope had practically been given up that it would ever be satisfactorily done. "There are a thousand plays in 'Vanity Fair,'" has been frequently said, and yet until Mrs. Fiske and Mr. Mitchell applied themselves to it no one had ever been able to extract one good one. Mr. Mitchell's success seemed to lie in the fact that he unified the most vital episodes of the book with a story which while true to Thackeray's narrative, was still complete and understandable to even the rare person who was unfamiliar with "Vanity Fair."

Scenically, "Becky Sharp" was a triumph, the ballroom scene being hailed as a stage masterpiece. It was this play which revealed to the public the wonderful discretion and ability in stage direction possessed by Mr. and Mrs. Fiske. Prominent in Mrs. Fiske's supporting company are to be found Henry Stephenson, Harold Russell, Leonard Shepherd, Reginald Carrington, W. C. Andrews, Paul Scardon, R. W. Tucker, Robert V. Ferguson, Owen Meech, Gregory Kelly, Miss Florine Arnold, Miss Mabel Reed, Miss Helen Van Brugh, Miss Constance Jackson, Miss Mary Madden and numerous others.

## Park—Crane in "U. S. Minister Bedloe."

It will be a happy combination at the Park theatre on Monday evening—William H. Crane and a new play by George Ade. Mr. Crane always has a large Boston following, and each time he comes here with a new play he is awaited with keen interest. This time he goes again to George Ade for his vehicle. The piece is called "U. S. Minister Bedloe." It is a comedy of Americanisms. The character is a sterling type of American who gets a position as a minister abroad to serve him in the nature of a vacation, but, unfortunately, he arrives at the post of duty about the time of the outbreak of one of the frequent revolutions. The result is that a series of scenes that are said to be entertaining in the extreme and at the same time are filled with human nature. Mr. Crane's character is one of the type which he plays so admirably. He will bring here the original company, which includes several of those who have been identified with his other successes.

## Castle Square—"Hamlet."

John Craig's players at the Castle Square appear next Monday in "Hamlet," which was revived with such success there last season. John Craig will play Hamlet and Miss Mary Young will act Ophelia. Other characters will be cast as follows: Claudius, William Parke; ghost, George Hassell; Polonius, Walter Walker; Horatio, Bert Young; Gertrude, Miss Marie Curtis. The long run of "Jack and the Beanstalk" has made it possible to give more time to the elaborate preparations for this tragedy than is usually possible, and a smooth performance is in prospect. Scenery and costumes will have the appropriateness and completeness customary at Mr. Craig's playhouse.

## Other Announcements.

Charles Zuehlbin lectures on "Thomas Carlyle and the Ethics of Work" this evening in Chickering hall for the benefit of the alumni fund of Emerson College.

Joseph A. Merenda acted selections from the parts of Hamlet, Shylock and Romeo at a Shakespeare recital Thursday evening in Union hall under the auspices of the College of the Spoken Word.

R. F. Keith's vaudeville theater next week will have as a unique leading attraction a baseball sketch in which Christy Mathewson and "Chief" Myers of the New York Giants will appear, assisted by Miss May Tully. Others are the Ahern troupe of bicycle comedians, Lasky's Pianophoni Minstrels, Max Hart's dancers, Mlle. Diaz's trained monkeys and the Woods trio.

"Zwei Gluckliche Tage" ("Two Blissful Days") will be presented Monday evening at Jordan hall in German by the amateurs of the Deutsche Theater Gessellschaft. The play tells a most amusing story of the complications developing out of the purchase of a rural villa by a city man.

"At Cripple Creek," a familiar and well liked melodrama, is the announcement for next week at the Grand Opera House.

Miss Frances Nevin gives the final recital in her series of modern drama next Friday morning at 11 o'clock at the Tuilleries.

Mrs. Marion Craig Wentworth gives the first of her Steinert hall readings next Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

When she will present Maeterlinck's "The Blue Bird." Galsworthy's "Justice" will be read Feb. 9 and Hervieu's "Enchained" ("Les Teneilles") Feb. 10.

## Attractions That Hold Over.

"The Dollar Princess" is proving one of the best of the Viennese operettas that have come to us via England. The music develops and illustrates the action in true operatic style. Donald Brian dances remarkably and sings well.

Miss Dorothy Donnelly maintains her careful performance in the title role of "Madame X." Whatever may be one's personal opinion of the qualities of this French emotional play, there can be no doubt that Miss Donnelly is doing the best acting of which she is capable.

Miss Louise Gunning has one more week at the Shubert in "The Balkan Princess," another of the long line of agreeable light musical entertainments that have come to us from London. Miss Gunning sings and acts charmingly. Robert Warwick and Herbert Cortell are in the support.

"The Maestro's Masterpiece" has one more week at the Boston theater. Many playgoers have found much to enjoy in this unique mixture of domestic drama and "gems from the opera." The orchestra of 55 is a special feature.

## John Drew Coming in "Smith."

"Smith," in which John Drew will appear Feb. 6 at the Hollis street theater, is the fifth of W. Somerset Maugham's plays to be presented in this country. Those already seen here are "Lady Frederick," made known by Ethel Barrymore; "Jack Straw," in which Mr. Drew appeared; "Mrs. Dot," presented by Billie Burke, and "Penelope," in which Marie Tempest appeared both in America and England. Mr. Maugham is at present the most prolific and most popular of English authors. He is now working on a comedy called "Loaves and Fishes," which will be produced by Charles Frohman as were the other pieces mentioned. "Smith" has been conceded the best thing he has yet done. It is a play with a purpose, but absolutely free from sermonizing, and is said to offer Mr. Drew the finest part he has had in a long time.

## Other Amusements.

Julian Eltinge comes to the Boston theater Feb. 6 in "The Fascinating

Widow," a musical comedy that gives him opportunity to display his talent for impersonating feminine types in a "straight" part.

Sam Bernard comes to the Shubert Feb. 6 in "He Came From Milwaukee," a musical comedy that gives Mr. Bernard a field for his German-American humors, and is good entertainment of its sort, according to report.

"The Road to Yesterday" is announced for Feb. 6 at the Castle Square with "Faust" to follow for Feb. 13. "The End of the Bridge," the Harvard-Radcliffe prize play is in active preparation.

"The Commuters" is the attraction at the Park to follow Mr. Crane.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be the bill at the Grand Opera House, week of Feb. 6. Henry Arthur Jones, the English dramatist, lectures before the Harvard Dramatic Club in Emerson hall next Wednesday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. It is expected that the lecture will be open to the public.

## "Kinemacolor" at Tremont Temple.

The first demonstration in New England of the "Kinemacolor" motion pictures, produced by color photography, was given before the Appalachian Mountain Club in Huntington hall last December.

More than a thousand people were present, and many were turned away for lack of room. The public will have now an opportunity of seeing the beautiful and unique results of this process at Tremont temple, Jan. 31, afternoon and evening, and Feb. 1, afternoon.

For years inventors have been seeking to photograph color directly from nature, and "Kinemacolor" is their first successful achievement of this on a practical basis. The remarkable thing about it is that it is applied to motion pictures, adding to that interesting form of entertainment the color which has heretofore been so conspicuously lacking. The addition of this, applied not artificially, but transferred instantaneously from nature to the photographic film, marks a remarkable advance.

The ordinary picture in black and white, remarkable as it is, is always flat and sometimes distorted. "Kinemacolor" has the depth, perspective and tone of the work of a master in oils, it is said. It is sure to put the motion picture business upon a very high plane as a form of instructive and attractive entertainment.

## NEWS CARTS STOCKED WITH PAPERS FROM MANY CITIES

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NEWS CART WITH "PAPERS FROM YOUR HOME TOWN" IN LOS ANGELES. Seven of these movable stands are located at busy crossings in California city.

## INVENTS AN ELECTRIC COMPASS TO RECORD MOVEMENT OF SHIPS

WESTERLY, R. I.—A pilot who has served many years on the sound steamers, Geo. A. Shutte of Mystic, has invented an electric compass which will record every movement made by a vessel. It is now being tried on one, a tug, in actual service.

The device if it proves successful in further tests will take an important place in the field of navigation, as it not only records when the vessel starts, stops, turns or reverses, but also gives the exact location at any given time.

Not only this but the record made by the electrically controlled arm will indicate permanently on the record sheet any deviation from the course of the vessel as laid out, whether the sea is smooth or rough, and the exact time within five minutes that such deviation took place.

A compass having much the appearance of the ordinary sea compass is arranged to give out an electrical impulse which is communicated through wires to the electric recording device. This indelibly writes a record of the progress of the vessel to be filed away at the end of the trip.

Any number of recording devices may be installed on shipboard in addition to the recorder in the pilot house. Thus the captain may be kept constantly informed of the course of the ship while in his room.

In Los Angeles are seven carts where papers from all over the world may be bought, all under the control of one man.

The cry, "Papers from your own home town" is familiar in all cities of the West, where these news carts are stocked with dailies from most of the principal cities of the country, with the current number on sale. These papers come as soon as the mails can bring them from the presses, and New York papers reach the Pacific coast five days after publication.

The seven Los Angeles stands are located at Fourth and Spring streets, Fourth and Broadway, Fourth and Main, Sixth and Main, Sixth and Spring, Seventh and Grand and at the postoffice corner on Main. At each of these The Christian Science Monitor is on sale by Joseph Kemp.

## JURY DISMISSES PRESS WITNESSES

DANVILLE, Ill.—The Vermilion county grand jury Friday refused to hear witnesses subpoenaed at the behest of E. R. E. Kimbrough, who started the present investigation into vote traffic, and issued 100 subpoenas for ward and precinct captains, on its own initiative.

The witnesses ignored were Chicago newspaper reporters. Judge Kimbrough had caused them to be summoned upon being told they were buying information from the grand jury. After hearing one witness, foreman Isaac Woodard halted the line of fact, denied the reporters were present by right of subpoena, and excused the others.

## BILL PROVIDES WOMEN JURORS.

OLYMPIA, Wash.—The House has passed a bill making women eligible for jury duty.

## MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN.

SO many things are brought about through indirection! A man starts out to do one thing and finally accomplishes quite another. History is filled with such incidents. For many, many years women have complained that they were not given an equal chance with men in the world. The field of "business," as it is known in the commercial world, was practically monopolized by men. There seemed to be little that the women could do, or if they could do things, there appeared to be something like an impassable wall between their "sphere" and the business world. There seemed to be no way of breaking into it. It looked as if offices had been made to be occupied by men as they always had been throughout the years of the past.

But, office work kept on accumulating more and more. The business of the world kept piling up higher and higher. There were letters by the thousands to be answered by the busy, overtaxed men, who were kept at work early and late. Finally one of their number said: "Ah, I will devise a system of shorthand writing whereby much of the work can be abridged and simplified." That helped some. But as the methods improved, the amount of work increased. Then another of the busy men said: "I will make a machine whereby writing can be done more rapidly and easily than it is now performed." So he made a typewriter. Now with the shorthand system of taking dictation and with the rapid typewriter, one would think the men could have gotten along very independently with their office work and their business affairs. But the inventors of stenography and the typewriter had done something more. They had invented the very means women had been looking for to enable them to make their way into the big "business" world.

So the women—at first a few and afterward many more—began with their shorthand pens and their typewriters to pick and pound at the walls that had so long kept them from entering the big

world of commerce. It was not so very long till they had made big openings in it and now there is hardly any wall left. And since the women show no disposition to go back to the outer side of the wall and have it patched up again, and the men show no desire to have them do so, it looks as if the present partnership arrangement whereby men and women are working more evenly side by side than ever before, will go happily on and on. And to paraphrase Kate Field's lines, it may truly be said:

They talk about a woman's sphere  
As though it had a limit;  
Well, everybody must allow,  
The way the world is going now,  
That woman very soon will learn  
Just how to run the whole concern,  
For even now it is the case  
There's hardly any worth-while place  
In school or office, shop or store—  
"There ain't no nothing any more!"  
Without a woman in it.

IT would almost seem as if a great deal of good would result if every man would make some working arrangement with his neighbor whereby he would be authorized to look after his neighbor's conduct and affairs, and in return the neighbor would look after his. This would simplify the present manner of doing things, and would have the happy effect of making every community well-nigh ideal. Whether it is true, as the poet says, "Tis distance lends enchantment to the view," everybody knows that just a little distance enables us to see things much more clearly and correctly than we otherwise could. For example, the little distance that intervenes between our house and our neighbor's enables us to see many things about him and his establishment that he does not appear to be able to see. We know perfectly well that his house is not painted the best becoming color, that he does not govern his children properly, that he wears neckties of the wrong style and tint, that he does not manage his garden in the right way, that he doesn't belong to the right church or political party, that he ought to go to bed earlier and sit up not so late—in short, that he ought to do everything about as we are doing it, and all would be well.

And what is equally to the point, our neighbor can see just as many things wherein we are sadly mistaken. The trouble with things as they are now arranged is that we do not like to call his attention to his defects, and he is somewhat modest about telling us wherein we do not show the highest degree of wisdom. What we ought to do would be for our neighbor and ourselves to agree that we should look after his affairs while he looks after ours. Then everything would be done as it should be. Simple, isn't it?

It's a great mistake, this notion that every man should be his own "boss" or overseer and do what he thinks is best concerning his own affairs. Yes, indeed! It is his neighbor's affairs that he should conduct. Then if he saw his neighbor wasting his time trying to paint or write poetry he would be able to put him to growing vegetables or raising poultry instead. And he would have his neighbor's daughter cease wasting money in music lessons and have her take up shorthand and stenography. And his neighbor would do as much for him and his family. Strange, isn't it, that neighbors do not get together and in a heart-to-heart way arrive at some understanding that would enable them mutually to manage each other's affairs so much more intelligently than they are now being conducted? It is high time for conservationists to look into this matter of wasted possibilities.

## MIXED FIGURES.

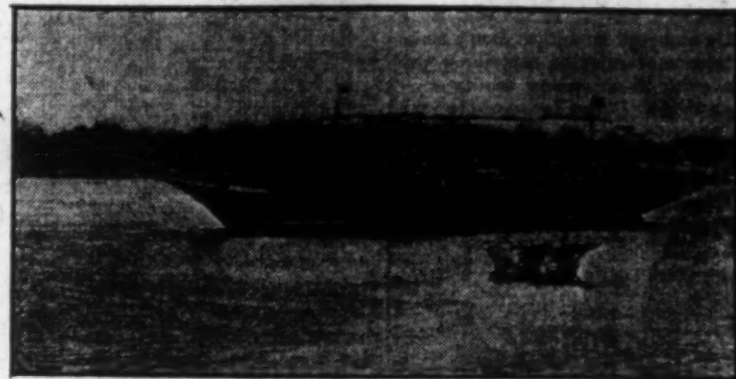
The figure is mixed, it must be said, But still we can't refuse  
To admire the son with enough of a head  
To fill his father's shoes.

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## NEW YORK IMMIGRATION BOAT LOOKS LIKE PLEASURE YACHT



STEAMER CORRECTION JUST AFTER LAUNCHING AT PALMER'S SHIPYARDS, WESTERLY, R. I.

WESTERLY, R. I.—When the steamer Correction, which is nearly completed at the Palmer shipbuilding yards near here, is delivered to the officials of the New York department of correction they will have one of the finest specimens of marine architecture and workmanship ever put out by the local shipbuilding company. The boat is to be used to convey immigrants from the big steamship docks to the Blackwell island offices of the immigration officials.

Far from presenting the appearance of

the average boat of a detention bureau the Correction, as she has been christened, looks more like a pleasure yacht. The keel of the Correction was laid little over a year ago and she measures 166 feet long, 36 feet wide and 12 feet deep. On the first deck are located the prisoners' quarters divided into rooms 16 by 18 feet, finished in pure white. Aft of the cells is the officers' dining room. The room contains two tables and is finished in quartered oak with white tile floor.

The cost of the boat is about \$150,000.

## LONDON PORT WORKS TO COST \$75,000,000 NOW BEING STUDIED

LONDON, Eng.—In order to maintain London's preeminence as a shipping port the recently constituted "Port of London authority" is considering a vast scheme for improvements in the river Thames.

Docking facilities, involving an expenditure of nearly \$75,000,000, are contemplated, the work to extend over 20 years.

The plan includes dredging the river mouth to 1000 feet in width and more than 30 feet in depth at Tilbury in the stretch used by the big liners, narrowing gradually to 450 feet wide and 14 feet deep at London bridge.

Already \$2,500,000 has been expended in a dredging plant.

Other features of the scheme are the construction of three new docks at Tilbury of 65, 126 and 138 acres respectively to accommodate the largest vessels afloat or projected; and a plan of railway extension to bring the docks within easy communication with all parts of England. The construction of a passenger land-

## SUPREME COURT PUTS AN END TO BOYCOTT CASE

WASHINGTON—Deciding that the Bucks Stove and Range Company of St. Louis and the American Federation of Labor had settled their disputes out of court, the United States supreme court stopped the oral argument of the so-called boycott case of the former against the latter Friday.

Following the action the court listened to oral argument on the contempt case, embracing the charges of the Bucks Stove and Range Company that Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; John Mitchell, vice-president, and Frank Morrison, its secretary, violated the injunction of the supreme court of the District of Columbia in the boycott case. Each was held to be guilty and sentenced to jail.

Yesterday they sat within the bar of the court listening to the arguments as to whether or not they should serve their sentences.

The argument, of the case will be concluded Monday.

ing stage similar to the Princess landing stage at Liverpool is contemplated.

It is intended to follow the present scheme with another program of extension.

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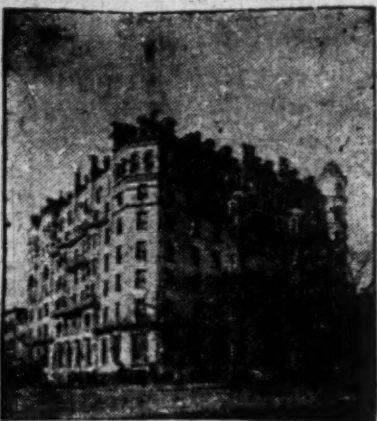
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## EMERSON'S PLACE IS AMONG POETS

His Thought Will Not Allow Itself to Be Limited by Rhyme or Rhythm, but Poetry Is in All He Wrote.

The poets are they who see that the spiritual is greater than any material force, that thoughts rule the world—Emerson in preface to "Parnassus."

I have had a high joy in some of the great minor poems of Emerson, where the goddess moves over Concord meadows with a gait that is Greek, and her sandaled tread expresses a high scorn of the india rubber boots that the American muse often gets about in.—Howells.

LOVERS of Emerson's poetry might be divided roughly into two classes. In the first are young people having a good inheritance of elevated thought and intellectual culture and upon whom the mystery of human life has as yet thrown no shadow. These are irresistibly drawn by Emerson's essentially childlike optimism and the soaring aspiration that takes no note of conventional trammels. Without understanding the full significance of many of the poems, they partake of the fine flavor, and are gladder and braver and finer for having done so. What Emerson said of that other poet who stood in his thinking for the poet he would be and more than half knew he was, is true to these youth of himself.

"Those who lived with him became Poets, for the air was fame."

The second class is composed of those older students who find their way into his poetry through the poetic prose of his essays. Many read the essays who never get their noblest message, not having that within themselves which can respond. These get no farther, and this is why readers will sometimes think that they have got through with Emerson, the fact being that they have not yet come in sight of him.

Those readers, however, having that degree of moral culture that makes them capable of entertaining—aware or unaware—the angels that through the essay pages, will follow the thinker into his more withdrawn places. These are his most autobiographical places, also. In the poems he shows more of his heart, and the quietness of his thought is there. But there you must ask no questions. His poetry does not yield to annotating comment.

Emerson's desire to be a poet was deep and lifelong, and he called himself one, but always with some sense of mediocre rank. This was due partly to what he recognized of his inability to cope with the question of accent. It took the critics a long while to make up their verdict that he was a poet at all, and one reason was that neither rhyme nor rhythm were ever his obedient servants. He himself deplored this, and also gloried in it. He rhymed "have" and "save" with the utmost composure, rhyming to the eye instead of to the ear, one of his peculiar pitfalls; and when his thought was once fully expressed in a line of seven syllables, he did not see why he should insert a weakening adjective to make of it eight like unto another. His jolting changes of meter, however, are nearly always indicative of a change of thought, and can scarcely be looked upon as defects, being just that bending of the instrument to the message that constitutes art.

High view of a poet's function and of power is nowhere better expressed, to take a single instance, than in "Merlin," where among other wonderful lines are these:

"Great is the art  
Great be the manners of the bard.  
He shall not his brain enumber  
With the coil of rhythm and number;  
But, leaving rule and pale forethought,  
He shall eye climb  
For his rhyme.  
"Pass in, pass in," the angels say,  
Into the open doors,  
Nor count compartments of the floors,  
But mount to paradise  
By the stairway of surprise.  
There are open hours  
When the gods' wit sallies free,  
And the dull idiot might see  
The flowing fortunes of a thousand years;  
Sudden, at unawares  
Self-moved, fly to the doors,  
Nor sword of angels could reveal  
What they conceal."

Perhaps his poems will always be for the few; they are too abstract and ethereal for the throng. They do not reflect passing moods, nor express human emotion. The "glow and flow" is mainly lacking. He finds his subjects chiefly in external nature, or in that larger Nature which to him meant the universe and sometimes was lost in the thought of God. Very seldom, and never intricately, does he enter upon human relationships, the shifting interplay of human life, the reciprocal influence of individualities one upon another. So he wrote no narrative poems, no drama.

There are a few love poems, sweet and lyrical, such as "To Ellen in the South," written to his wife when she was away from him for a few weeks of their brief life together: "The Amulet," a finished bit of Elizabethan verse; and "Thine Eyes Still Shined." These were succeeded soon after by other sadder ones, and the same chord was not struck again.

The poems concerned with the phenomena of visible nature are melodious, piquant, genuine, but not one of them stops with the object. The couplets and quatrains of "Each and All" are met everywhere in our literature, and many a heart has received the admonition, "Nor knowest thou what argument  
Thy life to thy neighbor's creed has lent.  
All are needed by each one:  
Nothing is good or fair alone."  
without knowing whence it came. "The Rhodora" is as perfect in clearcut simplicity as in lofty feeling, and exemplifies its own famous line,  
"Then Beauty is its own excuse for being."

One cannot read "The Humble Bee" without being reminded of Ariel, though it is kinship, not imitation, that binds the "burly, dozing humble bee" to the airy sprite who served Prospero.

"Aught unsavory or unclean  
Hath my insect never seen;  
But violets and bilberry bells,  
Maple-sap and daffodils,  
Green with green flag half-mast high,  
Succory to match the sky.  
Columbine with horn of honey,  
Scented fern and agrimony,  
Clover, catch-fly, adder's-tongue  
And brier roses, dwell among  
All beside was unknown waste,  
All was picture as he passed."  
This reminds one of "The Titmouse,"

pherie silence that is apt to precede a heavy fall of snow. But many lovely turns and phrases compensate for this impressive, even if equivocal beginning, such as, "In a tumultuous privacy of storm," while the concluding line—"The frolic architecture of the snow"—sums up a succession of pictures, bastions, turrets and wreaths, all wrought by that fierce artificer, the north wind. We in the northern latitudes have seen just what is here so picturesquely described. The cherished "Snowbound" doubtless took its initial conception from this poem, but Whittier's subject is not the storm, but the home hearth and its dear circle. In the opening lines of "May Day" there is a graphic comparison of frost and snow with the effect of a warm south wind:

"But soft! a sultry morning breaks;  
The ground pines wash their rusty green,  
The maple tops their crimson tent;  
On the soft path each track is seen,  
The girl's foot leaves its neater print,  
The pebble loosened from the frost  
Asks of the urchin to be lost."

In this same poem occurs the delicate fancy of the lengthening days, that well, has been likened to a Botticelli drawing:

"I saw the bud-crowned spring go forth,  
Stepping daily onward north.  
To greet staid, ancient cavaliers  
Filing single in stately train,  
And who, and who are the travelers? . . .

"I saw the days," deformed and low,  
Short and bent by cold and snow;  
The merry spring threw wreaths on them—  
Flower wreaths gay with bud and bell. . . .

"They shook the snow from hats and shoon,  
They put their April raiment on;  
And those eternal forms,  
Unhurt by a thousand storms,  
Shot up to the height of the sky again,  
And danced as merrily as young men."

Among the more serious poems "Brahma" is cryptic, giving out its true meaning only to those who have some acquaintance with Hindu philosophy. Similarly special knowledge is needed to estimate "Sadi." That has helped, however, to make an American audience for the Persian author of "Gulistan" or "Rose Garden." It is said that Emerson himself knew little of these philosophies, but the oriental strain in his otherwise ascetic nature would now and then assert its affinity with the poetry of the east. A cultured Hindu said of him: "He seems to some of us to have been a geographical mistake. He ought to have been born in India."

So, also, in "Initial, Daemonic and Celestial Love," he goes back in part to the old Platonic philosophy. The first part exemplifies the mere cupid love. The second part is an intellectual excellence, selfish in selection and exclusion. This he calls the "Daemonic" love, referring to the Platonic notion of Daemon as a sort of guardian angel's ministry between the gods and men. The third part rises into the consideration of the higher mutual love of aspiration for the "benefit of broad mankind!"

"But God said,  
I will have a purer gift;  
There is smoky in the flame;  
New flowers bring, new prayers uplift,  
And love without a name.  
Fond children, ye desire  
To please each other well;  
Another round, a higher  
Ye shall climb on the heavenly stair,  
And selfish preference forbear;  
And in right deserving,

And without a swerving  
Each from your proper state,  
Wave roses for your mate. . . .

"Pray for a beam  
Out of that sphere.  
Thee to guide and to redeem. . . .  
Love's hearts are faithful, but not fond,  
Bound for the just, but not beyond;  
Not glad, as the low-loving herd,  
Of self in other still preferred,  
But they have heartily designed  
The benefit of broad mankind.  
And they serve men austerely,  
After their own gentility,  
Without a false humility;  
For this is Love's nobility—  
Not to scatter bread and gold,  
Goods and raiment bought and sold;  
But to hold fast his simple sense,  
And speak the speech of innocence,  
And with hand and body and blood,  
To make his bosom-counsel good.  
He that feeds men serveth few,  
He serves all who dares be true."

Nowhere is the innate dignity of Emerson's muse better shown than in this poem.

In "Woodnotes" occurs a long passage in which Emerson conceives of the inadequacy of what has been brought forth in the universe as he sees it, calling it this time Nature:

"Hark! in thy ear I will tell the sign  
By which thy hurt thou may'st divine.  
When thou shalt climb the mountain  
cliff,  
Or see the wide shore from thy skiff,  
To thee the horizon shall express  
But emptiness on emptiness;  
There lives no man of Nature's worth  
In the circle of the earth;  
And to thine eye the vast skies fall,  
Dire and satirical,  
On clucking hens and prating fools,  
On thieves, on drudges and on dolls.  
And thou shalt say to the Most High,  
"Godhead! all this astronomy,  
And fate and practise and invention,  
Strong art and beautiful pretension,  
This radiant pomp of sun and star,  
Threes that were, and worlds that are,  
Behold! were in vain and in vain;  
It cannot be,—I will look again;  
Surely now will the curtain rise,  
And earth's fit tenant me surprise;  
But the curtain doth not rise,  
And Nature has miscarried wholly  
Into failure, into folly."

The first part of "Woodnotes" is rapturous with the sights and sounds and silences of the wood, and that other poet whom Emerson carried about with him is this time "a forest seer," who is most delicately interpreted to us, while all the time we are looking straight into our own poet's heart.

"By God's own light illumined and fore-shown."

The second part is the screed of the pine tree:

"As sunbeams stream through liberal space  
And nothing jostle or displace,  
So waved the pine tree through my thought  
And fanned the dreams it never brought."

Here the thought is more involved, more mystical, and here is manifest what has been called the pantheistic tendency of Emerson's writings; but there is no necessity to accept anything of these lines in pantheistic sense; the "conscious law" pervading the whole sense of creation—

"A divine improvisation,  
From the heart of God proceeds,"—

is keynote sufficient for a higher rendering.

Complex temperament combining with desire for concrete expression gave rise to the mystical and thought-provoking

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## "The Problem."

Certain of his own lines describes it and its maker:

"Wrought in a sad sincerity;  
Himself from God he could not free;  
He builded better than he knew;  
The conscious stone to beauty grew."

"To assimilate such a poem," says Steadman, "is to feed on holy dew."

In "Sursum Corda" the poet asserts absolute harmony as against the paltry conception of heaven as a place to be earned as a reward:

"Seek not the spirit, if it hide  
Inexorable to thy zeal;  
Tremble, do not whine and chide;  
Art thou not also real?  
Stoop not then to poor excuse;  
Turn on the accuser roundly; say,  
'Here am I, here will I abide  
Forever to myself soothfast;  
Go thou, sweet heaven, or at thy pleasure stay!'"

Already Heaven with thee its lot has cast.  
For only it can absolutely define."

Emerson's blank verse is so fine as to occasion wonder that he so seldom used this form. The austere impressiveness of "Days" shows how well he knew how to use it:

"Daughters of Time, the hypocrite Days,  
Muffled and dumb like barefoot dervishes  
And marching single in an endless file,  
Bring diadems and fagots in their hands.  
To each they offer gifts after his will.  
Bread, kingdoms, stars; and sky that holds them all.  
I, in my pleached garden, watched the pomp,  
Forgot my morning wishes, hastily  
Took a few herbs and apples, and the Day  
Turned and departed silent. I, too late,  
Under her solemn fillet saw the acorn."

There are only a few patriotic poems, none of high excellence as compared with his general level. Perhaps the most ringing verse of all is that brought out in the course of the anti-slavery agitation by a project to buy up the slaves. It occurs in the stirring, if erratic, "Boston Hymn."

"Pay ransom to the owner  
And fill the bag to the brim.  
Who is the owner? The slave is owner.  
And ever was. Pay him."

Then there is the "Concord Hymn," famous beyond its poetical merit, driving into the popular heart by its two perfect lines:

"Here once the embattled farmers stood,  
And fired the shot heard round the world."

In "The Poet," a collection of fragments written in young manhood and intended to be welded into a long poem, and in "Nature and Life," another fragmentary poem, are many gems, which, beautiful in themselves, serve also to illustrate how little maturing there seems to have been to Emerson's poetic gift. Some of his earliest work is among his best and his latest shows no signal advance. His unstained pages are not those of the poetical artist but of one who simply repeated what he saw. With a few of these fragments we will close our cursory view:

"Let me go where'er I will  
I hear a sky-born music still;  
It sounds from all things old.  
It sounds from all things young.  
From all that's fair, from all that's foul,  
Peals out a cheerful song.  
It is not only in the rose,  
Nor in the song of woman heard,  
Nor in the song of woman heard,  
But in the darkest, meanest things  
There always, always something sings."

"I have no brothers and no peers,  
And the dearest interferences;  
When I would spend a lonely day,  
Sun and moon are in my way."

"All day the waves assailed the rock,  
I heard no church bell chime.  
The sea-beat scorns the minister clock  
And breaks the glass of Time."

"You shall not love me for what daily  
spends;  
You shall not know me in the noisy  
street,  
Where I, as others, follow petty ends;  
Nor when in fair saloons we chance to  
meet;  
Nor when I'm jaded, sick, anxious or  
mean.  
But love me then and only, when you  
know  
Me for the channel of the rivers of God  
From deep ideal fountal heavens that  
flow."



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"Enclosed please find money order for washer. When I read your ad in The Christian Science Monitor I liked the principle of the machine, and had faith that the ad was reliable. I am glad to tell you that the washer is a grand success, and we are going to keep it. You may publish this if you see fit, so that others may read and benefit by my experience."

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"My wife says it's child's play to wash with your machine."

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"It is the only washer I can use, and I have tried six different machines. My wash days are more like play days."

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## REAL ESTATE NEWS

Much of interest has marked the local real estate market this week; trading has been quite lively in all lines and the publishing of the plans of the new hotel to be built on the site of the old art museum building in Copley square have been awaited with interest by every one. It is expected that the new hotel will fill a particular want that has existed in Boston for some time for just such a house, and as far as the structure itself is concerned it will add dignity and beauty to this already famous square.

One of the most important of the week's changes in ownership is that involving the mercantile building at 27 Dock square, valued at \$143,000. Title has passed from Mark Temple Dowling and J. Sumner Draper to Robert H. Gardiner and another, trustees, through the office of Meredith & Grew. The building is a five story one and stands on 2055 square feet of land, the latter taxed on \$107,200. The price paid by the new owners is said to be in excess of the assessors' rating.

The past two years have witnessed a larger number of notable real estate transactions in the district bounded by Franklin, Congress, State and Devonshire streets, than perhaps in any other corresponding district in Boston, and the impetus that has taken place bids fair to be precedent to other early improvements within these blocks.

An important improvement to be made in the near future will be that to the Minot building, corner of Devonshire street and Spring lane. During the past few months the various interests in this property have been conveyed to the Spring Lane Trust, and it is said that as soon as possible operations will be started.

Another large transaction on Franklin street has been closed in the signing of the agreement papers. This deal will involve about \$250,000, and it is the intention of the syndicate that purchases to improve with a handsome mercantile building. New structures in the city find occupants as soon as erected, so great is the demand for up-to-date offices.

Work has now begun on tearing down and rebuilding the estate on Devonshire street numbered 72, which has a frontage of about 32 feet. J. Murray Howe, who is developing this particular piece of property, title to which is held in the name of Robert Holmes as trustee, plans to erect an office building on the site, which adjoins on the north the banking building now being completed by him. The proposed building will have six floors, which it is intended to let "en suite"—i. e., an entire floor to each tenant.

Plans for the hotel which the Copley Square Trust proposes to erect on the Copley square end of the old art museum site show the magnitude of the new structure. In order to get the desired number of bedrooms and the amplest light and air for them the ground floor has been made unusually spacious.

Some idea of the size of the building may be obtained from a comparison with other hotels and well-known buildings. For instance, the ground floor of the hotel will be about 50 per cent larger than the Plaza in New York, more than twice as large as that of the Manhattan and more than double the size of the Tremont building. The ground floor will be so ample that the largest assemblies may be handled with ease and Boston will have in this house one unsurpassed in this respect by any in the country.

The hotel will be leased to the Copley Plaza Operating Company, a corporation formed under the laws of Massachusetts by the management of the Plaza hotel in New York and its associates, which is a guarantee of the character of the management. The plans have been made by H. J. Hardenbergh, the architect of the Plaza, Manhattan and Waldorf-Astoria in New York and the New Willard in Washington. The trustees will be represented by C. H. Blackall of this city, architect of the Colonial theater and building the new Marshall structure on Broadway, and other well known building men.

The structure will have four entrances, three on the square and one each on Dartmouth and Trinity place, thus

literally throwing open the doors of the house in all directions.

The main front, that looking toward the square, will be taken up in the central portion by the main dining room, the shape of which will be oval, will be reflected in the front, which will have a bow carried up to the entire height. The westerly corner will have the main cafe, in the rear of which will be the men's cafe.

On the easterly corner will be a suite of state apartments for the entertainment of distinguished guests. Between the dining room and the rooms mentioned as being on the corners will be two broad corridors, the approaches to which, on the square, will consist of massive porticos with monolithic columns. These corridors will extend through the building, meeting another still broader corridor, forming the main lobby of the house, and which in turn will extend east and west with approaches on Dartmouth street and Trinity place respectively. As the Dartmouth street entrance will be most convenient to the railway station it will be used for the arriving guests, and a spacious reception room will be convenient to it, as well as the hotel office.

The Trinity place entrance will be used largely for the public attending entertainments, which may be held in the ballroom. The two Copley square entrances, therefore, will be more particularly for the casual or permanent guests, that is, those visiting the hotel merely for dining room purposes, or those resident therein for a length of time.

Immediately behind the main dining room will be the tea room—in modern hotels usually called the palm room, while in English hotels such is known as the lounge, the general apartment that takes the place of the old-fashioned parlor or drawing room for the entertainment of guests, as well as for 5 o'clock tea.

South of the main corridor or lobby will be the ballroom, to occupy nearly the entire width of the building, with the foyer forming an anteroom to it. This apartment will be very spacious in height and have a tier of boxes as well as a complete stage and proscenium, and be capable of seating about 650 persons at dinner, and at a literary, musical or dramatic entertainment can accommodate about 1000. The foyer will be sufficient to form a reception room.

(Continued on Page Twenty-four.)

## MAYOR SEEKING BETTER METHODS

Business methods are to be modernized at city hall if Mayor Fitzgerald carries out his plan, which he makes public today, to establish a bureau of municipal research as a branch of City Auditor Mitchell's office. The bureau conducted by the finance commission, under the direction of George A. O. Ernst, does not concern the mayor, who says that it is accomplishing nothing.

Many recommendations already made by Mr. Mitchell have influenced the mayor to call for a bureau of three or four expert accountants to be under the city auditor as soon as the city council reorganizes for the year.

## SUFFRAGE TOPIC AT COLLEGE CLUB

"Why I Believe in Votes for Women" was the subject before the College Equal Suffrage League at the College Club Friday afternoon. Mrs. Stanley McCormick presided.

The speakers were: Mrs. Maud Wood Park, a Radcliffe graduate and one of the vice-presidents of the league; Miss Fannie Curtiss, Miss Mary W. Dewson of Wellesley, Miss Margaret M. Elder of Vassar, Mrs. Richard Y. Fitzgerald of Bryn Mawr, Miss Maud Gorbam of Radcliffe, Mrs. McCormick of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Miss Catherine M. McGinley of Boston University.

**Effective Interior Decorating and House Painting**

Competent workmen under the personal supervision of Mr. George Dietz. Estimates, designs and color sketches submitted.

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**BURRILL'S TOOTH PASTE**

EXACT SIZE.

This preparation is carefully prepared with the finest ingredients so as to secure a perfect cleanser.

**DELICIOUSLY AROMATIC**

It sweetens the breath and imparts a pleasant cool and refreshing feeling to the mouth. It cleanses and brightens the teeth.

**PRICE 25 CENTS**

GUARANTEED & MANUFACTURED BY THE NEW ENGLAND LABORATORY CO. BOSTON, MASS.

**SOLD EVERYWHERE**

**FIRST ELECTRIC LIGHTING PLANT AT KINGSTON, R. I.**

Modern System Will Displace Century Old Oil and Candle Illumination in Private Houses.

KINGSTON, R. I.—For the first time in the history of Kingston electric power wires are being strung over the main street of the quaint Rhode Island town. Kingston has been the last place of its size in this state to allow the twentieth century method of lighting to replace the candle and oil lamp.

A private gasoline-electric generator is being installed in the property of Miss Mary L. M. Potter. Poles and wires are being strung to the houses of Jeffrey Davis and Mrs. Miller, as well as to Miss Potter's residence, and a thoroughly modern power plant is being installed.

Direct current will be used and a three-wire system will convey the current to the different houses giving voltages of 110 and 220.

While only the three houses mentioned will be lighted at first, the plant is of sufficient capacity to carry several more dwellings.

It is hoped that the Improvement Society may adopt the electric light for the streets. The electric current will probably be turned on for the first time before the end of February.

**The Lyhne Lamp**

100% PERFECT

For the piano, table, desk—anywhere that an electric lamp can be used—the "Lyhne" has no equal. It can be adjusted to every conceivable position. The reflector directs a powerful, steady and restful light on the precise spot where light is wanted. The revolving, adjustable shade keeps the light from the face and eyes. The "Lyhne" Lamp is portable, always ready for service, and when not in use can be set aside out of the way.

In two finishes: Brush Brass, with Black Enamel Shade and Reflector at \$6; and all Brush Brass at \$7.

Call and see it, or write for descriptive circular.

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Dept. A, 111 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

**F. A. WALKER & CO.**  
having discontinued business

**B. F. MACY**  
formerly their manager has opened a store at

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**Kitchen Furnishings**  
AND IRONS  
FIRE SETS  
Spark Guards in Stock  
AND TO ORDER

Patronage and Accounts Solicited

**EGYPTIAN DEODORIZER**

A wonderful preparation which destroys disagreeable odors from whatever source, and perfumes the entire house.

Sixteen Pastilles in box. 25c. Ask your dealer—if he cannot supply you, send order name with 25 cents in stamps, we will mail you a box.

**Paul Manufacturing Co.**  
43 Fulton St., Boston  
Makers of Cando, the celebrated silver polish.

**Fresh Balsam Fir Pillows**

Direct from the famous Pine Woods of Maine. Just the thing for the den or nursery. 12x14 inches, weight 2 pounds. Sent express prepaid, on receipt of \$1.00. Address: COREY & NICKERSON, Boothbury Harbor, Me.

**Boston Cleaning Co.**  
Windows, Floors, Paint, Etc.  
30 LaGrange St., Telephone 3750 Oxford.

**"A HAPPY NEW YEAR."**

A. OLSCHLEGER, the BOSTON CHIMNEY SWEEP, is ready to take orders for all parts of the United States. 36 Brattle St., Boston. Telephone Roxbury 1912L.

**HENRY EGGS**—Can furnish a few customers with eggs brought in daily direct from Henry. Address M 350, Monitor Office.

**DINNER TO SHERIFF FAIRBAIN.**

Sheriff John R. Fairbairn of Middlesex county was tendered a complimentary dinner at Young's hotel Friday night by the Middlesex County Sheriffs and County Officers Association. More than 150 of officials were present.

**CAPTURE ESCAPED PRISONER.**

OSNING, N. Y.—Ralph Taylor, one of three who escaped from Sing Sing prison Thursday night, was captured yesterday.

**HOUSEHOLD NEEDS**

Change Your Ironing Board Cover in 30 Seconds with These Clips.

**25c**

With QUICK CATCH CLIPS any woman can change ironing board covers in half a minute. They destroy odors, away with sewing and tacking and hold covers better. Quick Catch Clips fit any board. Can be attached by any woman—all you need is a screw driver. Last indefinitely. Hundreds of thousands in use. SEND 25 CENTS TODAY AND GET YOURS TODAY.

**THE IRONING BOARD CLIP CO.**  
STATION B, CLEVELAND, O.  
Have room for a few good agents.

**Catnip Ball** 15 Cents

Everywhere

A Tor for Cats in a package off herbs for the treatment of any cat or kitten. Cats can't get feline. Will last for years. On sale at any drug, bird or toy store. Send for circular. National Pet Supply Co., 174 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

**L. C. STEVENS & CO.**  
UPHOLSTERERS.  
Window Shades, Draperies and Awnings. Carpets cleaned and laid. Furniture and Bric-a-Brac packed and shipped. Naphtha and vacuum cleaning. 700 WASHINGTON ST., Cor. Beacon St., Brookline, Mass. Tel. 1913-2.

**SEE OUR UP-TO-MINUTE BAKERY**  
And Your Appetite Will Be Satisfied.  
**"REINHARDT'S"**  
233 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.

**Cornhill Cleaning Co.**  
Windows, Floors, Paint, Etc.  
57 Cornhill, Boston. Tel. Hay. 714-L.

**G. A. WILSON, PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING**  
Good work at moderate prices. Personal attention given. 82 Essex St., Boston. Tel. Oxford 7213.

**MOVER of Furniture and Pianos.**  
GEORGE HUNTER.  
Tel. 1445 Tremont. 215 West Newton St.

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Pre-Inventory Sale

25% to 50% Off

We take stock twice a year and close out all odd lots regardless of cost.

C. Crawford Hollidge

An Exclusive Shop for Women

5 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON

**The Pillow Shoe**  
EASY AND COMFORTABLE FOR WOMEN'S WEAR

No breaking in required. Soft, Flexible, Durable, Stylish. Has no lining to tear or wrinkle, and fits the foot with the Soft, Easy Feel of a Glove.

POPULAR PRICES

Delivered post paid anywhere in U. S. or its possessions. Send for free catalog and self-measure blank.

Pillow Shoe Co., 184 Summer St.

DEPT. E, BOSTON, MASS.

**SILK KIMONOS**  
Charming Dainty Novelties in Cheney Silks. Full extra shirred and well made. Lilac designs. White on navy blue, lilac on black, pink on salmon, lilac on lavender, pink on light blue. FULL LENGTH, \$3.00. DRESSING SACKS, 2.00. Sold elsewhere for \$5 and \$2. Post free. Money returned if not satisfied.

**MANDELL IMPORT CO.**  
22 KNEELAND ST., BOSTON.

**S. SIMONS**  
Dealer in  
**BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS**  
BOOTS AND SHOES TO ORDER  
140 Massachusetts Ave., Boston  
Near Fenway Postoffice.  
Specialty Elite Shoes.

**SANITARY HAIR PUFFER**  
Makes puffs on the head with your own hair. Formed over roller. Clasp applied, roller removed, leaving light soft clasp invisible inside each puff. Roller with six clasps, postpaid, 25c. set. F. E. HILL, 48 Winter St., Boston, Mass.

**JENNIE L. GAMSBY**  
MODISTE  
Evening Gowns a Specialty  
Blouses and Tailored Shirt Waists  
81 Gainsborough St.

**Carrie E. Howard**  
1021 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON  
HOTEL SANFORD.  
Teaches and takes orders for Painting and Embroidery.

**CAROLYN D. JONES**  
NAIL CULTURE, SHAMPOOING, FACIAL AND SCALP CLEANSING.  
28 SCHOOL ST., ROOM 70, BOSTON.

**PIFFS MADE FROM COMBINGS, 15c.**  
HAIR DRESSING AND MANICURING.  
**RAYMOND KLOUS**  
456 Washington St., cor. Bedford, Room 41.

**MME. MACQUE, HAT SHOP**  
238 West 100th St., New York.  
Hats made and remodelled from your own materials. Feathers cleaned and curled.

**HOUSEHOLD NEEDS**  
Change Your Ironing Board Cover in 30 Seconds with These Clips.

**25c**

**25c**

**25c**

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**25c**

**25c**

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**25c**

**25c**

**25c**

**25c**

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Special During February

We are offering during our dull season an inducement for your trade. Among our foreign connections from whom we import linens we have been offered a choice of a quality of one of their best linens, of which you will find a large variety of colorings.

We will make a coat and skirt of this material in the very newest style, carefully put together, that would really cost \$35.00, for \$25.00 during February. We are offering to make a thoroughly first-class white or colored serge coat and skirt, lined with the best silk or satin, that has never been offered before less than \$60.00, for the extremely low price of \$42.50. We have a reputation for fine work and shall not fail to live up to it now. Will be pleased to show you styles and goods when you call.

**CHAS. H. HURWITCH** LADIES' TAILOR  
31 WEST STREET, BOSTON.

**Mrs. MAC HALE**  
420 Boylston St., Boston

HAIRDRESSING, MANICURING, SHAM-POOING AND PEDICURE.

MRS. MacHALE manufactures the finest cleansing cream for toilet use, also Cut-Tone, a most delightful face wash especially recommended after automobile riding or other out of door exercise. Will at once thoroughly cleanse the skin and leaves it in a natural condition. Many use it instead of water.

Telephone 3365 B. B.

**HELEN E. FFRENCH**  
GOWNS BLOUSES

Until End of January Everything at Cost Price.

410 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON.

**Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves**  
**Ladies' Waists, Veils and Neckwear**  
ARE SHOWN IN GREAT VARIETY AND AT REASONABLE PRICES AT

**Miss M. F. Fisk's** RED GLOVE SHOP

322 BOYLSTON STREET

**Douglas Anklette Co.**  
HARTFORD, CONN.

Leggings, \$1 and \$1.50  
Anklettes, Wool, \$1.50  
Silk, \$2.00

State shoe size and whether light or heavy Anklettes are wanted. Mail orders solicited.

TESTIMONIAL: "This one day's comfort has paid for the Anklettes. They have been worth 50 cts. to me now." YOU have weeks left to wear them, why not send for a pair, or the Leggings to wear with high shoes? They are 50 cts. comfortable.

**VALENTINES**  
DINNER CARDS  
SNAPPING MOTTOES

**THE BERKELEY FAVOR SHOP**  
MISS GRACE D. BRIDGEWATER

817 BERKELEY BUILDING, BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

**French Pattern Co.**  
The secret of success in a gown, coat or waist lies in the "cut" of the pattern. We cut patterns to individual measurements, stylish patterns that fit perfectly and show graceful lines.

SHIRT WAIST PATTERN \$1.00

41 WEST STREET, BOSTON. TELEPHONE OXFORD 1885-4

**Caleb Plummer**  
PARADISE FOR DOLLS

Dolls dressed to order.  
Dolls' house furniture and clothing.  
Dolls repaired; missing parts supplied.  
Sleeping eyes a specialty.  
Wigs curled.

25 WINTER STREET.

**SPECIAL**  
**MRS. B. E. WILSON**  
87 BOYLSTON ST.  
Suits made to order with one fitting.  
\$25. Inspection invited.

**UPHOLSTERER**  
Furniture Upholstery, Shades and Draperies. Mattresses made to order and renovated. Goods called for and delivered free.  
J. W. HARTSHORN.  
883 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

**MADAME ALBERRY**  
For high class Tailoring and Dressmaking; economy, simplicity, style. Remodeling equal to new. 25 years at the work.  
410 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON.

**MADAME WHITNEY**  
Scalp and Face Cleansing  
Manicuring, Marcel Wave  
Hair Goods and Toilet Preparations  
19 WINTER STREET BOSTON

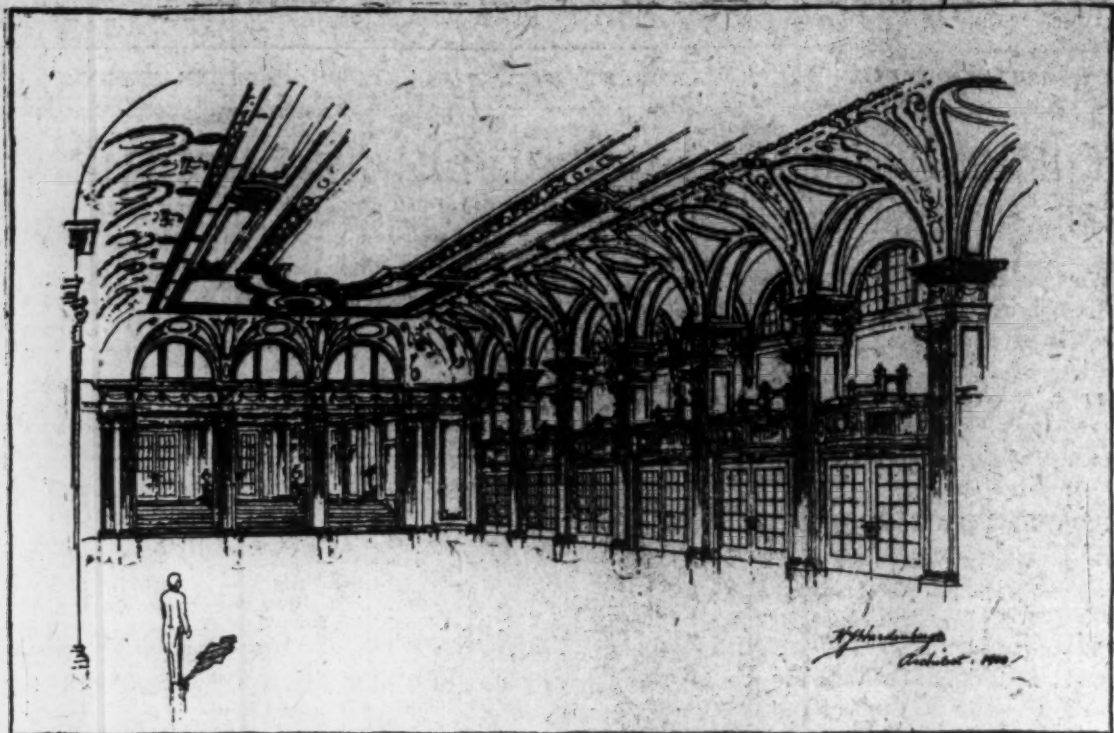
**Our Women's Specialties Classified Advertising Section**

Is proving of great value to our readers. It enables them to supply their many needs and is a ready-reference for thousands daily

Regular Monitor Advertisers are obtaining good results



## NEWS OF THE REALTY MARKET



BALL ROOM COPLEY-PLAZA HOTEL

Looking toward foyer.

(Continued from Page Twenty-three.)

where guests may assemble before taking part in a dinner or ball, and ample dressing rooms will be provided both on the ground floor and in the mezzanine above. Pantries of spacious proportions will be so arranged that the most convenient service can be had from the kitchen in case of banquets.

The upper stories will be laid out in a manner to provide single rooms, or suites of convenient and comfortable proportions, and these in turn will be adapted to be rented separately or as suites of from two to five or six rooms, and in every case will be provided with baths which can be connected or not with the room or suite as the guest may desire. All of the bedrooms will open upon the streets or upon two unusually broad courts, and as these courts will face the south, not only will the rooms be amply lighted, but will, in most cases, have sunlight as well and be shut out from the noise of the outer world.

## INTEREST IN COMING MEETING.

Much interest is being displayed in the meeting of New England's chief executives, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange at the Hotel Somerset, Feb. 7, to discuss the welfare of New England, and it is significant of the renaissance that is taking place with regard to business in this section of the country. An omen of good for the future of New England is present when busy men will get together in this way to consider how best to develop the trade relations between the various sister states, and to cooperate in extending business to other parts of the country.

Boston is the natural seaport for New England and any effort that will bind these states together for their common welfare is to be commended. Too long already have artificial conditions of transportation (and conditions at that which smack of favoritism) turned the course of traffic away from the natural channels centering in Boston to a more distant gateway. An all New England spirit permeating every phase of industry and business life, seeking a common center and the common welfare, will bring an era of prosperity such as has not yet been realized. The New England states need to pull together more vigorously and more heartily than ever before. Delegations of business men attending this gathering will not only bring with them the spirit and thought of the section they represent, but will also carry back to their constituents an inspiring consensus that will result in a larger spirit and a wider cooperation.

## BIG PLANT CONVEYED.

Agreements have been signed conveying the extensive manufacturing plant on West River street and Mother brook, Hyde Park, owned by Edward M. Heustis of Charlestown and now occupied by the Hyde Park Steel Castings Company, to James J. Morgan, trustee, who will reorganize the plant and add the Tropene steel converter process. This will then be the first public plant so equipped in this section of New England. The Factory Exchange made the transaction.

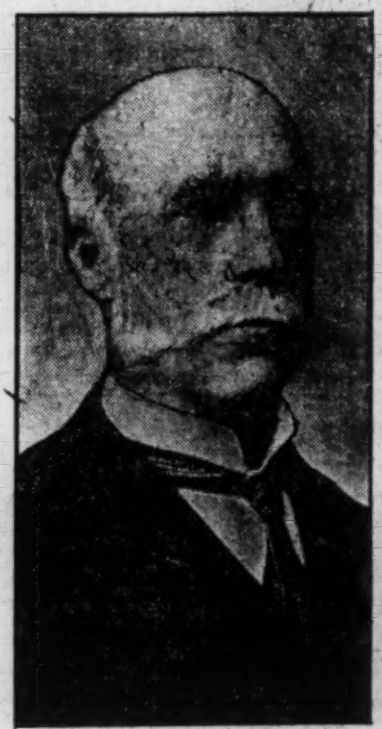
## NEW OWNERS IN BROOKLINE.

George F. Joyce, et al., trustees, have sold the property at 22 Villa lane, Brookline, consisting of a frame apartment house and 2042 square feet of land. The land is assessed for \$1 per square foot and the building being new is not assessed, but cost about \$6800 to build. John McNulty buys for investment, through the office of J. Edward Kirker.

Deeds have been recorded, transferring to Thomas F. Costello through Mr. Kirker's office, the frame dwelling house and 2150 square feet of land at 2 Goodwin place, Brookline. This property is assessed for \$3400, with \$1600 on the land. The heirs of Susan G. Whyte were the grantors.

## WINTHROP LAND SOLD.

Jeremiah Green of Winthrop has disposed of a lot of land at Point Shirley at the junction of Tafta avenue and Wyman street, containing 2700 square feet. The purchaser is Mrs. Cora I.



OFFICERS IN BIG REALTY TRUST.  
James H. Stark (at left) is chairman of the board of trustees of Realty Trust of Massachusetts and Congressman William F. Murray is also on the board.

Newton of Southboro. Floyd & Tucker made the sale.

**NUMBER OF SUBURBAN PARCELS.**  
Through the office of Henry W. Savage the following sales have been made during the past few days:

For Florence A. Renno of her two-family house numbered 73 Rogers avenue, West Somerville, together with 3440 square feet of land, having a total tax value of \$4700. Frederick A. Wheeler bought.

## East Somerville.

Agreements signed for the sale of the property at 6 Mt. Vernon street, East Somerville, belonging to Mary A. Locke. It consists of a 10-room frame house and about 3000 square feet of land and is taxed in all for \$2600. The purchaser, H. M. Hutchins, buys for investment and was represented by F. A. Titus of Somerville.

## Melrose Highlands.

Final papers on record conveying to Lucy C. Snow the fine residential property at 33 Walton park, consisting of a modern frame house and stable with 38,000 feet of land, carrying a total assessment of \$7375, of which amount \$2075 is on the land. Daniel J. A'Hearn gave title.

## Bellingham, Mass.

Henry W. Savage has sold to J. F. Carroll of Blackstone the Dix property, situated on Taunton road in Bellingham. There is an eight-room house, barn and poultry house, together with two acres of land.

## Weymouth, Mass.

Final papers are on record in the sale by the Savage office of a village property in Weymouth, Mass., situated at the junction of Broad and Essex streets, consisting of 17,000 feet of land with an eight-room house. James McCarthy conveyed to Harry A. Luce et al.

## Frammingham, Mass.

Henry W. Savage reports final papers passed in the sale made by his office, whereby Thomas F. Hastings conveyed to Charles E. Burbee two acres of land situated on Eastern avenue, Frammingham, Mass. The purchaser will improve.

## Reading, Mass.

The property known as the Swanson farm, consisting of 13 acres of land, six-room house, barn and the usual outbuildings, situated on Curtis street, Reading, Mass., has been sold to A. B. Middlemarch.

## Milford, Mass.

Final papers have gone to record in the sale of a Milford, Mass., property consisting of 50 acres of land with a six-room house, large barn and poultry



OFFICERS IN BIG REALTY TRUST.  
James H. Stark (at left) is chairman of the board of trustees of Realty Trust of Massachusetts and Congressman William F. Murray is also on the board.

houses, together with all stock, tools and personal property which were included in the sale. Matthias Johanson conveyed to Paolo Givano.

**Holbrook, Mass.**  
Jeremiah Sullivan et al. have conveyed to Thomas and Annie Carrigg, of Cambridge, the farm property situated in Holbrook, Mass., consisting of 16 acres of land, an eight-room house, barn and poultry house. After making extensive improvements the purchasers will occupy.

## BUILDING OPERATIONS.

Comparative New England building statistics for the year to Jan. 25 have been compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company as follows: Contracts awarded 1911, \$5,221,000; corresponding period 1910, \$7,749,000; 1909, \$8,348,000; 1908, \$2,923,000; 1907, \$4,985,000; 1906, \$5,237,000; 1905, \$2,983,000; 1904, \$4,307,000; 1903, \$5,512,000; 1902, \$5,121,000; 1901, \$3,992,000.

## BOSTON REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

Committees of the Boston Real Estate Exchange for 1911 have been appointed by President Charles Francis Adams, 2d, as follows:

Executive—C. F. Adams, 2d, and Frederick H. Vieux, ex officio, Amory Elliot, Leslie C. Wood, J. Sumner Draper.

Legislative—C. F. Adams, 2d, and Frederick H. Vieux, ex officio, Richard M. Saltonstall, Francis R. Bangs, Samuel M. Child, A. C. Ratschky, Richard W. Hale.

Membership—Mark Temple Dowling, chairman, A. Dudley Dowd, John W. Dunlop, Beverly Rantoul, Howard Whitcomb.

Annual dinner—Stephen W. Sleeper, chairman, A. Dudley Dowd, Lawrence Whitcomb, Nathan Anthony, Paul M. Hamlen, John Wells Farley, Charles Theodore Russell, Robert J. Clark, Frederick H. Vieux.

The committee of arrangements for the twenty-first annual dinner of members held its first meeting Wednesday last and discussed an attractive program.

## COOPERATIVE TRUST FORMED.

For the primary purpose of giving small investors and wage earners the opportunity to invest in real estate, which they might be unable to do individually, the Realty Trust of Massachusetts has been formed in this city. The organization has been perfected through the agency of Joseph Cowan, the well-known real estate broker and operator of the Rogers building, who realized the splendid opportunities that await investors in real estate in this city and state providing a sufficiently large capital could be secured to allow the carrying on of very large operations and that a company or trust could be formed which because of the character and personnel of its officers would be a guarantee of success and safety and would bring together the thousands of wage earners and people with small in-

vestments.

More than \$29,000 is involved in the sale of four brick houses at the junction of Craft street and South Huntingdon avenue to Gussie Weinbaum, Julia R. Wheeler is the grantor. The lot,

## Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

## INSTRUCTION

## THE ARNOLD GOODYEAR WELT SHOEMAKING SCHOOL

165 Commercial Street  
WEST LYNN, . . MASS.

Teaches all machines of the Good-year system, also Rex pulling-over machine, niggerhead, pounding and sole laying on McKay work. Established 1905.

TUTORING in the grades of the grammar schools by MISS STICKNEY (teacher of experience in the public schools), 16 Center st. (off Dana st.), Cambridge.

comes who so frequently express the desire to buy a home or farm, but have been prevented from so doing by the lack of ready funds.

In the formation of the Realty Trust of Massachusetts Mr. Cowan has secured the consent of three prominent Boston men to serve as trustees and others of equal prominent standing will be added as soon as the final arrangements of the trust have been completed.

The three trustees who will take charge of the operations are Congressman William F. Murray of Charlestown, James H. Stark, the well-known historian and publicist and prominent as a real estate operator and expert, and Frank W. Kervin, identified for many years with the building trades and the development of real estate.

Offices of the Realty Trust of Massachusetts are to be opened immediately on the second floor of the Rogers building at No. 209 Washington street.

## MAYOR APPROVES EXPOSITION.

A hearty endorsement of the Greater Boston real estate and ideal homes exposition to be held in Boston next April has been given by Mayor Fitzgerald in a communication to the Boston Real Estate Exchange and Auction Board, under whose auspices the exposition is to be given. Real estate brokers and operators in both city and suburbs are also manifesting marked interest in this first Boston real estate exposition, and E. J. Rowe, the general manager in charge, has been given many contracts for spaces by the leading men and firms in the business in the metropolitan district.

In his communication to the exchange, Mayor Fitzgerald says: "The proposed real estate and ideal homes exposition, to be held in Horticultural hall April 3-15, should accomplish a great deal of good and deserves the encouragement of every citizen of the city who desires to see this community progress. Such an exhibition should prove, to quote the words of the directors, 'highly educational,' and operate as a desirable stimulus to the acquisition of homes, a situation very much to be desired at the present time."

"I believe also, with the advisory committee, that 'No community in the world can assemble more varied and attractive landscape miniatures of lands awaiting the home seeker.' The land is cheaper, too, than in any community that I know of. The taxes are less in Boston than any city in the state, except Springfield; in fact about two dollars less than the cities and towns of the Metropolitan district of Boston. Boston pays more for its schools than any other city in the country except New York. The character of its fire and police departments, its public works departments, and in fact all the activities of the city, are considered higher than any of the cities of the country."

"Recent statistics given by the State House show that Boston owns and maintains more than 80 per cent of all the parks and playgrounds within the metropolitan district. This does not include the metropolitan parks and boulevards which surround the city on all sides. Boston is unique in this respect also, that not only has it a magnificent ocean front with ocean breezes playing upon it, but it has a magnificent heated atmosphere in summer, but the three rivers, the Charles, Mystic and Neponset, divide the city at three different points, thus creating a river shore of incomparable beauty."

"These and other considerations can be brought out in an exposition of the kind intended and I heartily endorse the movement."

## GOOD-SIZED SALES TODAY.

Valuable city proper parcels and Roxbury realty figures in the latest local transactions. The estate at 29 Massachusetts avenue, near Beacon street, taxed on \$34,000, has passed to the ownership of J. Sumner Draper and Mark Temple Dowling from the William S. Dexter estate. There is a four-story brick house and 2471 square feet of land, the latter rated as worth \$18,500.

In the North End a five-story brick building and 550 square feet of land, numbered 337 and 339 Hanover street, between Fleet and Prince streets, has been sold to Thomas M. Smith by Benjamin M. Wachtel. The total assessment is \$12,200 of which the land's share is \$7200.

More than \$29,000 is involved in the sale of four brick houses at the junction of Craft street and South Huntingdon avenue to Gussie Weinbaum, Julia R. Wheeler is the grantor. The lot,

## AUTOMOBILES

JUST OPENED  
Bay State Auto Garage  
and Repair Shop  
NEAREST TO BOSTON OPERA  
112 NORWAY ST.

Every accommodation; storage rates. Limousines washed and polished, per month. Touring cars washed and polished per month. Runabout washed and polished per month. Transients washed and polished. Transients, 12 hours. Tires, gasoline, oil, grease, etc. Dead storage, per month. CARS FOR HIRE AT REASONABLE RATES FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME. A few choice spaces for agency repair shop. R. LAKE, Mgr. Tel. 3000 Back Bay.

## MOTOR BOATS AND ENGINES

A HIGH-CLASS  
20-FOOT MOTOR BOAT  
FOR \$275.00

The best boat and engine outfit ever offered for this price. Mahogany finish, polished brass fittings, auto steering, copper gasoline tank; boat and engine fully guaranteed; write for booklet "A Boat to Be Proud Of," describing above boat and engine. One of these boats will be exhibited at the Motor Boat Show, Mechanics Building, Boston, January 28th to February 4th. Space 234-A Dept. B.

## Rice Brothers Company

EAST BOSTON, MAINE.

## MACHINERY

NEW AND REBUILT engines, boilers, machinery bargains, large stock. TIKK HANDLE-MACHINERY CO., 184 Powers st., Cincinnati, O.

## TYPEWRITERS

NEW—3 MONTHS FOR \$5—MACHINES. Rental allowed on purchase; easy terms. WELLINGTON VISIBILE TYPEWRITER CO., 209 Washington st., Boston.

ALL MAKES OF TYPEWRITERS; low prices, easy payment; write for bargain list. PLUMMER & WILLIAMS, 145 Van Buren st., Chicago.

TYPEWRITERS—\$15 up; liberal terms. Rentals, 3 months, \$5. Repairing. OFFICE APPLIANCE CO., 15 State st., Boston.

## BOARD AND ROOM WANTED

WANTED—Board and rooms for gentleman, non-resident, client, a select party, family in the country; close to New York or southern New England. N. 9, 203 Metropolitan hall, New York.

## MEN'S SPECIALTIES

**SYMPHONY HABERDASHER**  
130 MOUNTAIN AVE.  
"BOSTON"  
GREAT BARGAINS IN SHIRTS, VESTS, SWEATERS, BATH ROBES, ETC., AT PRESENT REDUCED PRICES.  
Phone B. R. 2877 M.

containing 7575 square feet, is taxed on \$5200.

Another Roxbury parcel transferred is that at 17 Highland avenue, near Lewis park, comprising a 3½-story and basement stone house, the whole having a valuation of \$4900. There are 1416 square feet of land.

## SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS.

Recorded transfers are taken from the files of the Real Estate Exchange:

**BOSTON—CITY PROPER.**  
Benjamin M. Wachtel to Thomas M. Smith, Hanover st.; q. \$1.  
Samuel Draper to William S. Dexter, 234-A Dept. B.; q. \$1.  
William S. Dexter, et al. to J. Sumner Draper, 234-A Dept. B.; q. \$1.  
Charles P. Webster to John P. Webster, Batavia st.; q. \$1.  
Max Greenbaum to Flora Alpert, Leverett st.; q. \$1.

**SOUTH BOSTON.**  
Aurelie Cook to Marguerite F. Mignault, 1 Seventh st.; q. \$1.

**ROXBURY.**  
Julia R. Wheeler to Gussie Weinbaum, Craft st.; q. \$1.  
Pauline Perlman et al. to Ida Isola, Highland ave.; q. \$1.

**DORCHESTER.**  
Mary Leonard, tr., et al. to Maurice G. Walsh, Don st.; q. \$1.  
Maurice G. Walsh to Mary Leonard, Don st.; q. \$1.

**WEST ROXBURY.**  
Herman Hindelung to Securities Real Estate Trust, Washington, Stinson and Grove sts.; q. \$1.

**WEST ROXBURY.**  
Paul Goldberg to Harry L. Pitkin, Amory st.; q. \$1.

**WEST ROXBURY.**  
Harry L. Pitkin to James B. Fitzgerald, Amory st.; q. \$1.

**CHILMARK.**  
Isaac Watchmaker, mortgagee, to Nathaniel S. Albion, Walnut st.; d. \$3800.

Isaac Watchmaker, mortgagee, to Nathaniel S. Albion, Poplar st.; d. \$2500.

Isaac Watchmaker, mortgagee, to Nathaniel S. Albion, Poplar st.; d. \$2700.

Isaac Watchmaker, mortgagee, to Nathaniel S. Albion, Poplar st.; d. \$3000.

Isaac Watchmaker, mortgagee, to Nathaniel S. Albion, Walnut st.; d. \$4400.

Isaac Watchmaker, mortgagee, to Nathaniel S. Albion, Walnut st.; d. \$4000.

Nathaniel S. Albion to Isaac Watchmaker, Maverick st.; r. \$1.

Jennie S. Rosenbaum, mortgagee, to Michael S. Rosenbaum, Reddy st.; d. \$500.

**REVERE.**  
Cornelia M. Sitt et al. to Jennie Whittemore, Hall st.; q. \$1.

John T. Spavin et al. to Annie M. Spavin, Hall st.; q. \$1.

Merchants Co. of Bk., mortgagee, to Estelle R. Lane, Ocean ave.; d. \$2110.

**BUILDING NOTICES.**  
Permits to construct or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order given:

Cambridge st., 224, 230, 240 and 241, ward 11; Josiah W. Silverman Eng. Co.; brick store and tenements.

Montview st., 20; Jeannette A. Gow; wood garage.

## ARTESIAN WELLS

Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 2092-2093 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, Suite 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

## ARTESIAN WELLS

## THE C. G. SMITH POINT AND STRAINER

MADE OF BRASS. Patented Sept. 27, 1910.

2½-in. from size pipe 8½ lbs. to foot, 3 feet long, or longer if desired, and 2½-in. inside, especially adapted for village town or city supplies where a large quantity of water is needed, 1½-in. and 2-in. strainers, 2 feet long, for domestic purposes. We guarantee this is the best strainer ever made for this purpose and WARRANT that the SCREEN CANNOT be STIFFED by driving in sand. This Brass Strainer fills a long required want, as all iron strainers corrode and are useless in a few years.

C. G. SMITH ARTESIAN WELL CO., 98 High Street, BOSTON, MASS.

## FOR SALE

## Printing Plant For Sale

ONE of the best arranged and equipped commercial plants in the city of Boston. Four Whitlock, Golding Jobbers, Paper Cutter, Boston Wire Sticker, Tatum Punch, Power Perforator, Cabinets, Modern Lining Type, all as good as new. Owner has other business interests demanding his whole time and will sell at a fair figure. Address THOS. LEIGHTON, 37, Tel. Main 4300.

Registry of Deeds, East Cambridge, Mass.

FOR SALE AT ONCE—The largest and best millinery store in Alveston, 25½, 17 years established; splendid patronage; finest location; new building; beautifully equipped; reasonable price for cash. Address M. MILLER, 2028 D ave.

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## MONITOR SCRAP BOOK

Full green cloth, gold letters, 10x12, 75c; Russia leather and red cloth, \$1.75; green or brown Morocco and cloth, \$2.25. Prepaid anywhere in U. S. \$1, \$2, \$2.50.

WILLIAM S. LOCKE, Bookbinder, 17 Merchants row, Boston, Tel. 5283-3.

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700 Venetian Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Artistic Gift Cards, Lesson Markers, Scriptural Mottoes, Religious Pictures, Wholesale & Retail. Caroline M. Rusey.

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BOOKS ON PHOTOGRAPHY AND ENGRAVING. Fennell's "Victorial Annual," Screens, Filters, Spectograph. MRS. CONE, 2916 Cottage Grove ave., Chicago.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

YOU ELIMINATE all element of change or uncertainty if your contract calls for an

## Estey Pipe Organ

Your correspondence is respectfully solicited.

**ESTEY ORGAN COMPANY**  
Boston, 130 Marlboro. Tel. 5283-3. 7 West 25th st., Philadelphia, 1118 Chestnut st., St. Louis, 1118 Oliver st., London, Eng., Oxford st., factories, Brattleboro, Vt.

## PIANO TUNING

**HOWARD L. KRANZ**  
(With N. E. Conservatory of Music). PIANO AND PIANO TUNING. Telephone N. E. Conservatory, Boston, or address 237 Main st., Providence (Angell 1644-1).

## MUSIC

**HARVARD UNIVERSITY ORCHESTRA** can be engaged at short notice for dinner parties, receptions, and other social entertainments where good music is desired. Apply 9 University Hall, Cambridge, Tel. Cambridge 1073.

## WATCHES AND JEWELRY

**BACON & MOULTON**  
HIGHEST GRADE  
WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING  
22 DEVONSHIRE ST., BOSTON, MASS.  
First door from State st. going toward Dock sq. Phone Fort Hill 1700.

## PATENTS

TWO PATENTS on household articles; will sell, exchange, or let on royalty. GEO. C. DEGENER, Davenport, Ia. Gen'l Del.

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CORRESPONDENCE course in shorthand; terms \$15, payable at end of course. JOHN O. PARKER, 818 Wisconsin ave., St. Joseph, Mich.

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Room 1306, 1182 Broadway, near 29th st. Tel. 7294 Madison square, New York.

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**THE AMERICAN TYPISTS**  
1612 GIRARD ST., CHICAGO.  
Plays, Books, and Typewriting. Accuracy—Promptness.

## ARTS

**HAND PAINTED GRAVURES**  
Portrait of Abraham Lincoln; authentic, copyrighted, 8 by 10, linen mount 10 by 12, postpaid \$1.00. E. W. RUSSELL, 130 Jefferson ave., Elizabeth, N. J.

## BUSINESS NEEDS

PRINTING—200 elegant business cards, letterheads, envelopes, billheads, all for \$2.75; delivered anywhere, sample free. With booklets, circulars, folders, everything low. CALL PRESS, 37 W. 21st st., New York.

## SHOPPING—NEW YORK

THE SHOPPING STUDIO, 247 West 76th st., NEW YORK CITY—Shopping a day's kind for or with customers; satisfaction guaranteed; NO CHARGE; booklet sent.

## RESTAURANTS

**South Station Restaurant**  
ALWAYS ESSENTIAL to know a good place to eat; arriving or departing from the South Station, Boston, you will find quick service and pure food at the restaurant and lunch room; accommodations for 500 people; all modern conveniences.

J. G. COOPER & CO., Proprietors.

## AGENTS WANTED

Agents make \$5.00 to \$10.00 a day selling our new rubber beds, made by a process in England, in a new Wood-Milne Co. of London, Eng. You never run over on your heel or counter if you wear them. We are now making them. Give width of bed. Trial sample sent by mail on receipt of 25c.

## DUNDEE MFG. CO.

46 CHAUNY ST., BOSTON, MASS.  
WANTED—Ladies everywhere can earn good profit selling Hurley's Almond Meal Compound. This is a toilet article for cleaning the face, used instead of soap. Send stamped envelope with your name and address, for particulars; also see Fashion and Household page. MARY E. HURLEY, 3537 Indiana ave., Chicago.

A LADY OR GENTLEMAN to act as our representative. Address C. J. TRAFFORD, 5411 Prairie ave., Chicago, Ill.

## ARTESIAN WELLS



## Telephone

Your advertisement to 4380 B. B. or, if preferred, a representative will call to discuss advertising

## REAL ESTATE

## THE REALTY TRUST OF MASSACHUSETTS

## 17 MILES OUT

60 ACRES, very rich land, 2 houses, 1 old, 1 has all modern improvements, large barn, carriage house, shed and poultry house, good truck gardening, farm; \$13,000 was refused for this place before the late owner's demise; \$8000 buys it now.

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RENT OR SELL on easy terms, 1/2-acre place, fruit and shade trees, modern 10-room house, all modern conveniences, house in perfect condition, in a perfect location; \$500 cash takes it, or will rent with privilege to buy.

## SMALL POULTRY FARM

HOUSE—6 rooms, large shed, hen house, 200 hens, young fruit trees; 1 mile to village, 19 miles out; price \$1150.

Summer House, Nantasket Beach 6-ROOM COTTAGE—All furnished, toilet, running water, 5000 ft. of land, 3 minutes to ocean front, 5 minutes to boat wharf; price \$1100, \$500 cash.

## MAINE ALL-YEAR FARM

QUANT OLD VILLAGE—1 1/2 acres, old-fashioned house, in excellent repair, buildings painted white, green shutters, large open porch, fruit trees, apple and shade trees, spacious lawn; price \$2500.

## One Minute From Station.

14-ROOM HOUSE, modern improvements, 1 1/2 acres of land, a fine home; price \$6500.

## 13 MILES FROM BOSTON

HOUSE—14 rooms, farm house, 7 acres land, barn 25x35, 40 fruit trees, berries, etc.; 15 minutes to depot; price \$4500.

## REAL ESTATE

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## INSURANCE

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has all ready for mailing a complete outline of its plans regarding investments in real estate. These plans give to investors for either large or small amounts their proportion of the profits of the largest operator. Combined with that there is the safety of ample resources and a guarantee of 6% secured by

## BOSTON REAL ESTATE

I will be glad to forward those interested the plans adopted by the Trust. I also publish twice each month the

## REALTY NEWS

a newspaper entirely devoted to real estate and the realty situations. If you are interested in either City or Suburban property or farms you should send for this paper. I will keep you fully informed of all the latest developments. A postal will bring it for six months free.

New Hampshire Timber Lot 2 MILLER SQUARE, 1280 acres, located on 2 drivable rivers, estimated 8,000,000 ft. of growth spruce; price \$40,000.

Back Bay, on W. Newton St. 11 ROOMS AND BATH, all improvements, ideal location for a physician; price \$8000, \$1000 down.

Real Estate and Furniture 15 ROOMS AND BATH, all improvements, bathroom cost \$500 2 years ago, well furnished; rent \$85 a mo.; owner must sell, mortgage \$5000, 5 per cent; price \$7700, \$1200 down.

RUTLAND SQUARE 12 ROOMS AND BATH, all improvements, rent for \$85 a mo.; mortgage \$4000, 5 per cent; price \$7100.

Wanted—South End & Back Bay REAL ESTATE; client will pay cash

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS AT WEST ROXBURY, right on the finest Boulevard in or around Boston, 20 minutes to M.I.T., 5 cent fare, 12 magnificent lots.

EAST MILTON 5 MINUTES FROM STATION, fine neighborhood, good location.

SAVIN HILL RIGHT ON DORCHESTER BAY, Savin Hill Park right across the way, elegant homes all around, 5 minutes to station.

I WILL BUILD on any of the above or loan you the money to build with, 5 per cent interest and you can pay me back as rent.

## Rangeley

The most central and beautiful residential district in

## Winchester

Parties interested in purchasing a suburban home will do well to look this property over before buying. The whole of this park will be sold subject to suitable restrictions.

There are twelve houses on this property. They will be sold with lots to suit purchaser. Desirable building lots for sale. The owner desires to carefully guard the property in every way, making this section a very desirable residential neighborhood. All roads are macadam and have sewer, water, and gas. Terms will be made to suit purchaser. For further particulars and illustrated booklet, inquire of

SEWALL E. NEWMAN

Kimball Building,

18 TREMONT STREET.

## Auburndale Park Long Island, N. Y.

Lots are offered ranging in price from \$120 to \$475 each. Terms as low as \$10 down, balance \$5 a month. Special discounts for cash. Money invested in this property should ultimately yield splendid profits. New York city is increasing at the rate of 450,000 annually; the flow of population is on Long Island. Beautifully illustrated booklet and information sent on request.

HEBER SMITH, Gen. Sales Agt.

489 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK. Suite 609

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JUST RECEIVED, AN UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE AND PRODUCTIVE FARM, WELL SITUATED ON MACADAM ROAD WITHIN 2 MILES OF VILLAGE AND STATION. 40 ACRES OF SMOOTH, LEVEL LAND UNDER HIGH STATE OF CULTIVATION. 6 ACRES IN ASPARAGUS, NETTING \$1200 YEARLY; YOUNG ORCHARD OF 300 TREES; FINE OLD STYLE HOUSE IN A1 CONDITION, 10 ROOMS AND BATH, OPEN FIREPLACES, STEAM HEAT, HARDWOOD FLOORS, LAWN SHADED BY CENTURY OLD ELMS; COW BARN, 40x50 AND HORSE BARN ATTACHED; ALL OUTBUILDINGS IN FIRST-CLASS CONDITION; FARM WILL CARRY 20 COWS AND LOTS OF HORSES OFFERED FOR THE FIRST TIME TODAY. PHOTOS, PARTICULARS AND PERMIT TO EXAMINE.

JACOB REEVES 70 State Street

Roofing and Repairs on Roofs can be done in a competent and thorough manner by people who know their business and are responsible for what they do. If you want good work at reasonable prices call us on the telephone, or write us, and we will send our foreman to inspect and estimate on what you need. Tel. 845. E. B. BADGER & SONS CO. 61 to 75 Pitts St., Boston, Mass.

Established 1836, Incorporated 1891. Telephone, Oxford 162. JOHN FARQUHAR'S SONS ROOFERS AND METAL WORKERS Slate, Gravel and Metal Roofing; Gutters, Conductors and Skylights. Special attention given to repairs of roofs and metal work. OFFICE IN ROOFING MATERIALS Office 20 East Street, Boston, Mass.

YOUR ROOF GRAVEL, SLATE AND METAL ROOFING. Skylights, Ventilators, Gutters and Conductors put up and repaired. ARTIFICIAL STONE WALKS, WATER TIGHT CELLARS, ASPHALT FLOORS. W. A. Murtfeldt Co. 101 DEVONSHIRE ST., ROOM 102.

CAMBRIDGE DOUBLE HOUSE FOR SALE. Just completed, in one of the best locations. Hot water heat. Extra fine plumbing. Interior finish all hard wood. Gas and electric lights, with every modern improvement. For further particulars apply to HENDERSON BROS., 2007 MASS. AVE., NORTH CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

CAMBRIDGE REAL ESTATE APPLY TO ARTHUR R. HENDERSON HARVARD SQUARE OVER 80.

WINCHESTER AT WEDGEHURST, a new cement house of 12 sunny rooms and tiled bath, all hard wood finish, hot water heat, 4 open fireplaces; commands beautiful view of Mystic lake; also large frame house of 11 rooms; best neighborhood. Apply for all particulars to L. V. NILES, 60 State St.

SHIPMAN & WAYNE INSURANCE FIRE INSURANCE—AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE We write all classes of insurance, but especially solicit your AUTOMOBILE insurance. We represent the HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO. and other strong companies. Write us for particulars regarding automobile insurance which we write anywhere in the United States and Canada. 100 La Salle Street CHICAGO Tel. Han. 361-382.

APARTMENTS TO LET APARTMENTS TO LET J. W. COOK & SON CO. Practical Movers of Piano-Fortes and Furniture Piano-Fortes and Furniture Packed in the Best Manner for Transportation and Moved in and Out of the City. OFFICE 2 1/2 PARK SQ., BOSTON Telephone 1756 Oxford

Hotel Princeton COMMONWEALTH AVE. A few choice two room suites left. One apartment suitable for doctor or dentist. Suites consisting of one room, reception hall and bath, furnished if desired. Elevator service, vacuum cleaning, long distance telephone in every suite, cafe seating 100 persons. Cuisine and service of the highest standard. Parties renting now may select interior decorations. For further particulars and booklets apply to CHARLES W. RANDALL, At the Hotel, 1277 Commonwealth Ave., or W. J. McDonald, 95 Milk St.

A Housekeeping Suite of either 5, 7 or 8 rooms attractively furnished or unfurnished renting from \$600 to \$1800, in consideration of the time of year, may be had at a marked concession. The same also is true of Non-Housekeeping Suites of 2 to 4 rooms with bathroom, renting from \$200 to \$700 and \$1200. All of the above are in strictly first class houses. JOHN D. HARDY, 10 High Street, junction Summer. Tel. Main 519.

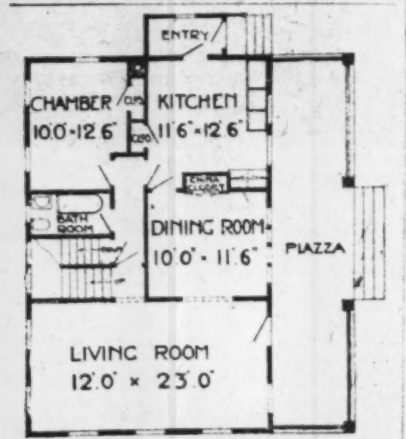
The Alhambra 38 Westland Avenue The latest and best appointed apartment building in Boston, with suites of two and three rooms, tiled baths, ventilated kitchenettes, refrigerator, fresh air food lockers, steam heat, vacuum cleaning, and safety electric elevator. Moderate rentals. Open for inspection. References and leases ready. TRUSTEE, 101 Tremont St. Room 406.

THREE ROOM SUITES WITH BATH AND KITCHENETTE STEAM HEAT, electric lights, hot water and elevator service. THE WESTLAND 2 Westland Ave. or Massachusetts Ave. Apply to Janitor on premises, or WILLIAMS & BANGS in Tremont St.

Rent Your Summer Property The Monitor foresees a great demand for shore, island and mountain property for the coming summer. If you wish to rent a farm or cottage why not write a brief but complete description of the property and nearby attractions, and place it in these columns? Three or four insertions should rent it to some of The Monitor's prosperous and reliable readers. The cost is 10 cents a line; six words to the line.

ADVERTISING MANAGER THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Falmouth and St. Paul Sts., Boston, Mass.

Charles M. Conant 640-642 Old South Bldg. Dorchester rooms, all imp., excellent condition; just been painted throughout; mfg., \$8000; price \$2800; assessed \$5400. To Settle Estate in Roxbury THREE 2-family houses, with all improvements, rental \$1050 a year; also 12 lots of land with an immense old-fashioned house and barn, all located in heart of Roxbury; assessed \$17,000; must be sold this week and will sacrifice. FARMS NO. 67—Southern N. H., 140 acres, 35-40 acres good tillage, rest woodland and pasture, capable of growing 300 barrels apples in good season; a lot of pears and few peaches; old style colonial house, 12 rooms, in best repair, fireplaces, telephone, etc.; good barn and other buildings; some persons own property; this is a fine place and capable of great things; price \$4500; terms. NO. 103-37 acres, level land, free from stone, bordered by a fine brook, some fruit, house 8 rooms, barn, carriage house, henhouse for 400 hens, 1 1/2 miles to R. R. station, with the following personal property: horse, cow, hens, carriage, moving machine, rake, harrow, plough, all tools; price \$4200. NO. 61-43 acres, some woodland and pasture, good tillage, some fruit, well built with tank in house, cottage 6 rooms in good repair, small stable; price \$2000. WE have also 2 small village and country places, 1/2 to 1/4 acre up, from \$1200 to \$8000.



Design No. 492, price 7-room bungalow, large living room, dining room, kitchen, bath and two chambers on first floor, two on the second floor, open plumbing, hardwood floors, spacious sink and tray in the kitchen; can be built complete for \$1500. Complete blue print working plans \$10. FREDERICK H. GOWING, Architect, 38 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

RENTS \$900; PRICE \$6500—Write me at once about this exceptional investment property. Have (2) two-family houses in Cambridge of 3 and 4 room suites; improvements to all the apartments. Always paid me and will now pay a big per cent. Do not have time and too far away to look after property. Cost me \$8000. Income \$900. I want \$2000. Is the best bargain ever offered in Cambridge. No brokers. Address M 600, Monitor Office.

WELLESLEY, an educational center, beautiful town, high schools, picturesque; offers an attractive modern house of 13 rooms; 2500 sq. ft. of land; 10 minutes from station; 3 minutes from college; fine location; price \$2500. E. M. FREEMAN & CO. 233 OLD SOUTH BLDG., BOSTON.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4380 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

Winchester Bargain Here is a chance to secure one of two very fine houses, in one of the finest neighborhoods in town, at a bargain price. Each property has over 14,000 feet in the lot and a house of 9 to 10 rooms, tiled baths, hardwood floors and finish, hot water heat. It is a stocktaking sale; take your choice; only one of these two will be sold at a sacrifice. SEWALL E. NEWMAN Kimball Bldg. 18 Tremont St.

A BUSINESS BLOCK PAYING 10% NET IN BOSTON Cor. Norway and Falmouth Sts. FOR SALE

This business block, consisting of 3 stories and 8 apartments, is on the corner of Falmouth and Norway sts., facing Huntington ave. It pays 10 per cent net, after all running expenses for heat, light, janitor, water, taxes, interest and insurance are deducted. Price \$25,000, one-half on mortgage at 4 1/2 per cent. For full particulars write to—

George H. Cooper Agricultural Bank Building, PITTSFIELD, MASS.

## AUBURNDALE

Between Lasell Seminary and Station, South Side. Colonial, single detached house, new, white blinds, end porches, front porch outside red brick chimney, 7000 feet land, 70 feet front, macadam streets, asphalt sidewalks, sewer, etc.; 25 minutes from front door to Boston, 100 trains daily, Boston & Albany Railroad. Select American neighborhood, in one of Boston's best suburbs. Eight rooms, 3 baths, tile floors in bath and vestibule, hot water heat, electric lights. Rapid instantaneous water heater, insuring continuous hot water. Living room 14x20, large fireplace, oak floors, clothes chute, laundry. Everything a high-priced apartment could supply, yet all the disadvantages excluded. Price \$2800. 35 Grove street. Call 49 Grove street.

## A GOUTHER ESTATE AT A BARGAIN

For Sale—Large Southern home, in beautiful Circle, Southern Alabama. House 5 1/2 ft. wide, 2 stories, large galleries; beautiful surroundings; also cottage; bathing pool fed by numerous springs; pure water; 120 acres land on main line railroad; 38 bearing and 40 young fig trees about 60 acres pine and oak timber; good grazing; pecans do well; \$5000 in cash; \$2000 on time, or in other property. MRS. ALBERT PICK, 36 Columbia St., Brookline, Mass.

Concrete Construction GEORGE NELSON RESERVE, Architect and Engineer, Paddock Building, Boston, Mass. Fireproof, Concrete residences a specialty. Reinforced Concrete and Steel Buildings of all kinds. Correspondence solicited.

DO YOU wish to buy, sell or rent your property? See McTIGUE, OAK SQUARE, BRIGHTON.

Y U M A I N E S E A S H O R E P R O P E R T Y N O W \$500,000 worth of seashore property on Mt. Desert Island and vicinity; bought in 1910 for permanent improvement; prospect; price \$500,000; for 1911, as a number of important deals have just been closed. We offer the following very desirable pieces: MT. DESERT ISLAND—400 acres on Somes Sound; 50 acres at Otter Creek, on new road to Seal Harbor; 6 1/2 acres at Hull's Cove, near the shore, central location. GOTT'S ISLAND—60 acres. NEWBERRY NECK—140 acres on Union River Bay. OAK POINT, TRENTON—200 acres, 2 miles shore front Union River Bay. BYARDS POINT, Sargentville—150 acres on Eggemoggin Reach. STANLEY'S POINT, Steuben—400 acres on Dyer's Bay. HANCOCK POINT—5 acres on Freuchen's Bay. SORRENTO—180 acres, including High Head and Dog Point, on Flinders Bay and Point Harbor; 50 acres on Freuchen's Bay. All the above-named properties are located on the beautiful bays named and overlook Mt. Desert Hills. There is no more desirable seashore scenery known in the world. If bought now should bring great returns. These properties can be sold as a whole or by the acre if desired. We also have a large list of attractive summer homes and bungalows for sale or rent. For further information write or see GEORGE H. GRANT, Care F. O. WOODRUFF & CO., 60 State St., Boston, Mass.

\$150 Bungalow Site IN THE PINES, EASY TERMS. 10,000 square feet of land at Eastport, L. I. Express stop Montauk Division of the Pennsylvania-Long Island railroad. Industrial development should show big profits here. Next five years your property now. Take your cash profit later. Terms \$4 down; \$1 monthly. Titles guaranteed. No interest, no assessments or taxes for first 3 years. Write or call for free map and full particulars. MRS. WOODWARD, suite 8005, 1 Madison Ave., New York.

ONE MINUTE OF CAMBRIDGE HIGHT, LATIN AND RINGING MANILA TRAINING SCHOOLS—A 12-room house that can be used for one or two families. Bear in mind the price is only \$3500 and realize what a bargain this place is. A home with all improvements and near everything. Buy now and buy right. You don't need all cash. We can arrange terms that will please you. Address C 585, Monitor Office.

FOR SALE—Mansion house, large stable, with four acres of land, high situation overlooking town and lake; only 12 miles from Boston; good train service and trolleys in every direction; fine summer or winter home; going cheap. F. J. SKILLIN, WEDDING, MASS.

NEW TWO-FAMILY HOUSE IN WATER-PLANT, near Oakley and Winsor Clubs; 13 rooms front and side; separate entrances; 2 baths, gas and electric lights; furnace heat, combination coal and gas ranges, hardwood floors, open plumbing; purchaser may select paper; will rent \$500 per year; price \$8500; \$1000 down; balance 5% W. H. GLEASON, 35 Congress St.

CAMBRIDGE We have many opportunities for investors in vacant land and houses; opening of subway is bound to increase values. HARVARD SQUARE REALTY CO., 1382 Mass. Ave., room 4, Cambridge.

FOR SALE—Nice quiet place for summer home, one acre or more ground on shore, fine view of islands and bay. For particulars address Box 24, Vinalhaven, Maine.

Farms Throughout New Eng and Circular free a postal brings it. Dept. 76, P. F. LELAND, 113 Devonshire St.

FOR SALE—Hotel near Boston; good location; no agents need apply. Address A 600, Monitor Office.



The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

*BOSTON AND N. E.*

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

**YOUNG MAN** desires position with reliable business firm, where ability and striking qualities are essential for success. Address: **WILLIAM T. CROWLEY**, 106 Adams st., Dorchester, Mass. Phone 932-31.

**YOUNG MAN** (27) desires employment of any kind; will do anything; references. **THOMAS McGRATH**, 225 Somerville ave., Somerville, Mass.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE**

**ACCOMMODATING COOK** desires employment; excellent caterer and manager; highly recommended. **MISS SHEILA T. FAY**, 1000 Washington st., Boston.

**ACCOMMODATOR** (colored), good all-around worker, wants employment; best references. **MRS. J. M. BRADFORD**, 80 Charles st., Boston.

**ATTENDANT-COMPANION** (institution training), desires position in refined family. **MRS. J. M. BRADFORD**, 80 Charles st., Boston.

**ATTENDANT** (22), desires position in refined family. **D. ELDRED**, 22 St. James ave., Boston. Tel. 1367-4 B. B.

**ATTENDANT** (40), 15 years' experience, professional references, desires position. **MRS. O. H. HOLMAN**, 316 Spruce st., Boston.

**ATTENDANT**, experienced, with institution training, desires permanent position; private or institutional. **RUTH K. LUND**, 1000 Washington st., station 10, Worcester, Mass.

**ATTENDANT** desires position with elderly lady; references. **MISS CARP**, 1729 Washington st., Boston.

**ATTENDANT-COMPANION** and helper in home of refinement, desires position; could travel; good packer, reader, sewer, and needle worker. References. **MRS. J. GORHAM**, 196 St. Botolph st., Boston. Tel. B. B. 204-1.

**ATTENDANT**—Capable middle-aged woman, desires position as attendant. **MRS. E. PEPPER**, **MISS ERNEST RAYNOLDS**, South abnham, Mass.

**ATTENDANT**—**MISS FINE** TYPEWRITER, with-board operator (20; \$10 wage per month). Mention No. 3928. **STATE FREE** **MISS FINE** (teacher free to all), 800 Cheeland st., Boston.

**BOOKKEEPER** desires double entry position; 10 years' experience in one place. **MISS MARY M. McCALLAY**, 1000 Washington st., Arlington, Mass.

**BOOKKEEPER-CASHER**—Position of responsibility desired by experienced mid-career woman. References. **MRS. JENNIE SCOTT**, 351 Main st., Boston.

**BOOKKEEPER**—Position "wanted as bookkeeper or assistant bookkeeper; experience with double entry card system." **MISS DIAMOND**, 507 Massachusetts ave., Boston.

EM. H. CARHON, 84 Capitol Ave., H.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER (251)  
STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free)  
Kneeland st., Boston. 28  
BOOKKEEPER-Experienced (212)  
8 wks.; references. Mention No. 2949.  
STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free)  
Kneeland st., Boston. 28  
BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced  
in double entry, capable of assuming  
charge of office, including correspondence  
with relation to the office. MISS MARY SMITH, 7 Norway st.,  
Suite 5, Boston. 31  
BOOKMAKER-Man and wife want posi-  
tion as bookkeepers or position of "runner."  
References. EDGAR A. BARNSELY, 37  
Hill st., Roslindale, Boston. 31  
CASHIER-Experienced American cashier  
or office assistant by young woman with  
experience; can furnish references. HAR-  
VEY GILBERT, 147 W. Newton st.,  
Boston. 28  
CLERICAL-Experienced business woman  
can desires position as secretary. Office  
under B. B. Hall, 100 W. Broadway,  
New York City. 31  
CLERICAL-American girl (18) desires  
position to do general office work; refer-  
ences. MISS MARY SMITH, 7 Norway st.,  
Suite 5, Boston. 31  
CLERICAL-High school graduate, class  
desires position as office clerk; some knowl-  
edge of shorthand. MISS MARY SMITH, 7 Norway st.,  
Suite 5, Boston. 31  
CLERICAL-Lady of refinement desires  
position in professional or dentist's office;  
stud bookkeeper; 15 years' experience in  
dentist's office. B. B. BELL, 71 Bar-  
ton st., Roxbury, Mass. 31  
CLERK-CASHIER-Position wanted as  
clerk and cashier; salary \$12; 5 years' ex-  
perience. MORRIS, 100 W. Newton st.,  
East Boston. 28  
CLERK-Experienced American girl (17)  
desires position in office; some knowledge  
of shorthand; 10 years' work; would care  
to go to New York. MISS PAULINE M. WIL-  
SON, 285 Northgate st., Dorchester, Mass. 2  
CLERK-Experienced American woman  
(18), Protestant with best of references de-  
sires position as companion or taking care  
of children. ANNE HEATH, 16 Edison st.,  
Dorchester, Mass. 28  
COMPANION-Wanted new and new; willing to  
travel; references. MISS ELIZABETH  
HUGHES, 148 Worcester st., Suite 3,  
Boston. 31  
COMPANION-Young American woman  
wants position as companion; references.  
American family; reasonable wages. MISS  
HUGHES, 148 Worcester st., Suite 3,  
Boston. 31  
COMPANION-Refined elderly lady wish-  
ing position as companion; in cheerful, will-  
ing, capable. Thoroughly reliable; has  
experience extensively. N. VERNON, 5 Marble st.,  
Boston. 31  
COMPANION, attendant, cashier (re-  
saurant); references. Mention No. 2050.  
STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free)  
Kneeland st., Boston. 28  
COMPANION AND HOUSEKEEPER-  
cultured lady, experienced, desires posi-  
tion as companion or governess. MIL-  
LAN F. DELOREY, Suite 11, 110 W. 31  
Cook-Housemaid (desires position);  
references. MISS MARY SMITH, 7 Norway st.,  
Suite 5, Boston. 31  
COOK (colored) desires employment by  
a day; can make salads of all kinds.  
MISS JAMES, 188 Northampton st.,  
Boston. 30  
COOK, young neat, competent, desires  
position; can also do second maid's, cham-  
bermaid's work; references. MISS SIEBA,  
100 W. 31  
COOK-Experienced Norwegian, good  
man, good desires position as cook.  
WILMUTS M. OLSEN, 87 Dartmouth st., Bos-  
ton. 31  
COOK wants position with good salary  
and where second maid is kept; ex-  
p. ref. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU,  
Cambridge, Mass. 31  
COPIST (colored) desires position ad-  
dressing envelopes, rose, Cambridge, Mass. 31  
COPIST-Experienced, desires position  
and penmanship. FRANCES CHANDLER,  
Cambridge st., Boston. 31  
DRESSMAKER desires employment; can  
make all styles of dresses. MISS J.  
DANCE E. CLEMENT, 17 Oak Sq. ave.,  
Brighton, Mass. 31  
EMPLOYMENT wanted in Boston; will-  
ing to work; references; would care to  
begin to start if there is prospect of  
improvement. MISS SASS, 100 W. 31  
GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL, good  
main cook, wants work in Cambridge or  
Boston. MISS MARY SMITH, 7 Norway st.,  
Suite 5, Boston. 31  
GENERAL-Woman desires employment  
as general housework. C. F. HANN,  
Madison st., Malden. 31  
GENERAL WORK Woman, reliable  
and good worker, desires employment by  
day. HATTIE BISHOP, 100 W. 31  
Boston. 31



For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

## SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

GENERAL WORK—Capable woman desires employment by day or week, washing, ironing or general housework. References: MRS. MARGARET WALLACE, 37 Dacia st., Roxbury, Mass.

GIRL (144). 1 year at high school, wishes situation to learn trade preferred. JANET D. DONALD, 10 Humboldt pk., Roxbury, Mass.

GOVERNMENT COMPANION—Young lady, graduate from high and normal schools, Sweden, experienced, musical, desire position as governess or companion; references: EVA JULIA, 80 Massachusetts ave., North Andover, Mass.

GOVERNMENT—Position wanted as governess by middle-aged, former teacher, music, Latin and French taught; would take full charge of children. CARIE G. BARR, 30 Newbury st., West Somerville, Mass.

GOVERNMENT—Young Protestant girl wants position; German governess; 1 or 2 children; English, drawing, gymnastic, high school references. MISS VIRGINIA SHEKHERIAN, 14 North st., Boston.

GOVERNMENT—Desires position to 1 or 2 children; German teacher, with fluent French; English, drawing, gymnastic, high school references. JULIE Frank Square House, Boston.

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT would like to take care of American woman capable of doing entire charge; comfortable home desired; references: MRS. E. M. WOOD, 15 Swat st., Everett, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Wanted, situation as housekeeper in family where there are one or two children; will take care of music, school studies or stenography; accept reasonable salary; references: GERTIE GLENNON, 56 Tremont st., Mattapan, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—American Protestant, capable and thorough desires position; preferably in small family; capable of full charge; references: MRS. G. A. PARROT, 142 Brookline st., Lynn, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Wanted, situation in small family capable of taking full charge; references: E. C. HODGSON, 34 Atkinson st., Dorchester, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER OR ATTENDANT position wanted by reliable, trustworthy woman; Protestant; experienced and references: HARRIET J. DUNN, 125 W. 1st st., Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Capable American woman desires position where she can have mother with her; LOUISE A. WILSON, 10 W. 1st st., Norfolk, Mass.

LADY'S COMPANION, experienced in home duties, desires position in refined Protestant Boston home or near suburbs; references: MRS. J. J. DUNN, 125 W. 1st st., Dorchester, Mass.

LAUNDRESS—Desires employment at home; will go out by the day; ELIZABETH SLACK, 13 Kenwood st., Cambridge, Mass.

LAUNDRESS—Young woman (colored) would like washing at home; fancy ironing, done, 30 Joseph st., Weymouth, Mass.

LAUNDRESS—Desires employment at home; MABEL TULLOCH, 36 Holyoke st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS—Desires employment at home; MISS MINNIE LETCHER, 25 Sawyer st., Roxbury, Mass.

LAUNDRESS—Cook—Colored woman, excellent laundress and plain cook, desires position to do housework; references: MRS. MABEL BURCH, 23 Sawyer st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS—Colored, desires employment, MRS. RUBEN OVERTON, 55 Sawyer st., Roxbury, Mass.

LAUNDRESS (colored) desires employment, all hand work, references: MRS. V. SCOTT, 12 Woodbury st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS—Desires employment at home; first-class; references: MRS. KENNEDY MERRITT, 125 Myrtle st., Boston.

MAID—Neat, reliable colored girl desires morning work; ANNIE BAKER, 21 Sawyer st., Roxbury, Mass.

MAID—Colored woman desires employment; general work or cleaning; MINNIE BOSS, 1 Dillworth st., Suite 1, Boston.

SECOND MAID—Wanted, position in Cambridge in private family; has experience and references: HARRIET J. DUNN, 125 W. 1st st., Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Mass.

MAID (colored) would like position in Cambridge in small family; has experience; HARRIET J. DUNN, 125 W. 1st st., Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Mass.

MAID, experienced in general housework, desires position in small family; references: JULIA LYNCH, 4 Moreley st., Roxbury, Mass.

MAID—Colored Protestant girl, neat, desires position as maid, second maid, chambermaid; very good seamstress; go home nights; MARY C. MASCOLO, 56 W. 1st st., Boston.

MAID (colored) desires employment mornings, or will do laundry at home; references: ELLEN GITTENS, 119 Lenox st., Suite 2, Boston.

MAID—Young colored girl desires employment; laundry work or chamber work; ELLA GALLOWAY, 12 E. Lenox st., Boston.

MAID—Neat colored girl desires morning work, or will do laundry at home; IDA R. RODGERS, 41 Hammond st., Suite 1, Boston.

MAID—Down-east girl wants position to do general housework; good cook and laundress; references: CATHERINE McKEE, 92 Vermont st., Roxbury, Mass.

MANICURIST—Protestant American woman desires position as manicurist and hair dresser; 10 years experience; CAROLINE E. KIRBY, 161 Union st., Lynn, Mass.

MATRONSHIP desired in school or institution; 14 years graduate attendant; traveled in Europe; references: trained in domestic science; references: CAROLINE E. KIRBY, 161 Union st., Lynn, Mass.

NURSERY MAID will care for young or grown-up children; also help with chamber work; MISS ANNIE GILBERT, 5 White st., pl. No. Cambridge, Mass.

NURSERYMAID—Young Swedish girl desires employment; references: GEO. A. BRADLEY, 104 2nd st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

OFFICE ASSISTANT and typewriter, knowledge of bookkeeping, stenography, 2 years experience, references: VERONICA A. LACEY, 5 Margaret st., Dorchester, Mass.

OFFICE CLERK (20), 80 weeks; references: MRS. J. J. DUNN, 125 W. 1st st., Dorchester, Mass.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

## SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

SEAMSTRESS desires employment, can plain sewing, shirtwaists and children's clothes. MRS. C. B. BELL, 71 Bartlett st., Roxbury, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS desires employment at home; sewing, mending, etc.; MRS. J. J. DUNN, 125 W. 1st st., Dorchester, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS (colored), very neat sewer, desires position with dressmaker, or would make laundry work at home; reliable; references: MILDRED SMITH, 36 Holyoke st., Boston.

SEAMSTRESS desires employment; can plain sewing, shirtwaists, etc.; MRS. J. J. DUNN, 125 W. 1st st., Dorchester, Mass.

SECRETARY'S position wanted by young woman who has had several years' experience in first-class business house as stenographer, bookkeeper and confidential clerk; references: J. F. MERRIAM, room 53, 70 State st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER—Wanted, position in general office or private secretary; references: MISS J. SHUTTELF, 4 Ash st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER—Refined, educated young woman desires position; is capable of composing letters of influence for business purposes; references: MISS D. L. WHITE, 40 Newbury st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER would like morning position in general office or private secretary; references: MISS J. SHUTTELF, 4 Ash st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER'S position wanted by bright young Italian girl, Address: L. BRABY CLUB HOUSE, 18 Hull st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER wishes permanent position with reliable firm where connections would be appreciated; 74 years; references: MRS. G. A. PARROT, 142 Brookline st., Lynn, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER wishes position in office where she can have plenty of work to keep her busy; experience and references: HARRIET J. DUNN, 125 W. 1st st., Dorchester, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER desires position; 6 years experience; 3 in law office and 3 in business office; references: MRS. J. J. DUNN, 125 W. 1st st., Dorchester, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER, office work (26); 42 weeks; references: MRS. J. J. DUNN, 125 W. 1st st., Dorchester, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER desires position; would be willing to assist with office work; references: MRS. J. J. DUNN, 125 W. 1st st., Dorchester, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER, office work (26); 42 weeks; references: MRS. J. J. DUNN, 125 W. 1st st., Dorchester, Mass.

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## EASTERN STATES

## SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

LADIES' TAILOR, designer, fitter open for position with first-class house, United States or Canada; can furnish references. A. MICHEL, 10 W. 4th st., New York, 31.

MAIL ORDER MAN desires position; knows every detail of the business; writes strong copy, letters, catalogues; understands type, paper, illustrations, layout and proofreading; C. EDWARDS, 26 Amsterdam ave., New York.

MANAGER—Position wanted as manager or salesman; 10 years' experience in the coal business; no objections going to mines; reference: T. S. KIMBLE, care of RANDAU, 673 Columbus ave., New York.

MANAGER—Young man (22), experienced manager tea and coffee business, desires position; anything; anywhere; FRED J. JARRIS, 1910 3d ave., New York.

SALESMAN, buyer and manager, clothing, furnishings, shoes and hats; in or outside; will go anywhere; JAMES E. YAN, 2048 S. 17th st., New York, 28.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly competent, several years' experience in technical work, accurate in figures, desires position in New York or vicinity; JAMES E. WOOD, 10 Charles st., New York.

WATCHMAN—Man (50) seeks position as watchman in New York or vicinity; references: ERNEST GREVE, 88th st. and Avenue L, Canastota, Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (23), American, wishes position as chauffeur or in garage; 5 years' experience; references: S. V. KITTO, 7921 Madison ave., New York, 25.

YOUNG MAN would like appointment as representative, or other position; really experienced; good opportunity; FRANK ZUCH, Holtsville, L. I., N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (40) seeks position in large household in New York or vicinity; references: JOHN C. STEBER, 2380 Boulevard, Jersey City, N. J.

CLEANING OR WASHING AND IRONING wanted by the day; MRS. ANNIE LINK, 541 W. 57th st., New York.

COMPANION—Cheerful, refined young woman desires position in New York or vicinity; references: MRS. E. STILES, care of Mrs. Heskett, 324 W. 145th st., New York, 25.

COMPANION—Cheerful, refined, capable young woman desires position as companion; will exchange services for good home and small remuneration; New York city preferred; MRS. ELIZABETH BURD, care Mrs. Kuehn, 30 Bradhurst ave., New York, 21.

COMPANION—Young woman of refinement seeks position as companion to lady or young girl; would go South or West or travel; MRS. PAULINE HARWELL, 104 W. 104th st., New York, 25.

COMPANION—Refined young woman desires position; willing to assist with light household duties; M. A. WHITSON, care of Mrs. Kuehn, 30 Bradhurst ave., New York, 21.

DESIGNER—Young woman, wholesale, retail and special, experienced in New York city; references: MRS. ELIZABETH BURD, care Mrs. Kuehn, 30 Bradhurst ave., New York, 21.

DESIGNER, experienced, desires employment; can make individual designs for embroidery; references: MRS. ELIZABETH BURD, care Mrs. Kuehn, 30 Bradhurst ave., New York, 21.

DRESSMAKER, experienced, desires employment; MISS BULDA ANDERSON, 541 Columbus ave., New York.

DRESSMAKER, experienced, good cutter and fitter, desires employment; references: MRS. S. ARRIAGA, 918 W. 125th st., New York.

DRESSMAKER desires employment; capable remodeling evening gowns; MRS. A. RINCH, 157 E. 93d st., New York.

EMPLOYMENT desired; can do embroidery work of all kinds; A. S. GRETSCH, 521 Eastern parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

GOVERNMENT—Accomplished French governess or nurse; desires position in New York or vicinity; Protestant, thoroughly educated, strictly competent, capable with young children; care and teaching; devoted to them; personal ref. MADEMOISELLE CHAUVE, 202 W. 36th st., New York.

HOUSEKEEPER—Educated, trustworthy woman would care for sick or aged, or would understand care of children; reference furnished; MARY ROSE, 999 W. 135th st., New York.

HOUSEKEEPER would like position in small family; good cook and competent; references: MRS. ELIZABETH BURD, care Mrs. Kuehn, 30 Bradhurst ave., New York, 21.

HOUSEKEEPER, experienced, middle-aged woman, would like position in small family or first-class rooming house; MRS. PHOEBE KATTEBERSON, E. Miller st., Newark, Wayne Co., N. Y.

HOUSEWORK—Young woman desiring to care for sick or aged, or would understand care of children; reference furnished; MARY ROSE, 999 W. 135th st., New York.

MAID, experienced, capable, desires position in small family; references: MRS. ELIZABETH BURD, care Mrs. Kuehn, 30 Bradhurst ave., New York, 21.

MAID—Wanted, girl for cooking, laundry work and light housework, where second maid; references: MRS. F. OAKLEY, 50 Elm st., Montclair, N. J.

MAID—Wanted, position as general housework maid in small family; no washing; reference in present place; LIZZIE THOMPSON, care of Mrs. Kuehn, 30 Bradhurst ave., New York, 21.

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## EASTERN STATES

## SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

MAID (colored) desires work by the day as laundress, general housework or cook; OLIVE WILSON, care Jenkins, 300 W. 126th st., New York.

MAID desires position caring for apartments; ALICE LEWIS, 325 W. 52d st., New York.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER—Refined, capable American lady would like position as managing housekeeper; references: MRS. WOODBURY, 24th st., Park pl., Chester, Pa.

PIANO SALESLADY—Young lady with experience, desires position; prefer outside work as saleslady; good piano player; references: MARY T. A. LIDERS, 83 Bowers st., Jersey City, N. J.

PIANO TEACHER—Desires position in private school; studio and private school experience; modern methods; references: MISS ZADA B. LEE, 214 Comstock ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

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# Market Narrow and Erratic, Closing Strong

## SOME IRREGULARITY IN PRICE MOVEMENTS IN TODAY'S TRADING

Market Begins to Ignore Disturbing Elements and Better Feeling Exists—Heavy Trading in the Leaders.

## STEEL IS STRONG

Some irregularity in price movements was noted in the early trading on the New York exchange today. However, considering the sharp advances at yesterday's close stocks held fairly well. That more confidence is entertained as to the future is seen in the persistent resistance to pressure stocks have shown and the manner in which the market has ignored recently discussion regarding the pending court decisions which for some time past have been pointed to as the disturbing element.

There was heavy trading in Reading today. There was good demand for St. Louis Southwestern issues and both common and preferred made good gains. Steel was quite strong, selling above 79.

The coppers were inclined to be weak on the local exchange, Amalgamated particularly showing a declining tendency.

Amalgamated Copper, after opening off 1/4 at 82 1/2 on the New York market declined under 62 before rallying. Steel opened unchanged at 78 1/2 and after declining a good fraction crossed 79 and again receded. Reading opened up 1/4 at 157 1/2 and declined fractionally under heavy trading. St. Louis Southwestern opened up 1/4 at 30 and then shaded off fractionally. The preferred also was stronger. Atchison, which has been slowly advancing for some days, held steadily above 106. Norfolk & Western was in demand at 107 1/4 to 108.

Tamarack opened unchanged on the local market at 44 and dropped 2 points. North Butte opened off 1/4 at 27, improved fractionally and then lost the gain. Granby was up a point at 31. There was some trading in American Agricultural Chemical around 48 1/2 and 49.

LONDON—The securities markets today disclosed the usual week-end irregularity and lessening of activity.

Consols were flat on selling in advance of the monthly carryover. Similarly home rails became uneasy in the course of adjustments. Foreigners and mines left off slow and rubbers finished weak. American railway shares after an advance shaded the best prices and closed with a waiting disposition in evidence on the part of operators. Rio Tinto sold off 1/4 further to 67 1/2. The continental bourses were quiet at the end.

## LARGER NUMBER OF SURPLUS CARS

NEW YORK—The fortnightly bulletin of American Railway Association states that on Jan. 18 the net surplus of idle cars on the lines of the United States and Canada stood at 114,820, compared with 106,924 two weeks before. The difference is 7,896, or 7.4 per cent. The number of idle cars, or the gross surplus, was 122,297, compared with 110,432, while the shortage increased from 3508 to 7477.

In the two weeks ended Jan. 18 the total car surplus increased from 34,483 to 45,793, while the box car surplus decreased slightly, from 39,361 to 38,529.

After the previous fortnight's report, with its jump of over 100 per cent in available vehicles, the small gain shown on Jan. 18 is about what was to be expected. The eastern part of the country without exception showed increases in the number of idle cars. This gain was particularly marked in the middle Atlantic territory, where freight shipments were noticeably smaller. New England reported similar conditions. Along the south Atlantic the increase was not so decided. Railroads operating in the middle West reported more freight cars on hand than at any time since July. In the far West and Southwest changes, while increasing the number of cars, were unimportant.

In the Northwest a more active call for box cars lessened the surplus of idle cars by 1000. The most remarkable change occurred on the Canadian lines, where a surplus of over 6000 two weeks ago shrank to about 300. Box cars were especially needed in the Dominion.

## CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Money between the banks quoted at 4 per cent. New York funds sold at 10 cents discount per \$1000 cash.

The exchanges and balances for the day and week compare with the totals for corresponding period in 1910 as follows:

Saturday, 1911. 1910.  
Exchanges \$27,201,794 \$22,330,731  
Balances 1,475,022 1,069,038

Week.  
Exchanges \$158,011,067 \$183,242,249  
Balances 8,537,029 8,970,740

The United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house of \$30,089.

## PEOPLE'S GAS.

CHICAGO—La Salle street hears that City Expert Hagen's report on Peoples Gas will show that the company can reduce its rate from 85 to 70 cents per thousand feet and still pay 7 per cent on the stock.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last
Allis-Chalmers pf.	30	31	30	31
Amalgamated	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Am. Ag. Chemical	48 1/2	49 1/4	48 1/2	49 1/4
Am. Beet Sugar	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4
Am. Can.	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Am. Car. Foundry	82	82 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
Am. Car. Foundry	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Am. Car. Foundry	117	117	117	117
Am. Cotton Oil	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Am. H. & L. pf.	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
Am. Ice	19	19	18 1/2	18 1/2
Am. Lined Oil pf.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Am. Locomotive	41	41 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Mfg. Ind.	78 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Am. Smelting pf.	105	105	105	105
Am. Steel pf.	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Am. Tel. & Tel.	144 1/4	144 1/4	144 1/4	144 1/4
Am. Woolen	31 1/2	32	31 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pf.	93 1/4	93 1/4	93 1/4	93 1/4
Anacosta	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Atchison	105 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2
Atchison pf.	103	103	103	103
Atchison pf.	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
At. Coast Line	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
B. & O.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Bethlehem Steel	33	33 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2
Bethlehem Steel pf.	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Brooklyn Transit	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Butterick	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
Canadian Pacific	210	210 1/2	209 1/2	210 1/2
Central Leather	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Goldfield	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Ch. & O.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Ch. & W. West.	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4
Col. Fuel	35 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Consolidated Gas	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2
Corn Products	14	14	14	14
Corn Products pf.	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Del. & Lack.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Den. & R. Grande	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Denver	70	70	70	70
D. & S. & A. pf.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Erie	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Fed. M. & S. Co.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Fed. M. & S. Co. pf.	53	53	53	53
Gen. Chemical	105	105	105	105
Gen. Electric	152 1/2	152 1/2	152 1/2	152 1/2
Goldfield	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Gr. Northern	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
Gr. Northern Ore.	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Harvester	116	116 1/2	115 1/2	116 1/2
Inter-Met.	19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4
Inter-Met. pf.	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Int. Marine	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Int. Marine pf.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Int. Pump	85	85	85	85
Iowa Central	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Iowa Central pf.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Kansas City	34	34	34	34
Kansas & Texas	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Kan. & Tex. pf.	66	66	66	66
Laclede Gas	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Lehigh Valley	177 1/2	177 1/2	177 1/2	177 1/2
L. & N.	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
Mackay	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Minn. St. L.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
M. St. P. & S. Ste.	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2
Misouri Pacific	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
N. E. of Mex. 2d pf.	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
N. Y. & C. St. L. 2d pf.	64	64	64	64
N. Y. & C. St. L. 2d pf.	90	90	90	90
N. Y. Central	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Nevada Cons. Corp.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Norfolk & Western	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
North American	72	72 1/2	72	72 1/2
North American pf.	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
Ontario & Western	42	42	42	42
Pacific T. & T.	54	54	54	54
Peoples Gas	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Philadelphia	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Pitts. C. & S. L.	99	99 1/2	99	99 1/2
Pitts. C. & S. L. pf.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Pressed Steel	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Pub. Ser. Corp.	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Ry. St. Spring	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Reading	157 1/2	157 1/2	157 1/2	157 1/2
Reading 2d pf.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Republic Steel	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2
Republic Steel pf.	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Rock Island	31 1/2	32	31 1/2	32
Rock Island pf.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Southern Pacific	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
Southern Pacific pf.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
St. L. & S. W. 2d pf.	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4
St. L. & S. W. 2d pf.	30	30	30	30
St. L. & S. W. 2d pf.	64 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4
St. Paul	129 1/2	129 1/2	128 1/2	129 1/2
St. Paul pf.	154	154	154	154
Tennessee Copper	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Third Avenue	11	11	11	11
Twins City	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Union Bag & Paper	8	8	8	8
United Dry Goods	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Union Pacific	176 1/2	176 1/2	176 1/2	176 1/2
Union Pacific pf.	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
United Ry. Inv. Co.	44	44 1/4	44	44 1/4
U. S. Ry. Inv. Co. pf.	69	69	69	69
U. S. Rubber	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
U. S. Steel	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
U. S. Steel pf.	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
Utah Copper	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Va. Car. Chemical	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Wabash	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Wabash pf.	35	35	35	35
Western Maryland	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Western Union	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2

## BONDS.

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last
Am. T. & T. cv.	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2
Atchison cv.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Atchison cv.	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4
Atlantic Coast Line	94	94	94	94
Baltimore & Ohio	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Brooklyn	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Delaware & Hudson	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
General Electric	148	148	148	148
Interboro Met. 4 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Jaysan 4 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Japan 4 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4
Missouri Pacific cv.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Norfolk & Western cv.	107	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2
N. Y. City 4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
N. Y. H. & H. 6 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
Reading cv.	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Rock Island	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Southern Pacific cv.	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Southern Pacific pf.	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Southern Railway	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Union Pacific cv.	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Union Pacific pf.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
U. S. Steel	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Wabash	64	64	64	64
Westinghouse cv.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2

## GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Stock	Bid.	Asked.
2s registered	100 1/2	101
do coupon	100 1/2	101 1/2
3s registered	102 1/2	103
do coupon	102 1/2	103 1/2
4s registered	102 1/2	103 1/2
do coupon	102 1/2	103 1/2
5s registered	102 1/2	103 1/2
Panama 2s	100 1/2	101
Panama 1909s	100 1/2	101

## GARY BUILDERS FOR OPEN SHOP.

CHICAGO—Gary Builders and Employers Association has declared for the open shop plan.

## MORE CONFIDENCE IS EXPRESSED IN COMMERCIAL LINES

Volume of Business Not Yet Greatly Increased and Considerable Quiet Prevails but Feeling Is Cheerful.

## FARM NECESSITIES

Although no great volume of trade is noted in any line of industry there is more hope and confidence expressed as to the future and the feeling is decidedly more cheerful than it has been in several months. Bradstreet's State of Trade says:

Trade as a whole is quiet to dull and tends to drag, except in the case of supplies for the agricultural interests, where spring requirements must be met and filled. Relatively most activity is shown in fertilizers, implements, fence wire, seeds and kindred lines.

Late last week a leading copper selling interest reduced prices to what was deemed to be an attractive basis, and other sellers fell in line. As a result a very heavy business came out, demand being largely for electrolytic grades. The market remains easy, and though the week closes with more or less buying going on, it has turned quiet, the early heavy purchases being apparently sufficient to cover consumers' requirements.

Wheat, including flour, exports from the United States and Canada for the week ending Jan. 26, aggregate 2,132,513 bushels, against 3,118,178 this week last year.

Wholesale trade in Canada is developing very nicely, and dry goods are especially active. Stocks with retail dealers are light, and travelers are sending in good sized orders. However, retail houses in the east are displaying more or less conservatism in buying. Trade in wholesale dry goods at Montreal is good.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Review of Trade says:

There has been a distinct improvement in the two directions in which the progress of business contraction has been most pronounced. This has contributed notably to the growth of confidence, without which active enterprise is impossible.

In the dry goods markets jobbers are doing an increasing trade in piece goods, while retailers have made fair progress on their January clearance and should complete their inventories during the coming week. In the primary markets for cotton, woolen and silk goods complaints are general of the competition for business and the difficulty encountered in securing profitable prices for goods to be made. Distributors are placing fair orders, but without speculation of any kind, despite the very favorable values quoted. Sales of print cloths at Fall River amounted to 100,000 pieces, of which 45,000 were for spot delivery.

The footwear market shows no material change. There is still a contingent of buyers in the Boston market, some of whom have placed good-sized orders, as formerly noted, but the majority are content to examine conditions and postpone the bulk of their purchases until their return home.

Failures this week numbered 351 in the United States against 316 last year, and 39 in Canada compared with 43 a year ago.

## ESTABLISH NEW TRUST COMPANY

NEW YORK—Edward R. Green, son of Mrs. Hetty Green, has announced that he intends to establish a new trust company in New York, considering this the best agency by which to take care of his own and his mother's fortune.</



# Market Reports Produce Shipping

## A GENERAL IMPROVEMENT IN COTTON TRADE REPORTED

Output for Month of December Very Considerably Increased, According to Board of Trade Returns for That Month—Exports and Imports.

LONDON.—A general improvement is manifested in the cotton trade for the month of December, the output having been very largely increased. The following details are from the Board of Trade returns for December.

EXPORTS IN VALUES.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Yarn and twist, grey.....	473,082	594,543	41,108,150
Yarn and twist, bleached and dyed.....	123,854	168,196	170,263
Total cotton yarn.....	596,936	762,739	41,278,413
Piece goods, grey or unbleached.....	1,289,578	1,681,092	2,023,717
Piece goods, bleached.....	1,339,574	1,647,634	1,829,374
Piece goods, printed.....	300,628	344,000	1,440,980
Piece goods, dyed.....	1,289,165	1,526,772	2,127,774
Total piece goods.....	4,857,943	6,022,272	7,388,845

### Cotton Yarn Exported.

Subjoined are the particulars of the exports of cotton yarn, distinguishing the countries to which these exports have been made during the month of December, 1910, as compared with the corresponding month of 1908 and 1909:

	1908.	1909.	1910.
Russia.....	157,000	152,300	180,300
Sweden.....	111,300	107,200	107,200
Norway.....	129,300	107,200	117,500
Denmark.....	85,800	112,800	118,100
Germany.....	3,229,900	3,623,000	4,643,500
Netherlands.....	2,958,300	3,370,100	3,653,900
Belgium.....	309,400	309,400	309,400
France.....	410,300	506,800	419,000
Austria-Hungary.....	362,800	476,000	480,900
Switzerland.....	432,800	496,000	707,000
Romania.....	857,500	275,000	682,200
Turkey.....	1,033,500	400,000	500,100
United States of America.....	369,100	614,000	316,500
China and Hongkong.....	442,500	36,000	20,500
Japan.....	116,900	4,900	56,100
Argentina.....	112,300	103,900	103,900
Argentina Republic.....	132,400	152,300	132,600
British India.....	194,500	89,000	107,500
Bombay via Karachi.....	194,500	89,000	107,500
Other ports.....	507,800	582,000	908,000
Bengal.....	432,800	496,000	707,000
Burma.....	113,100	176,500	169,200
Straits Settlements.....	60,800	87,700	117,500
Canada.....	112,300	103,900	103,900
Other countries.....	1,654,800	1,474,200	1,739,000
Total of grey.....	13,101,500	12,785,000	15,023,400
Total of bleached or dyed.....	2,049,300	2,552,200	2,500,300
Total.....	15,150,800	15,337,200	17,523,700

### Cotton Manufactures Exported.

The following were the quantities of cotton manufactured piece goods exported in December, 1910, as compared with the corresponding period of the two preceding years:

	1908.	1909.	1910.
Denmark.....	1,302,900	1,578,000	1,623,700
Germany.....	4,423,700	6,340,000	6,908,800
Netherlands.....	2,958,300	3,370,100	3,653,900
Belgium.....	2,608,400	2,475,500	3,345,500
France.....	892,100	1,292,000	1,067,100
Switzerland.....	432,800	496,000	707,000
Portugal, Azores and Madeira.....	875,500	2,141,100	2,715,000
Italy.....	1,085,500	1,433,000	1,003,200
Greece.....	1,552,000	1,092,300	1,092,300
Romania.....	1,220,300	1,234,000	1,234,000
Turkey.....	30,620,800	15,166,700	29,007,000
Egypt.....	3,862,000	2,911,300	32,811,000
Morocco.....	4,410,200	3,744,700	5,217,800
Foreign West Africa.....	5,461,200	8,117,000	11,435,200
Peru.....	2,191,800	608,000	3,319,200
Dutch East Indies.....	13,110,000	10,885,000	16,424,000
Philippine Islands.....	2,374,700	2,916,000	2,823,700
Siam.....	1,106,200	1,106,200	1,106,200
China and Hongkong.....	38,403,000	39,477,000	47,922,100
Japan.....	5,237,100	4,887,000	7,820,400
United States.....	1,192,500	1,192,500	1,192,500
Cuba.....	2,823,000	3,071,000	3,869,200
Haiti and Santo Domingo.....	1,258,500	970,500	2,178,300
Mexico.....	1,192,500	1,192,500	1,192,500
Central America.....	4,088,000	4,420,000	5,648,500
Colombia and Panama.....	3,708,200	3,991,800	5,867,300
Chile.....	2,077,800	2,270,200	2,313,200
Brazil.....	2,770,800	2,222,200	9,000,200
Uruguay.....	1,949,000	3,011,800	3,114,100
Argentina.....	13,539,000	14,917,500	14,406,200
British West Africa.....	6,929,200	10,179,200	10,179,200
British South Africa.....	3,968,100	6,076,000	6,410,700
British India.....	194,500	89,000	107,500
Bombay via Karachi.....	194,500	89,000	107,500
Other ports.....	507,800	582,000	908,000
Bengal.....	432,800	496,000	707,000
Burma.....	113,100	176,500	169,200
Straits Settlements.....	60,800	87,700	117,500
Canada.....	112,300	103,900	103,900
Other countries.....	1,654,800	1,474,200	1,739,000
Total of grey or unbleached.....	128,682,300	166,343,900	183,297,000
Total of bleached.....	111,441,000	137,330,200	159,913,700
Printed hand chiefs and shawls.....	2,975,800	2,736,500	3,135,500
Printed other sorts.....	11,442,000	9,295,100	10,670,700
Dyed or colored, including mixed.....	73,816,700	86,407,500	118,634,500
Total piece goods.....	388,375,100	482,872,100	547,961,400

\*Including Federated Malay states and from 1908 Labuan.

Other manufactures of cotton show as follows:

	1908.	1909.	1910.
Lace and patent net.....	4,593,882	4,777,751	4,580,882
Hosiery, all sorts.....	4,250,250	4,400,801	4,455,589
Thread for sewing.....	2,355,000	2,730,000	1,831,000
Other manufactures, unenumerated.....	4,192,963	4,295,180	5,317,500
Total value of cotton manufactures.....	15,898,777	17,444,007	18,485,250

The imports and exports of cotton during the month of December, 1910, as compared with the corresponding month of 1908 and 1909, are as follows:

	1908.	1909.	1910.
Egypt.....	629,000	567,281	738,483
United States.....	2,986,833	1,430,547	2,986,833
Brazil.....	12,112	37,191	30,347
Other foreign countries.....	25,408	38,722	20,158
Total from foreign countries.....	3,653,442	2,063,620	3,780,105
British East Indies.....	2,977	5,741	50,285
British Africa.....	1,588	5,191	412
British West Indies.....	1,588	5,191	412
Other British possessions.....	31	133	133
Total from British possessions.....	26,992	63,588	58,767
Total.....	3,679,434	2,126,627	3,847,872
COTTON IMPORTED.			
Russia (northern ports).....	130,780	134,568	160,526
Germany.....	2,265	7,102	3,478
Netherlands.....	2,265	7,102	3,478
Belgium.....	7,515	18,096	7,783
France.....	2,017	10,294	5,074
United States.....	145,732	161,960	161,960
Other countries.....	32,364	15,248	16,401
Total.....	246,086	234,807	365,015
COTTON EXPORTED.			
Russia (northern ports).....	130,780	134,568	160,526
Germany.....	2,265	7,102	3,478
Netherlands.....	2,265	7,102	3,478
Belgium.....	7,515	18,096	7,783
France.....	2,017	10,294	5,074
United States.....	145,732	161,960	161,960
Other countries.....	32,364	15,248	16,401
Total.....	246,086	234,807	365,015

## PROHIBITION LAW DRAFTED IN TEXAS

AUSTIN, Tex.—The proposed amendment to the constitution providing for statewide prohibition reads as follows: "The manufacture, sale, barter and exchange of intoxicating liquors on and after the second Tuesday in January, 1912, is hereby prohibited within this state, except for medicinal, scientific and sacramental purposes. The Legislature of the state of Texas shall at noon on the second Tuesday in January, A. D. 1912, by authority of this section meet in session in the city of Austin and pass efficient laws to enforce this section; but nothing in this section shall prevent any session of the Legislature from passing any law to enforce the same; and all laws in force when this amendment is adopted providing remedies, penalties or forfeitures in relation to the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors shall remain in full force and effect until modified or repealed."

### CHICAGO BOARD.

	Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat.....	97 3/4	97 3/4	96 3/4	97 1/4
May.....	94 3/4	94 3/4	94 1/4	94 3/4
Sept.....	91 3/4	91 3/4	91 1/4	91 3/4
Oct.....	90 3/4	90 3/4	90 1/4	90 3/4
Nov.....	89 3/4	89 3/4	89 1/4	89 3/4
Dec.....	88 3/4	88 3/4	88 1/4	88 3/4
Jan.....	87 3/4	87 3/4	87 1/4	87 3/4
Feb.....	86 3/4	86 3/4	86 1/4	86 3/4
Mar.....	85 3/4	85 3/4	85 1/4	85 3/4
Apr.....	84 3/4	84 3/4	84 1/4	84 3/4
May.....	83 3/4	83 3/4	83 1/4	83 3/4
Jun.....	82 3/4	82 3/4	82 1/4	82 3/4
Jul.....	81 3/4	81 3/4	81 1/4	81 3/4
Aug.....	80 3/4	80 3/4	80 1/4	80 3/4
Sep.....	79 3/4	79 3/4	79 1/4	79 3/4
Oct.....	78 3/4	78 3/4	78 1/4	78 3/4
Nov.....	77 3/4	77 3/4	77 1/4	77 3/4
Dec.....	76 3/4	76 3/4	76 1/4	76 3/4
Jan.....	75 3/4	75 3/4	75 1/4	75 3/4
Feb.....	74 3/4	74 3/4	74 1/4	74 3/4
Mar.....	73 3/4	73 3/4	73 1/4	73 3/4
Apr.....	72 3/4	72 3/4	72 1/4	72 3/4
May.....	71 3/4	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Jun.....	70 3/4	70 3/4	70 1/4	70 3/4
Jul.....	69 3/4	69 3/4	69 1/4	69 3/4
Aug.....	68 3/4	68 3/4	68 1/4	68 3/4
Sep.....	67 3/4	67 3/4	67 1/4	67 3/4
Oct.....	66 3/4	66 3/4	66 1/4	66 3/4
Nov.....	65 3/4	65 3/4	65 1/4	65 3/4
Dec.....	64 3/4	64 3/4	64 1/4	64 3/4
Jan.....	63 3/4	63 3/4	63 1/4	63 3/4
Feb.....	62 3/4	62 3/4	62 1/4	62 3/4
Mar.....	61 3/4	61 3/4	61 1/4	61 3/4
Apr.....	60 3/4	60 3/4	60 1/4	60 3/4
May.....	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 1/4	59 3/4
Jun.....	58 3/4	58 3/4	58 1/4	58 3/4
Jul.....	57 3/4	57 3/4	57 1/4	57 3/4
Aug.....	56 3/4	56 3/4	56 1/4	56 3/4
Sep.....	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 1/4	55 3/4
Oct.....	54 3/4	54 3/4	54 1/4	54 3/4
Nov.....	53 3/4	53 3/4	53 1/4	53 3/4
Dec.....	52 3/4	52 3/4	52 1/4	52 3/4
Jan.....	51 3/4	51 3/4	51 1/4	51 3/4
Feb.....	50 3/4	50 3/4	50 1/4	50 3/4
Mar.....	49 3/4	49 3/4	49 1/4	49 3/4
Apr.....	48 3/4	48 3/4	48 1/4	48 3/4
May.....	47 3/4	47 3/4	47 1/4	47 3/4
Jun.....	46 3/4	46 3/4	46 1/4	46 3/4
Jul.....	45 3/4	45 3/4	45 1/4	45 3/4
Aug.....	44 3/4	44 3/4	44 1/4	44 3/4
Sep.....	43 3/4	43 3/4	43 1/4	43 3/4
Oct.....	42 3/4	42 3/4	42 1/4	42 3/4
Nov.....	41 3/4	41 3/4	41 1/4	41 3/4
Dec.....	40 3/4	40 3/4	40 1/4	40 3/4
Jan.....	39 3/4	39 3/4	39 1/4	39 3/4
Feb.....	38 3/4	38 3/4	38 1/4	38 3/4
Mar.....	37 3/4	37 3/4	37 1/4	37 3/4
Apr.....	36 3/4	36 3/4	36 1/4	36 3/4
May.....	35 3/4	35 3/4	35 1/4	35 3/4
Jun.....	34 3/4	34 3/4	34 1/4	34 3/4
Jul.....	33 3/4	33 3/4	33 1/4	33 3/4
Aug.....	32 3/4	32 3/4	32 1/4	32 3/4
Sep.....	31 3/4	31 3/4	31 1/4	31 3/4
Oct.....	30 3/4	30 3/4	30 1/4	30 3/4
Nov.....	29 3/4	29 3/4	29 1/4	29 3/4
Dec.....	28 3/4	28 3/4	28 1/4	28 3/4
Jan.....	27 3/4	27 3/4	27 1/4	27 3/4
Feb.....	26 3/4	26 3/4	26 1/4	26 3/4
Mar.....	25 3/4	25 3/4	25 1/4	25 3/4
Apr.....	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 1/4	24 3/4
May.....	23 3/4	23 3/4	23 1/4	23 3/4
Jun.....	22 3/4	22 3/4	22 1/4	22 3/4
Jul.....	21 3/4	21 3/4	21 1/4	21 3/4
Aug.....	20 3/4	20 3/4	20 1/4	20 3/4
Sep.....	19 3/4	19 3/4	19 1/4	19 3/4
Oct.....	18 3/4	18 3/4	18 1/4	18 3/4
Nov.....	17 3/4	17 3/4	17 1/4	17 3/4
Dec.....	16 3/4	16 3/4	16 1/4	16 3/4
Jan.....	15 3/4	15 3/4	15 1/4	15 3/4
Feb.....	14 3/4	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 3/4
Mar.....	13 3/4	13 3/4	13 1/4	13 3/4
Apr.....	12 3/4	12 3/4	12 1/4	12 3/4
May.....	11 3/4	11 3/4	11 1/4	11 3/4
Jun.....	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4



# News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

## RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA WILL COME UP AT CONFERENCE

Australia's Delegation to Talk Over Question With Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Try for Agreement.

## FAULT LIES AT HOME

(Special to The Monitor.)  
MELBOURNE, Victoria.—With regard to the question of an inter-empire trade reciprocity, the Hon. W. M. Hughes, acting prime minister, received a deputation from the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce recently, and said, "I believe it is our fault that we have not a trade arrangement with Canada. I am not speaking of any particular government. This government is wholeheartedly in favor of reciprocal trade with Canada. I am bound to say that any contemplation of any comprehensive trade action between Canada and Australia—if such a one included New Zealand—would be extremely short-sighted, because it would place New Zealand in a much more favorable position than our own. She would be able, because of conditions with which we could not compete, to supply Canada's wants. The ships would be loaded with practically the same class of goods from both countries. Their origin would not be distinguishable, but they would bear different charges. That would be a serious bar, which this government does not contemplate, and Mr. Fisher while in South Africa, has made preliminary investigations and inquiries toward the completion of a trade arrangement with South Africa."

In conclusion Mr. Hughes declared that Mr. Fisher would undoubtedly discuss the matter with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other delegates to the imperial conference, and he did not doubt that a satisfactory understanding would be reached, which would eventually be approved by legislation.

## FEWER INDIANS TO GO TO LONDON FOR CORONATION

(Special to The Monitor.)  
LONDON.—The fact that his majesty the King-Emperor is himself to visit India is likely to have the effect of modifying to some considerable extent the arrangements which had been proposed for the representation of India at the coronation in London. Indeed it has been announced that the idea of selecting Indian gentlemen of local distinction to represent the various provinces or presidency cities has been abandoned, and that the invitations to ruling princes will be sent out on a much more restricted scale than was originally intended.

As regards the representation of the Indian army, it is understood that not only the regular and imperial service troops, but, in addition, the militia and frontier levies will be represented, and the inclusion, by the personal desire of his majesty, of the Indian police in the scheme of representation has given special satisfaction, both to that much-maligned force itself, and to those who sympathize with it, because they appreciate the difficulties under which it labors.

## GERMAN LADS ARE NOW ORGANIZING

(Special to The Monitor.)  
BERLIN.—The "Pathfinder" in Germany is very similar to the British boy scout. As is the case with the boy scouts, the "pathfinders" are organizations for the training of boys in scouting work. At a meeting held here recently, numerous reports were read showing that remarkable progress was being made with the movement in Germany. It appears, from the reports of the superintendents from various parts of the country, that the growth of the movement is more especially noticeable among the boys of the elementary schools. It is announced that the Prussian and Bavarian authorities are rendering financial assistance and encouragement.

## AUSTRIA TO HAVE NAVY DEPARTMENT

(Special to The Monitor.)  
VIENNA.—The Austro-Hungarian marine department has up to the present always been a section of the war ministry; according to the Neue Freie Presse, however, this arrangement is to be altered, and the ministry of marine will shortly become an independent department of state. This step is taken, it is said, because of the growing importance of the navy, which is no longer to remain merely a section of the military organization. In addition to the separation of the marine and war departments, a staff of admirals under the naval commander-in-chief will also be created.

PARIS—An interesting ceremony was performed at the close of the review of the troops constituting the Paris garrison, when the Governor of Paris distributed the New Year decorations to the officers who had earned them.

## BRITISH WORKMEN EMPLOYED IN MAKING NEW ROBES WHICH PEERS WILL WEAR AT THE COMING CORONATION



(Photos copyrighted by the Daily Graphic. Used by permission.)  
CORONATION ROBES.  
In the making at Messrs. Eade, Son & Ravenscroft's works.

## MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL HAS PROMISING OUTLOOK FOR YEAR

(Special to The Monitor.)  
MANCHESTER.—The traffic through the canal during the first week of the present year has been considerable, and of unusual importance. Of the large quantities of goods that have arrived, the heavy shipments of cotton are of special interest. The incoming cargoes have included 16,000 bales from America, which increases the amount imported to 239,166 bales as compared with 184,743, 172,960, and 181,721 bales at the corresponding periods in the three previous seasons. Cotton amounting to about 55,000 bales is now on its way from different American ports to Manchester.

Up to the present date 109,192 bales of Egyptian cotton have been received at the docks as against 75,331 bales at the same date last year, 78,051 in 1909, and 104,088 in 1908. No less than 20,750 bales are at present on the way from Alexandria to Manchester, as compared with 7505 bales which represented the amount at sea at the same time last year.

The condition of affairs with regard

to the cotton industry is, according to the monthly report of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, in a very different condition to what it was a year ago. It is considered that during 1910 the losses of the spinning companies were probably greater in relation to their capital than during any year since the limited liabilities acts came into force. Now there is a revival which it is hoped will not become a boom.

With regard to the industry during 1911, it seems that there will be in all probability a large demand for goods, but the chief difficulty lies with regard to the supply of cotton. The amount of cotton which, according to the estimate of the United States government, will be available, would have been sufficient 10 years ago, but is not likely to meet the present needs. In view of this prices will probably remain somewhat high, and a shortage of supply will in all probability entail some measure of short time in the works.

## REFORESTATION NOT NECESSARY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Special to The Monitor.)  
VANCOUVER, B. C.—John Hendry, the western member of the Dominion conservation commission, in sending in his report to the recent convention at Quebec stated that, in his opinion, reforestation is not necessary in British Columbia as there are no areas of bare land here to be utilized for that purpose, while on the logged-over land there is sufficient small timber left which, with the new growth springing up, practically renews the timber without other aid.

To renew this timber by reforestation would, he concludes, require too much attention to prevent being choked by other growth to be practical. The great need in conserving the timber of this province is adequate fire protection, and he recommends that this work be considered as one of the most important duties of the local and federal governments, and that liberal appropriations be made for this work.

## GERMAN TEACHERS FOR THE CHINESE

BERLIN.—According to the Tageblatt, a movement is on foot among German capitalists to establish three German schools of engineering in China. It is purposed to raise about \$500,000.

The large banks are contributing liberally to the fund. The minister of foreign affairs and Admiral von Tirpitz, secretary of the admiralty, are giving the plan encouragement.

The intention is to establish two institutions of the lower grade and one of high rank for students wishing broader theoretical training. The movement evidently is designed to break the British and American monopoly in higher instruction in China.

## HAYTIENS ARE CONDEMNED.

PORT AU PRINCE.—Twenty-three officers, non-commissioned officers and sailors, survivors of the Haytien gunboat Liberte, which sank off Port de Paix last October, following an explosion, were tried yesterday by a military tribunal, charged with mutiny. All were condemned to execution.

## OLD MASTERS BURNED.

ANTWERP.—M. Menke, an art collector, dropped a lighted match yesterday in his studio which set fire to and burned several paintings by old masters, including Rubens, Van Dyck and Teniers. The destroyed paintings were valued at \$40,000.

## DESIGN ADOPTED FOR NEW BRIDGE ACROSS PASSAGE

Work on Structure Which Will Establish Railway Connection Between India and Ceylon Will Now Begin

(Special to The Monitor.)  
MADRAS, British India.—It is announced that the question of the design of the bridge which is to span the Pambam passage and establish railway connection between India and Ceylon has now been definitely settled. The original intention was to construct an arched viaduct with a lifting span of girders across the ship channel. It was found, however, that the reef on which it was proposed to construct this viaduct was not of great thickness—in fact that it was little more than a mass of boulders resting on sand. In these circumstances the original idea was abandoned, and it has now been decided to employ span girders on tight masonry piers. It is understood that the South Indian Railway Company will proceed with the work forthwith.

## OPPOSE LEASE OF GALAPAGOS

GUAYAQUIL.—Large crowds paraded through the streets on Thursday night in protest against the proposal to lease the Galapagos islands to the United States.

Despite the police the crowds gathered in front of the house occupied by President Alfaro who is stopping here, and hooted the government and Archer Harman, president of the Guayaquil & Quito Railway Company, who is popularly regarded as responsible for the project of leasing the islands.

WASHINGTON.—Regarding the proposal to lease the Galapagos islands of Ecuador, it is said that no actual steps have been taken. The United States, however, is anxious that the islands, which are important strategically, shall not fall into the hands of any other power.

## NEW COINAGE IS SOON TO APPEAR

(Special to The Monitor.)  
LONDON.—It is expected that within a few weeks the new coinage bearing the effigy of George V. will be "published," as the action of circulating it among the public is described by the authorities of the mint. The actual date of the "publishing" of the new coinage depends entirely on the demand. The new coins are now being manufactured by the mint, and as the banks demand a fresh supply, they will be provided with gold, silver and copper, bearing the effigy of the new King.

Traffic in Seats Along Route of Procession Still Increasing—Applications From All Parts of World.

## ONE WINDOW LET FOR SUM OF £315

Sixty Thousand Troops Will Be Required—To Be Drawn From Different Branches of the Service.

(Special to The Monitor.)  
LONDON.—Though it is still about five months before the coronation will take place, the signs of its approach are everywhere apparent in interminable preparations. The coronet makers and the robe makers are already busily at work preparing the robes and coronets which the peers and peeresses will wear at the ceremony, and the traffic in seats along the route of the procession is steadily increasing. Applications for these seats are pouring in from all parts of the world, especially from the colonies, the demand being probably increased by the fact that the route along which the actual coronation procession will pass is extremely short, while the greater part of it is bordered by government offices, clubs, and a few private houses. In these circumstances it is not surprising that one window in Piccadilly has been already let for £315.

The route for this procession and that of the much longer progress through London, which is to take place on the following day, will require some 60,000 troops to line them. The regiments for this purpose will be drawn from all branches of the British, Indian and colonial forces, and will include a strong contingent of territorials. The task of providing for these will itself be a considerable one, and as on previous occasions the parks will be converted into camps.

One of the most interesting features of the week will be the gala performance to be held in His Majesty's theater, the entire proceeds of which will be devoted to theatrical charities. The idea has been warmly taken up by the profession, from which a large and influential committee has been formed.

## BURGOMASTER AND COUNCIL MEMBERS ARE VISITING PARIS

(Special to The Monitor.)  
PARIS.—The Burgomaster of Vienna with 10 members of the Viennese municipal council, have arrived in Paris on a five days official visit to return that which the delegates from the Paris municipal council paid to Vienna a few months ago.

Dr. Joseph Neumayer, the Burgomaster, Mr. Franc Hoas, the vice-burgomaster, and the other council members met at the railway station by a group of members of the Paris municipal council among whom was M. Bellan, the president, who extended a hearty welcome to the visitors, which was followed by cordial speeches on both sides.

The Viennese delegates will visit many of the public works controlled by the municipality of the city of Paris, including the refuse destructor at St. Ouen, the metropolitan railway, the central markets, the night refuges on the Quai de Valmy, the fire station headquarters and many other public institutions. Much hospitality is being offered to the distinguished visitors. They have already been entertained at the opera and are to terminate their visit by an official banquet given in their honor at the Hotel de Ville.

## ANGLO-SPANISH NAVAL REVIEW WILL TAKE PLACE

(Special to The Monitor.)  
FERROL, Spain.—A naval review, it is announced, will take place here during the course of next month, and will include the British and Spanish fleets. It is stated that King Alfonso himself accompanied by Señor Canalejas and the minister of marine will be present at the review.

## DUTCH EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES

AMSTERDAM.—Exports from Amsterdam to the United States fell off in 1910, as compared to 1909, to the amount of over \$2,000,000, the total exports from Amsterdam to the United States in 1909 being \$23,206,329, as against \$21,893,080 this year. The large shrinkage was due largely to the decreased sale of diamonds, which fell from \$12,441,103 in 1909 to \$10,655,753 in 1910.



CORONATION CORONETS.

In the process of manufacture at Messrs. Eade, Son & Ravenscroft's works.

## PROFESSOR GEIKIE LECTURES ON ROMANS' LOVE OF NATURE

(Special to The Monitor.)  
LONDON.—Sir Archibald Geikie, president of the Classical Association, recently gave an address at Liverpool University on "The love of nature among the Romans." It is an unusual departure for such a man to descend to the fields of classic literature, and his address was heard with profound attention. His object was to compare the love of nature shown by the ancient Latin writers with the feelings on the subject that prevail today.

We were sometimes told, he said, that the Romans were essentially a practical and even a prosaic people; that while in law, administration and military affairs they were unrivaled by any nation of their time, yet in literature they owed their knowledge and inspiration to the Greeks. It was inconceivable that an intellectual people could live in such a land as Italy without being impressed by the natural features around them and without finding expression for their feelings in language of their own choice.

and a genuine national Roman spirit could be recognized both in her literature and her art.

Professor Geikie then considered the attitude of the Romans towards flowers, rural scenes, mountains and the sea. Among the Romans, he said, the love of flowers was intense and universal. This involved an affection for gardens, the taste for which was so conspicuous in the Roman cities. The Latin poets delighted in depicting rural scenes, and even when they lived in the city it was in the memory of the country that they found their inspiration. Lucretius stood out as the poet of nature, but by none of the Latin poets were the landscapes of Italy sketched more beautifully than by Virgil. Horace was an eminently social being, and he claimed that he could write better in the country than in town. As to mountains, they received but scant treatment in Latin literature, and references to them were generally in terms of disparagement, and allusions to the sea were of the same character.

## ROMAN GALLEY IS SAFELY HOUSED ON RIVER FRONT

Ancient Ship Discovered Buried in Mud of Thames Proves to Have Been Nearly Fifty Feet Long.

(Special to The Monitor.)  
LONDON.—The old Roman galley, discovered buried in the Thames mud during the excavations made by the workmen for the construction of the new county hall at Lambeth, to which reference has already been made in these columns, has now been housed in one of the vaults formed by the arches of the terrace on the river front.

The remains of this interesting discovery are in an excellent state of preservation, and the weight of the craft, which is nearly 50 feet long, is over six tons. It is much to be regretted that a portion of the stern of the boat was unintentionally cut away about 20 years ago by some workmen during the course of some building operations. Not knowing the actual nature of the material they had come across, they considered it to be merely buried rubbish, and it was only because it was necessary for the men engaged on the present work in connection with the new county hall to go so much deeper for the foundations that the outline of this interesting craft was revealed.

## U. S. ELEVATORS FOR RUSSIANS

BERLIN.—A despatch from St. Petersburg to the Tageblatt says that negotiations of John Hays Hammond, the American mining expert, with the government in reference to the construction of grain elevators has reached a definite result.

An American syndicate will establish an extensive system of elevators which will be under state control. It is rumored that Mr. Hammond has also obtained a concession for an irrigation scheme in Turkestan.

Mr. Hammond has gone to Berlin, where it is said he may be received by the Kaiser.

## RUSSIA TO FORCE MONGOLIAN TRADE

ST. PETERSBURG.—Russia is on the point of employing pressure to improve its trade conditions in Mongolia. It is intended to force China's consent to the opening of a consulate at Koldo, in western Mongolia, thus lifting obstacles now in the way of Russian commerce.

## TEMPLE BAR MAY AGAIN BE BUILT ON LONDON SITE

LONDON.—It is probable that Temple Bar, which was removed from its original position in the city in 1878, will once more be restored to London. It is understood that when the final arrangements have been completed it will be erected as an entrance to Temple Gardens. Temple Bar was removed from the position it occupied originally on account of the obstruction to traffic which it caused. The question of removing Temple Bar was first discussed in 1788, but the actual removal was not carried out until 90 years later. When this interesting landmark of the city of London was pulled down, every stone was carefully numbered and deposited on a vacant site in the neighborhood of Farringdon street. Here they remained 10 years, when Sir Henry Meux arranged for the recreation of the material as a gateway at the entrance of Theobald's park, Cheshunt, where it is now to be seen.

EX-DICTATOR LEAVES.  
LISBON.—Senhor Joao Franco, the ex-dictator, is now in Biarritz, having left Portugal. Senhor Franco was escorted in a motor car by a delegate of the provisional government, whose duty it was to make certain that the ex-dictator did not remain on this side of the frontier.

## TRAVEL

<b>Prinz Fried'h Wilhelm</b> Sails January 31 for LONDON-PARIS-BREMEN	
<b>S. S. Koenig Albert</b> Sails February 4 for Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, Genoa Wireless and Submarine Signals.	
<b>North</b> To London, Paris, Bremen. Express Sailings. Tuesdays, 10 A. M.	
Prinz F. Wilhelm	Jan. 31
Kronprinz Wilhelm	Feb. 14
Geo. Washington (Saturday)	Feb. 25
Prinz F. Wilhelm	March 7
<b>German Lloyd</b> To London, Paris, Bremen. Express Sailings. Tuesdays, 10 A. M.	
Prinz F. Wilhelm	Jan. 31
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Geo. Washington (Saturday)	Feb. 25
Prinz F. Wilhelm	March 7

## TEMPERANCE CAUSE MAKING PROGRESS WITH IRISH PEOPLE

(Special to The Monitor.)  
DUBLIN.—The temperance cause in various parts of Ireland is making satisfactory progress, and those who have promised to abstain are being provided with suitable amusements and companionship by means of local clubs, where every reasonable comfort is to be obtained, and where wholesome literature is placed for the use of members. In many parts of the country the clergy of all denominations are working thus to foster self-respect and manliness on the Irish peasant tradesmen and laborers, and although the experiment is only in its infancy the results so far are delightfully encouraging.

Wherever the temperance societies are at work the marked improvement in the dress and cleanliness of the school children is obvious, and optimists look forward to seeing a sober, self-reliant, industrious young Ireland prepared to assume with dignity their future role as proprietors of the Emerald Isle.

## TRAVEL

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## THE HOME FORUM

## In Praise of Home Loves

FEW things in general literature are better worth contemplation by the members of a home, especially by those two who form the center of the family group, than what certain poets have said of the woman who has made home and happiness for them. The average man of the work-a-day world is hardly able to express these things as the poet voice may do, and is fortunately far indeed from the merely emotional utterances of certain writers. But when a man of gift does find how to put words to the sweetness and beauty, the heavenly lift, the hourly mercy, as Lowell calls them, which the steadfast woman love in the home has represented to him, then all other men who realize perhaps but dimly, or would grope blindly for words to praise the kind companion of their years, do all read joyfully, grateful that some one has found how to declare the lady of their home.

Of this fond yet sober, this tender and earnest writing, pure of all turgid passion, yet ardent and warm as the sun of June, no writing is easier for the way-faring man to read and to approve than the poetry of Coventry Patmore. His "Angel in the House," called "The Betrothal," is in praise of his married happiness. He says:

Yet now it is my chosen task,  
To sing her worth as maid and wife  
And were such post to seek I'd ask  
To live her laureate all my life.

Some of the lines of this hymeneal praise are subjoined:

The gracious Muses bless  
At times my tongue until I can,  
With moving emphasis express  
The likeness of the perfect man.  
Elated oft by such free songs  
I think with utterance free to raise  
The hymn for which the whole world  
longs—  
A worthy hymn in woman's praise;

## Miss Innocence in the Museum

Lady (to professor who has spoken learnedly of the Atlantosaur, Ichthyosaur, Iguanodon, etc.)—How interesting. How very interesting. But do you think we can be really quite sure they were called by those strange names?—Punch.

## The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

## The Christian Science Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets,  
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science," and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN, Editor,  
(in-Chief),  
ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor.

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Entered as Second Class at the Post-office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

## TERMS

Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL PREPAID

In the United States, Canada and Mexico:

Daily, one year, \$3.00

Daily, six months, \$1.50

In all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly is required.

All checks, money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor will be found on sale at all news-stands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising will be furnished upon application to the business department.

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Long Distance Tel.—Back Bay 4330  
Eight Trunk Lines.

Eastern Advertising Office, Suites 2002 and 2003, Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

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## IN THE TALLAHASSEE COUNTRY



STATE CAPITOL, TALLAHASSEE, FLA.

This handsome building replaced the log cabin where the Florida legislative council first met.

THE exchange of flags between Spain and the United States, a ceremony which formally placed Florida under the protection of the last named government, took place in 1821, and in June of the year following, at the first meeting in Pensacola of the legislative council of Florida, Dr. William H. Simmons of St. Augustine and John Lee Williams of Pensacola were appointed a committee to select a capital site for the new territory.

Meeting in what is now known as Leon county, the commissioners soon decided upon the old fields which had been abandoned by the Tallahassee Indians at the time of Jackson's raid on the Fowl Towns. "The Ocklawaha and Tallahassee lands," Mr. Williams wrote, "far exceed my expectations. Every vegetable cultivated here is luxuriant, the cotton fields exceed by half any I have seen before, and the sugar-cane is better

than the Mississippi ground affords." In the matter of climate and fertility the "Tallahassee country" now, as then, cannot be surpassed, and for beauty and diversity of scenery it is unexcelled in Florida. High, rolling hills, covered luxuriantly with valuable timber of many kinds, fertile valleys of rich, loamy soil over a sub-soil of clay, and beautiful lakes, filled with many varieties of fish, make this section one of beauty and wealth.

The first capitol building was a log house, hastily erected on the southeast corner of the Capitol square for the meeting of the legislative council, and "around the square," says an old settler, "15 or 20 little log houses sprang up like mushrooms." Soon, however, these gave way to large and comfortable dwellings, churches were built and schools opened, and in 1826 the corner-stone of the present capitol was laid.

This structure, built of brick and stone, is on the old colonial order, the east and west porches being supported by huge stuccoed pillars. In 1902, the building was renovated and greatly enlarged, a work of improvement which had been sorely needed for years before it was accomplished. In each successive Legislature any bill introduced to make an appropriation for this work had been voted down, on account of the biennially renewed efforts of the southern and eastern representatives to have the capitol removed either to Jacksonville or to one of the cities farther south.

The citizens of Tallahassee are a general, hospitable and refined people, most of them being of southern lineage and birth. The place is counted "slow" by the "metropolis," Jacksonville, but there is always a steady progress and growth that is highly satisfactory to its conservative people.

## War Becoming Foolish

WAR HAS apparently lost its high position as the chief of all crimes and the sum of all villainies, and has degenerated into mere destructive foolishness. When a modern war is over, the victor has suffered about as much as the vanquished, and neither has any real profit to show for the frightful pouring out of life and treasure. We read in a striking book that has just appeared that it is dawning on the mind of civilized nations that war, like everything else, must be judged by its net result. Themistocles is no longer to be kept awake by thoughts about the trophies of Miltiades; Alexander no longer is to weep because there are no more worlds to conquer. The existence of a modern Napoleon is impossible. And why? Because war really does not pay; armaments are futile; and so the author who writes under the nom de plume of Norman Angell, finds from his "Study of the Military Power in the Nations to their Economic Social Advantages," that war will end when the governments of the earth realize what these advantages actually are.

Confiscation of property by conquest in war, annexation of territory, or colonization, cannot add to the prosperity or riches of the victorious government, says this writer in his remarkable volume, which bears as its main title "The Great Illusion." In fact, the conqueror in a war becomes eventually the chief sufferer. In the days of ancient Rome the property of one nation could indeed be bodily transferred, in the shape of slaves or commodities of value, to the territory of another nation; in the Middle Ages tangible wealth in the shape of coin or other valuables was easily carried off as booty. Spanish adventurers could strip America of her gold and English

admirals despoil Spanish treasure-ships. But this is not the case in these days of banks, credit, telegraph and telephone, says this author, who expounds his main thesis in the columns of the Daily Mail (London) as follows:

"My contention is that by reason of certain economic phenomena peculiar to our generation—a synchronized bank rate the world over, reacting bourses, and so on, largely the result of telegraph and telephone development during the last 30 years—modern wealth has become intangible in so far as military conquest is concerned, in that confiscation is bound to react injuriously on the confisecator, and that consequently it is impossible for one country to enrich itself by subjugating another or by annexation; that, in short, conquest can no longer pay."—Literary Digest.

## The Highways of the Air

A wonderful picture is presented to the imagination by Doctor Gromier's description of the gathering of the migratory birds of France for their annual flight toward Africa. He shows that they have two great atmospheric highways which they pursue by preference—one leading over the Pyrenees by the principal passes into Spain, and thence to the Strait of Gibraltar; and the other skirting the Alps, and passing down the whole length of Italy. As the season advances, the birds may be seen converging from western, central and southern France toward the Pyrenean passes. Sometimes the same species, such as the chaffinch, divide into two parties, which Doctor Gromier thinks he can distinguish by the character of their songs, one taking the Spanish and the other the Italian route. Each species has its favorite way, depending on the supply of the kinds of food it prefers. The bullfinch follows the ranges of low hills; the blackbird keeps to the vineyards; and some kinds follow the watercourses and the shore lines.—Youth's Companion.

One of the newest developments of the cement industry is the production of a white, stain-proof cement, to meet the demand for surface finish and ornamental work.—Indianapolis Star.

## A GREAT AURORA

YEARS of observation, covering many centuries and embracing all zones and latitudes, give no record of any display of auroral glories equal in sublimity, magnificence and extent to the aurora borealis of Nov. 14, 1837.

Professor Olmstead of New Haven thus describes it: "The snow, which at sunset had covered the earth and all things near it with a mantle of the purest white, closed early in the evening with a most curious and beautiful pageant. About 6 o'clock, while the sky was yet thick with falling snow, all things suddenly appeared as if dyed in scarlet. The entire atmosphere, the surface of the earth, the trees, the tops of the houses, and, in short, the whole face of nature, were tinged with the same scarlet hue. At short intervals it alternately increased and diminished in brightness until, at 6:30, only a slight tinge of red remained in the sky."

Strange though it may appear, this beautiful and magnificent phenomenon was visible during nearly the whole night in the neighborhood of St. Louis, and was particularly brilliant between the hours of 12 and 1, when the moon was near its zenith. The commencement of the phenomenon in Philadelphia was

## A Completed Picture

THE painter, Albert P. Ryder, is noted in Scribner's Magazine as making many changes, sometimes integral ones, in the supposedly finished canvases. In one, "The Temple of Mind," there was a bridge which led out of the region of the temple. It presented the idea that when once a person had crossed this bridge he could never return. "It was a pretty allegory," said Mr. Ryder, "but that bridge with its horizontal line never seemed to suit the picture. I wanted an upright, and thought a fountain might give it. I remembered a fountain I had seen in Florence and put that in, which is what you see to-day."

The picture is reproduced in the magazine, and shows the portal of a temple, guarded by Corinthian pillars and over-arched by carvings. A river flows at the right, opposite, with marvelous massings of shadow against the whiteness of the stream, gleaming in the bright twilight. A group of three women, laurel crowned, stand near the fountain, which pours its water freely over the basin edge, under the long-reaching arms of a tall tree. One comprehends readily, not only that an upright line was needed at this point, but that the completeness of the scene must have been disturbed by the idea of a bridge leading to undefined regions beyond the sheltering calm of the temple garden.

Action is a means rather than an end; in a deeply true sense we do that we may be. That is, the value of the action, however great, lies less in the thing done than in the growth of the man through the doing. This holds with all greatest men; significant as was their contribution, they were more than they accomplished, always. Action is thus for the sake of growth in love and wisdom, and these two ultimates of human consciousness. Everything else can be interpreted in terms of love and wisdom; but love and wisdom can be interpreted in terms of nothing else.—E. H. Griggs.

## New Peppermint Industry in Louisiana

Peppermint growing is a new industry on the reclaimed lands of Louisiana. A distillation plant is also in operation. A party of expert agriculturists recently inspecting the region "were convinced that this crop can be grown in limited quantities at a good profit."—New Era.

O God of little birds,  
Who breathed into our wings to  
make us light,  
And painted them with colors of  
His sky,  
Our thanks for this fair day, for  
meat and drink,  
Sweet sky-born water caught in  
cups of stone,  
Sweet hedgerow berries washed of  
dust with dew.  
—Chantecler, Rostand.

## THE FIRST AMERICAN

A VERY splendidly illustrated article on the "first American" in the World Today is a plea for honor to the memory of the red man. The proposed memorial in New York harbor is the theme and incidentally stories of notable Indians are interwoven with the striking pastimes and amusements of Indian life. Rodman Wamsamaker conceived the idea of this memorial and his first impulse was to contribute the money himself, but it was judged that an offering from the entire people was a truer tribute, including the Indians themselves. Mr. Wamsamaker has with the help of the government conducted notable expeditions to get photographs and collections of costumes and curios which should constitute a valuable record of the original race of this country. On

one expedition there were assembled the eminent chiefs from nearly all of the prominent reservations in the country, in the valley of the Little Big Horn in Montana. There a primitive camp was constructed of old-time tepees. The chiefs came dressed in their full war regalia, bringing with them guns, bows and arrows, tom-toms, coup sticks, war shirts and war bonnets. The warriors rejoiced to put themselves as far back in the generation of the Indian manners and customs as memory and tradition could carry them, and under these conditions each chief told the story of his life with all its thrilling romance. A primitive council lodge was constructed by the Indians, and they lived over again one of their ancient councils. They built a smoke signal on the high hills, lifting at sunrise its tall black column, calling the tribes together.

When all the speeches had been made, a squaw from the Blackfeet tribe and two Cheyenne maidens, dressed in the full costumes of their people, served to the assembled chiefs bread and meat in a wooden bowl. This in the council answers to an Indian communion.

## Art and Ethics

PROGRESS is the watchword everywhere. The meeting of the National Association of Music Teachers in Boston lately was one more proof of this. The president, Rosseter G. Cole, took for his text in his presidential address the ethical note in modern musical literature. Mr. Cole evidently feels that music must aim for the highest and not seek into lower impulses for its animus. He showed how music has come to be a narrative art—an art that tells a story—and would have it that the story must be worthy of musical setting, must be beautiful if the music is to be beautiful. "Such realism as Strauss has worked out for us should be used to the highest-ends, rather than to the lowest. It should aim to show the hidden sources of the good things of experience and thought, rather than those of evil. Artistic ideals and pure ethical ideals are inseparable for the real artist."

## A Good Example

Old Mr. Moulton frankly confesses that he is not a member of any church. "But I go regular," he invariably adds, "and what is more, I get to the meeting-house on time. It's part of my religion not to disturb the religion of other folks."—Ladies Home Journal.

Truth hath better deeds than words to grace it.—Shakespeare.

A certain openness of mind to learn the daily lessons of life; a certain willingness of heart to give and to receive the extra service, that gift beyond the strict measure of debt which makes friendship possible. A certain clearness of spirit to perceive the best in things and people. A gentle straightforwardness of action, a kind sincerity of speech—these are the marks of the simple life which is within. I have seen it in a hut, I have seen it in a palace, and wherever it is found, it is the best prize of the school of life, a badge of a scholar well beloved of the Master.—Henry Van Dyke.

In this beatitude Jesus makes the

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, January 28, 1911.

### Reciprocity and Living Cost

It is not too early even now to caution those who, on the one hand, are looking for a great reduction in prices, or, on the other, are forecasting industrial depression, as a result of the reciprocity agreement with Canada. Assuming that it shall be confirmed, the fact appears to be that nothing very extraordinary, either now or in the future, is likely to occur. Many are unquestionably taking it for granted that the admission of certain Canadian foodstuffs into this country free of duty will greatly lower the cost of living on this side of the line. Others are counting upon the admission of these articles to make a serious disturbance in one or more of the oldest industries of New England. The mistake made in both cases is that only the American side of the question is considered.

Would it not be worth while to consider the Canadian side for a moment? That country has been making marvelous strides of late. One of the inevitable consequences of prosperity in all countries is an increase in the cost of living. Plentiful money means dear food. A few years ago living in Canada was much cheaper than in the United States. Living in Canada is still cheaper than it is here, but of late it has been growing more expensive with great steadiness. Opening of a free market in the United States to Canadian producers will hardly have the effect of reversing this tendency; rather will it have the effect of increasing it. Unless all indications fail, the Canadian producer cannot long find in the United States a more profitable market than he can find at home; all the probabilities point to the fact that prices in the United States and Canada will strike a common level within a very few months.

This will modify the chance of a reduction of the high cost of living through reciprocity, but it will also modify the alarm felt in some quarters respecting the harm that reciprocity may work to certain industries in this country.

This newspaper has never permitted itself to look to reciprocity with Canada as a means of lowering food values in the United States. It has never seemed to us that the sanguine hopes of many of our contemporaries in this respect were based upon sound economic reasoning. Normally, the United States could consume Canada's entire surplus of a season in a few months. In the very nature of the case, the Canadian surplus of the future will be smaller than in the past, for Canada is growing fast and consuming more and more every year.

In the United States and in Canada, we believe, the problem of high cost of living will have to be met in the same way. Its solution will be found not so much in tariff agreements as in a wider and a more skillful cultivation of the soil. Living is high in the United States, not because of the tariff but because the supply of foodstuffs does not keep pace with the demand. Living is becoming more expensive in Canada year after year for the same reason. The consumers in both countries—in all countries—are increasing out of all proportions to the producers.

What, then, of reciprocity? Is it to be of no value, after all? Most certainly it is to be of value, but not in the sense that it meets the narrow view or the selfish requirement. Reciprocity with Canada will have a broadening influence upon the people of both countries; it will give them common interests, it will promote equity, friendliness, brotherliness between the two peoples, and to the degree that it will widen their fields and their opportunities it will bring them increase of prosperity and of comfort.

AFTER invading the upper atmosphere, where the birds are supposed to hold possession, the aviators seem to be making earnest attempts to enter where the fishes were supposed to have everything to themselves.

### The Business Situation

NO BETTER evidence of the abundance of money seeking legitimate investment and of a return of confidence on the part of the investing public could be had than that offered in the New York city bond sale this week. The city's offering of \$60,000,000 4 1/4 per cent corporate stock was oversubscribed between five and six times. The aggregate amount of the bids, to be exact, was \$224,933,030. The demand for high grade securities of this kind doubtless will invite new financing on the part of many large corporations that have deferred important improvements and extensions because of an indifferent bond market. Money seemed to be in hiding for it could not be borrowed except at what was considered an excessive interest rate. But funds have been accumulating lately, money rates are low and large bond offerings on the part of the railways and other corporations may be expected in the near future. A genuine business revival should follow as a natural result.

The trouble does not seem to be so much one of over-production as it is one of under-consumption with many of the country's industries. The natural growth and development of industrial and commercial institutions should make the demand for copper, leather, steel, and kindred products commensurate with production even though the output should be greater than ever before. There has been a sharp curtailment in these industries simply because of a slackening demand. And the smaller demand is directly traceable to the waste and extravagances practised by individuals and corporations. The readjustment now in progress by which lower prices for commodities will be established will have only a temporary effect, unless people make up their minds to a continuance of the economies they were forced to adopt some months ago when business recession made such a step necessary in many lines of trade.

A further improvement in the steel industry is to be recorded this week. There has been a better demand for rails, structural material and wire products. All of these lines doubtless will continue to develop with the advance of spring. The outlook is now more promising than it has been for some months.

Although in some lines of trade there has been a falling off in the amount of business transacted, it has not yet seriously affected the volume of general traffic handled by the railways of the country.

Notwithstanding the recently reported increase in the number of idle freight cars, those in use have been made to do greater service, for the reports of railway traffic officials, particularly those of the western systems, say that the volume of business is as large as ever and in some cases in excess of last year. These statements are borne out in some instances by the earnings reports, which compare favorably with those made for corresponding periods of last year.

The action of the Bank of England this week in reducing its minimum rate of discount from 4 1/2 to 4 per cent, while not unexpected, is a further indication of the easier tendency of the money market throughout the commercial world. Prosperous conditions were never more general in all countries than now.

NEW YORK's financial market has shown a tendency to dulness, but the brokers will hardly follow the example of the Ohioans who took to the raising of vegetables when live stock proved less remunerative.

It is a question whether woman's part in the conservation and promotion of musical taste and culture is adequately appreciated even by herself. Great composers are, for the most part, men. Great leaders, conductors, impresarios are, almost exclusively, men. In the production of music in the larger sense woman takes apparently a prominent part chiefly as a singer. Considered as a singer merely, and, therefore, as one of many instruments employed in the development of musical expression, her place in music is regarded as no more important relatively than that of man; or, to go a step farther, no more important relatively than that of any of the mechanical contrivances devised for the production of sound.

This estimate is not adequate. Woman, womanly virtues, womanly graces, have inspired much of the world's best music. Her power and value as an inspirational force are great and widely acknowledged. But she goes beyond this. Even the sustaining influence of her presence falls far short of representing her full contribution to the advancement of the art. It is inconceivable that music, in any of its departments should make progress without her sympathetic and substantial aid. Her presence is an essential factor in the musicale, the symphony concert and the opera, no matter how little active part she may take in the performance. Man looks to her to awaken in him the exaltation that finds satisfaction in music. He himself, and he realizes it, is given to moods in musical matters. He will walk miles to hear a good song or a good tune today; tomorrow he will not cross the street to hear either. He knows woman to be faithful to this as to all of her ideals, limited only by opportunity in her demands upon the harmonious and the beautiful.

In face of evidence that is palpable and indisputable, it requires no great effort to see and to admit that woman is to a large degree the inspiration of all musical effort. But it will not do to leave the matter here. It would be offering but scant justice to woman, even when all this has been said, if recognition of the one part she plays in music that transcends all others should be withheld. When all the aids to harmonious action are assembled and blended, when man and mechanism have done their part in the fullest, then, in swell or cadence, we look to the voice of woman for the supreme touch—for the final expression—for tenderness, grace and charm—and never in vain. For ordinary musical preeminence, as that of the great organizers and conductors, perhaps even of the great composers and instrumentalists, the places go as a matter of course to men; yet in the realm of the extraordinary, we must yet look to the prima donna, the voice of woman, for that clear soprano which carries the note of supremacy, and is by its very nature highest of all.

JUST imagine, it took an army of international lawyers to draw up the constitution for that little principality Monaco.

### Saving Lands for County Parks

THE very name of Texas carries with it the idea of immensity. Its imperial dimensions are among the first impressions received by the child student of American geography. It could hardly have occurred to the most sanguine believer in southwestern progress a quarter of a century ago that the time was close at hand when over its area of 268,242 square miles "free lands for picnic purposes" would begin to disappear. Even in Texas, with its millions of acres, land is now becoming so valuable that municipalities and counties are proceeding so far as they may to provide themselves with sites for school and other public buildings, as well as with land for parks and playgrounds, before further increases in valuation shall render the acquisition of the desired property difficult or impossible.

A bill was introduced in the Texas Legislature a few days ago by the representative of Dallas county to enable counties to buy and improve land for park purposes. Commenting upon this, the Dallas News says that, while this measure is likely to excite a good deal of criticism, sympathy should not be withheld from it for that reason; and it adds: "The free picnic ground is passing away pretty much like the free grass did. In some counties there are no picnic grounds left. It will soon be so in many counties, and it will be for them a measure of economy to anticipate the time when all the suitable sites will be under cultivation, and therefore much more costly than they are now."

There is scarcely a state in the West, Southwest or Northwest, that is not now deploring the shortsightedness that permitted lands suitable for park purposes to pass out of their possession. In many cases "school section" lands were sold for a song. Property of this character that might be used for public recreation purposes is now more desirable than ever, since the movement to make life in the rural districts more attractive to young people is spreading very rapidly. Texas has no time to spare in this matter. Another decade of growth like the last will bring its lands up to the scale of prices existing throughout the middle West at present. Then bond issues for park reservations will mean something of a serious nature to the Lone Star state.

PERHAPS the particular brand of fog which London boasts is becoming less pronounced, but will the British metropolis be able to get along without this noted attraction?

### Woman and Music

### Another Phase of Flight

IN MANY respects the feat in aviation accomplished by Glenn H. Curtiss in San Diego bay, Cal., on Thursday is the most important recorded recently. Something out of the beaten path, it uncovers a new and practically unlimited line of possibilities. It requires no extraordinary imagination to see in it a step toward the development of a machine that will float with equal ease, if not with equal speed, in water and in air.

With the aid of his latest appliance, Mr. Curtiss was enabled to sail for his initial momentum on the water, to rise from it and to descend to it again, almost in the manner of a seagull.

Regarded from any light, this achievement is striking. Without going into speculation as to the revolution it must bring in the calculations of those who give their thought so completely to naval maneuvers, aviation over water will be made safer through the employment of hydroplanes than ever before, while navigation of the water will be made safer by the employment of aeroplanes. The combination machine should become familiar next summer; the time can hardly be distant when it may become popular.

The aeroplane, as the reader knows, may be built to travel over a smooth road on wheels. Those who have attended aviation meets have seen the machines run great distances on the ground in ascending and descending. Improvement in running gear is, in a sense, all that is necessary to enable the aviator at present to descend from the air and take a spin along a country road. And now, with the Curtiss accomplishment in view, the aviator out for pleasure may give further variety to his excursion by taking a sail on the bosom of a convenient lake or river. Thus, in time, it will not be beyond all reason to look for a machine in the market, and at a reasonable price, that will be at once an aeroplane, a power boat and an automobile.

THE new comic opera of Richard Strauss was performed in Dresden, it is true, but it may be assured that the echo of the tuneful piece reached as far as the American opera purveyors in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago.

APPLYING the ten-year measurement to the state of Oklahoma brings out some surprising facts. The decade ending with 1910 not only shows a remarkable increase in population, which has more than doubled since the previous United States census; but it makes clear that the trend of development has been in every direction—agricultural, industrial, commercial. The 900,000 people now in Oklahoma, in addition to those who were there ten years ago have evidently taken advantage of the location of their state to an extent hardly realized outside the boundaries.

To understand the importance of Oklahoma within the family of states a glance at the map should be sufficient. It is scarcely necessary to say in connection that in the Southwest a new nation is virtually in the building. But observe how Oklahoma is centered, with Missouri, Kansas, Texas, to the north, west and south. Arkansas, to the east, is perhaps less valuable as a contributory cause to recent development. But within this state progress has also been noticeable and effective.

The Southwest is now building on a foundation that has its commercial corner-stones placed as far apart as New Orleans, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver and El Paso. Economic progress of all parts of this territory has been correlative. Increase in farming area has been general. But, while it is evident that agriculture is the mainspring of Oklahoma's progress, with the farms marketing more than \$120,000,000 worth of products last year, it is the town and city development that has caused the greater surprise to those who are considered authorities on such matters. In the estimation of B. F. Yoakum, chairman of the St. Louis and St. Francisco railroad, new industrial activities are driving the state forward.

It is apparent that the present industrial efforts of Oklahoma have in view markets within the surrounding states. Agricultural development will take care of itself, especially with schools and colleges teaching the boys and girls the best farming methods where they can be put to practise on the finest of farming lands. But all the more will Oklahoma be sure to make good use of her other resources, the oil fields, the coal lands, the marble deposits. The factory and the shop here take on their importance. And they are the nucleus for the industrial city.

Ten years ago the census report could mention only two cities with more than 5000 population, Oklahoma City and Guthrie. Only seven towns were named that had more than 2500 each. Today Tulsa and Sapulpa are the result of the oil-field development, while other cities like Muskogee, Okmulgee, Shawnee, Vinita, Ardmore, Chickasha and Lawton are market centers for rich counties and preparing to build up industries.

It appears that whereas, in most new land developments, the period between early agricultural success and industrial pursuits is somewhat prolonged, in the case of Oklahoma there has been a quick transition. Texas, perhaps, is the only other state which within the last ten years has cut this transition stage down to a minimum. In Oklahoma City, the jobbers and the small branch houses were on the ground almost as quickly as the farmers. It was this forehandedness which has put 64,000 inhabitants into the capital and made of it a modern city.

The clearing house has rightfully been considered a good gauge of financial activity. The Oklahomans beg leave to say that they now rank fourth in the "western division," exceeded only by Denver, Omaha and Wichita. Yet only four years ago the statistical abstracts of the United States made no mention of Oklahoma in the above connection.

Statehood admissions have not always been easy of accomplishment. Political energy has at times clouded the exact conditions. But Oklahoma's ten-year progress apparently justifies all that its citizens prophesied. And where one state rises on the wave of success, all the states in the Union are bound to profit.

WHEN reading about the report that the Galapagos islands may be for sale be sure to remember that the rumor concerns the property of Ecuador in the Pacific, and not the islands of the same name which lie in the Atlantic ocean, and are owned by Great Britain.

WITH tariff opinion based on local conditions, it is not the easiest thing in the world to suit East and West, North and South.